REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

FOR

1878-79.

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SUMMARY.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

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FOR

1878-79.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE year 1878-79 has been an eventful one for the Punjab. As a frontier province, bordered by a fringe of independent tribes, turbulent and savage by nature, with Afghánistán lying immediately beyond them, the Kabul campaigns of the past and current years have necessarily affected the Punjab to a very important extent, not only in the attitude of the neighbouring tribes, but also in many branches of the administration, influencing the character and amount of crime, the wages of labor and the price of food.

2. The harvests of 1878 were below the average, and in some parts of the province great distress prevailed, owing to scarcity of grass for the cattle, which died in some districts in large numbers, and to the high price of food grains. Fortunately distress in no part of the Punjab reached such an intensity as to be termed famine, although prices rose to famine rates. The spring crop of 1878-79, on which the Punjab population chiefly depend for their food supply, was an average one; and the autumn harvest of 1879 has, in the southern districts of the Punjab, been a fairly good one. In the northern districts it has been an average crop, although, in some parts, seriously injured by drought during the month of July. In some of the frontier

districts, owing to the drain caused by the war, prices have risen higher than have been known in any former year; and the Lieutenant-Governor has been compelled to temporarily increase the pay of Police and other Government servants on small salaries. The distress which these high prices have caused to the mass of the population has been partly relieved by the very high rate to which wages have risen, from the enormous demand for labor, skilled and unskilled, in connection with the army, its transport, commissariat and other connected services; and there can be no doubt, although the Punjab has to a certain extent suffered from the war,—chiefly by the great mortality among its baggage animals, camels, mules and ponies, employed in army transport,—that the military operations have benefited this province, in which a great portion of the sums devoted to the supply of the Afghánistán force has been spent.

3. At the same time, looking back at the year, it cannot be considered other than a calamitous one. Unprecedented sickness; poor harvests; slackness of trade in almost every branch of business; and great, though not universal, distress, have been the characteristics of the year 1878-79. But through it all the behaviour of the people under the most trying circumstances has been admirable; and they have shown themselves loyal, self-reliant, and orderly.

KASHMIR.

4. The Valley of Kashmír has been visited, during the past two years, by famine, which continued increasing in intensity until the summer of the present year, since when, partly owing to the diminished population requiring a far smaller supply of food, partly to importation from the Punjab, and lastly to the ripening of the summer crop, it began to diminish in severity. The narrative of the famine, the loss it has caused, and the measures adopted by His Highness the Mahárája, and by the Punjab Government, to mitigate or remove it,

have been recorded in considerable detail in the body of this report. The physical peculiarities of the Valley are there shown; the difficulties of the importation of grain over bad roads and high mountain passes; and the evils of the system of the Government monopoly which altogether prohibits any efforts being made by private traders to relieve famine. In this record the Lieutenant-Governor has considered it necessary, in justification of the measures taken by his Government—measures which, as will be seen, have been only partially successful—to state, with some frankness, the causes to which, in his opinion, the distress and mortality were due,—causes which exist in their full operation in Kashmír alone, where the physical difficulties in the way of import, and the policy of the Darbár in the sale and distribution of grain, have combined to render the Kashmír famine one of the most disastrous which India has known, when the number of the population is considered. It is impossible to state, with any accuracy, the number of deaths. The opinion of officers at Srinagar, who were commissioned to visit as much of the Valley as possible, and to whom reports were submitted from outlying districts, seems to be that three-fifths of the population have emigrated or perished. The population previous to the famine was not exactly known, but was supposed to range from 450,000 to half a million.

5. A far larger number of persons have died of starvation and disease produced by bad or insufficient food, in the famines which, during the last few years, have visited portions of Bengal and Orissa, and the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay; but these affected a far larger area and a far denser population. It is not sufficient, in justification of a Native Government whose subjects have perished in large numbers by famine, to point to the millions who have died from the same cause in British provinces where the

means of transport were greater and the resources of the Imperial Government practically inexhaustible.

A famine, which is not created by the loss of a single crop, but which is the result of a series of bad harvests exhausting the food supply of the tract affected, is a calamity which even the resources of the Imperial Government, utilized by a highly intelligent and energetic body of officers specially organized for relief purposes, have been found, in the past, and will certainly be found in the future, incompetent to altogether combat and control. In some portions of India, famine and epidemic disease would seem to be almost the only means by which the excess population, outgrowing the food supply, can be reduced within its natural and healthy limits. The British Government has done so much for India in the maintenance of peace, the protection of life and property and the enforcement of sanitary regulations; while the construction of irrigation works has so largely increased the food supply of the country, that the checks which formerly existed to the increase of the population have had their force largely diminished. But the Government has proclaimed it to be its accepted duty, whatever may be the difficulties, and however large an expenditure may be necessary from the Imperial Treasury, to prevent, so far as is possible, any of the people of British provinces dying of starvation. That the performance of this duty has produced great temporary financial embarrassment is notorious; although it may fairly be argued that the loss would have been still greater had Government made no effort to relieve the famine, and had it permitted the districts which have suffered so severely to have been altogether depopulated, which would, undoubtedly, have been the case, had not extraordinary efforts been made to relieve the people. Judged by the standard of duty which the Government of India has prescribed for itself, the efforts of the Kashmír Darbár

to save life and diminish distress cannot be commended. His Highness the Maháràja has, throughout the famine, shown the utmost anxiety to relieve the sufferings of his subjects, and has cordially welcomed all the suggestions of the Lieutenant-Governor made in personal conferences at Lahore and Siálkot, and in written communications, for the adoption of remedial measures; but the good intentions of His Highness have not been seconded by the honest efforts of his officials; while the revenue system of the country rendered it almost impossible that any remedial action should be successful.

6. In Kashmír the sale of grain is a State monopoly. In the greater part of the Valley the cultivator pays in kind; and although the share of the State is nominally only one-half, yet the amount of fees, fines and perquisites is such that the cultivator is fortunate if he receive one-fourth, or even one-fifth of the produce of his fields. The officials, generally in arrears of pay, and their chance of court favor being dependent upon the amount of their collections, find it their interest to squeeze from the cultivator everything that can be taken from him; and the occurrence of scarcity or famine does not induce them to diminish their demands; so that the cultivator obtains less of the produce at the very time when a larger proportion is necessary to save him and his family from starvation. The sale of grain being a State monopoly, all private enterprise in the matter of importation is impossible. The price of grain is kept down, even in times of famine, to so low a rate that importation from the Punjab would not be profitable, as prices probably there range higher than in the Valley. But these low rates merely signify that the poverty of the population is so extreme that higher prices would be starvation; while, there being no competition between the State and private sellers, the rate decided by the

Darbár is purely arbitrary, and no measure of the natural value of food. During the worst part of the present famine, prices have been lower in Kashmír than in the Punjab; but this fact, as the foregoing remarks will show, has had no effect whatever on the mortality; seeing that the price was an arbitrary one, merely representing the rate at which the Government would have sold grain had it possessed it to sell. But the grain supply being altogether insufficient for the wants of the population, the people would have equally died by starvation had they possessed abundance of money wherewith to purchase.

7. The official reports which reached the Government; those furnished by Missionaries laboring in Srinagar, and by private visitors to the Valley, were all unanimous as to the gross corruption which prevailed in all classes of official society. The distribution of grain ordered by the Mahárája was not made, or was made inequitably; the poorer Muhammadan classes being unable to obtain sufficient to maintain life, while the richer Pandit and official classes were allowed to embezzle enormous quantities, reducing the general stock, and reaping large profits for themselves. The measures of relief undertaken by the Punjab Government, at the request and at the cost of the Mahárája, were obstructed by the officials, who did not approve of any possible profits falling into the hands of others than themselves. The direct orders of the Mahárája, often reiterated, to give assistance in every possible way, were evaded; and although a large quantity of Punjab grain did eventually reach the Valley, it was rather in spite of, than in consequence of, the assistance rendered by the Darbár officials.

8. The prospects for Kashmír are still most gloomy. The recent harvests, though an improvement upon those of the preceding year, have still been scanty owing to the unfavourable weather, and the fact that the cultivators were

compelled to eat the seed grain to preserve themselves from starvation, while the population were too exhausted, and too apathetic, from continued misery, to cultivate their fields. The loss of life has, however, been so great that it may be hoped that the existing food supply will be sufficient for the reduced population, if the Kashmír Darbár insists upon cultivators receiving their proper share. It will be long before Kashmír recovers its former prosperity; but this the Lieutenant-Governor does not believe to be impossible, if His Highness applies himself resolutely to the reform of his administration; punishes corruption among his officials with severity; and removes from them the temptation of corruption by giving them sufficient salaries, regularly paid.

THE PUNJAB STATES' CONTINGENTS.

9. The most noticeable event of the year, so far as those States under the political superintendence of the Punjab Government are concerned, was the acceptance by His Excellency the Viceroy of the services of the more important, Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala, Farídkot, Máler Kotla and Náhan, in connection with the Afghán war. When hostilities broke out, the Government of India was addressed with offers of service from Native Princes in many parts of India. It was not unnatural that only the services of those should have been accepted whose States were included in the Punjab, the frontier of which it was intended that they should assist in protecting; and the Lieutenant-Governor has felt the greatest satisfaction at the manner in which the duties entrusted to these Chiefs were performed, and at the cordial acknowledgment of them which has been given by the Imperial Government. Although the contingent of the Máler Kotla State was accepted at the earnest request of the Nawáb, whose loyalty and good-will to the Government is as conspicuous as those of any other Chief, yet it was found that his troops were not in such a state of efficiency as to

render it desirable to send them to the front. The Nawáb was not, however, discouraged; and applied himself with great perseverance to the improvement of his small army; and, at the time when the treaty of Gandamak was signed, and the necessity for the further service of the contingents had ceased, the Máler Kotla troops were in a fit state to take the field, and the Lieutenant-Governor consequently considers that the credit due for loyal and ready service should be fairly accorded to the Nawáb as to those other distinguished Chiefs whose forces, maintained on a larger scale and in a more efficient condition, were ready at once for active service. The Lieutenant-Governor, in addressing the representatives of the various Punjab States at the installation of His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur in November last, took the opportunity publicly to acknowledge his high sense of the loyal spirit evinced by the feudatory States politically subordinate to the Punjab Government; and he has no doubt that, should the occasion again require it, the same States will as readily, and as effectively, place their whole resources at the disposal of the Government.

10. It was not without full consideration that the Lieutenant-Governor decided to recommend to His Excellency the Viceroy the acceptance of the forces of the Punjab Chiefs. Doubts had been expressed in many quarters as to the discipline and training of the troops of Native States; and it was believed that they would not be able creditably to hold their own, either in line with regiments of the Indian Army, or on detached and independent duty. These apprehensions were shown to be unfounded; the troops were of excellent physique and well disciplined; while, after some careful instruction in the use of the new rifled weapons supplied to them by the Government, they proved themselves fully competent to perform all the duties which could be

asked of soldiers. Their presence on the border, in the Bannu and Kohát Districts, relieved the Kurram Division of very onerous duties, and their conduct received the highest praise from General Watson, V.C., C.B., Commanding, and other Military Officers who had an opportunity of seeing their work and bearing. The Native Contingents, with the exception of Baháwalpur, which was sent to the Dera Gházi Khan Frontier, were reviewed at Lahore on the 17th December 1878 by the Viceroy, previous to their departure to the front.

PATIALA.

11. The Patiála State continued under the direction of the Council of Regency, and the Lieutenant-Governor has been able to express his satisfaction at the progress made by the young Mahárája and the orderly condition of the State. The loyal spirit which pervades its administration has been amply shown during the Afghán campaign. With the action of the Council in the despatch of public business, in the introduction of new schemes for the benefit of the people, and in carrying out public works of general utility, the Lieutenant-Governor has had far less reason to be satisfied. The Members of the Council have failed to show that unanimity and cordiality in their joint action which has been so often insisted upon by the Government; the consequence has been great delay in important questions requiring immediate decision, and general apathy in all branches of the administration. Although the expenditure should be much below what was considered necessary in the time of the late Mahárája, the large cost of a brilliant court and the great personal expenditure of the Prince being no longer a charge upon the State revenue, yet the savings have not been such as might have been expected had the finances been managed with economy and intelligence. It is not that the Lieutenant-Governor desires the Council to show large

cash savings, for the late Mahárája had invested considerable balances in Government securities, and the surplus revenue of Patiála might with the utmost advantage be now expended on works of permanent improvement and utility, or on such as would in future years bring in a rich return; but of this there are no signs in Patiála. The large contributions made each year towards the cost of the Sirhind Canal were wisely determined and approved by the late Mahárája, and were necessarily continued by the Council. The Mahindar College, still very far from completion, was commenced by him, and the only new public building of any importance at the capital, a hospital and dispensary, the want of which is much felt, and the first stone of which was laid by Sir Henry Davies, has made no progress worthy of notice. The Lieutenant-Governor has informed the Council of Regency that he is dissatisfied with the work of the year, and that he will not be content with their leaving the State in no better condition than that in which they found it, but that they are expected to conduct the business of all departments with far greater energy and success than has hitherto been the case.

BAHAWALPUR.

12. Since the close of the official year, the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, Muhammad Sádik Khan, has been invested with full powers as a Ruling Chief. The body of the report and the address of the Lieutenant-Governor there entered, give a brief *résumé* of the results of English guardianship of the State and person of this Muhammadan Chief. The task of administering a Native State, by means of an English officer at its head, during the minority of the Prince, is a very difficult one— to avoid the introduction of a foreign element beyond the amount that may be necessary to ensure good government; to instil into the hereditary employés enlightened principles and, when they have been duly trained for the exercise of their duties, to withdraw the foreign element without

injuring the system which has been introduced; and, lastly, to so educate the Chief as to imbue him with the ideas essential to his success as a ruler, without, at the same time, withdrawing him from the sympathies of his people. The difficulty of the task is increased as the young Chief approaches his majority. He is surrounded by interested persons who desire to obtain influence over him for their own advantage, and it is no matter for surprise if the most sincere efforts of the Government are sometimes unsuccessful. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, trusts that the young Nawáb of Baháwalpur, who possesses many excellent, generous and manly qualities, may have the strength and courage to resist the influence of evil counsellors, and by the just rule of his territory may sufficiently repay the Government for the care which has been for so many years expended on it. With the sanction of the Government of India, the investiture of the Nawáb of Baháwalpur with full powers has been limited by one condition, *viz.*, that until His Highness shall reach the age of 21, the Council, which has hitherto assisted in the disposal of business, shall not be removed, collectively or individually, without the sanction of the Punjab Government. The Lieutenant-Governor has not proposed—nor, under the terms of the Secretary of State's order regarding the surrender of the Baháwalpur State to its hereditary Chief, would it have been possible to do so,—any interference in its internal affairs. The Political Agent has been withdrawn, and no Europeans, being Government servants, will be retained in the State, unless the Nawáb chooses to engage their services. The age of legal majority for all Government wards has been extended from 18 to 21 years, and although this rule can have no effect in an independent State within which the Acts of the Indian Legislature have no force, yet the principle requires, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, to be more clearly asserted in the case of chiefships than in that

of simple estates, where the responsibilities of the minor are so infinitely greater and where the danger of investing a youth with absolute power is so extreme. The Nawáb himself cordially accepted the suggestion of the Government as to the permanence of his Council; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that by the time he has reached the age of 21 years, he may, with the assistance of these competent advisers, have thoroughly mastered the details of the administration, and may then be able to dispense with their services, or, at his option, to retain them as his trusted counsellors, at the head of their several departments.

KAPURTHALA AND CHAMBA.

13. The education and training of the young Chiefs of Kapurthala and Chamba have progressed to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor; and, during the past year, the Raja of Suket and the Nawáb of Pataudi have been added to those minors for whose charge the Government is responsible.

OTHER STATES.

14. No special remarks are needed regarding the other Native States of the Punjab. It is a source of extreme gratification to the Lieutenant-Governor that the majority of these States under the political superintendence of his Government are administered by their hereditary princes with intelligence and justice, and that the occurrence of complaints, or occasion for interference on the part of the Government, is exceedingly rare; and Sir Robert Egerton would express his cordial acknowledgments to all those distinguished Chiefs whose loyal conduct and the excellence of whose administration have reflected honor on the province.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

15. The operations of the British armies in Afghánistán have, as has before been noted, affected the Punjab in a special manner. To the causes of the war, and the events which have occurred beyond the

border, there is no occasion to refer, save when they concern, directly or indirectly, the Punjab; and, indeed, the whole circumstances being considered, it is a matter of surprise that the Kabul campaigns have influenced the tribes on the Punjab border so little as has been the case up to the present time. Whatever the result in the future, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but think that, so far as this province is concerned, the most noticeable fact is the influence shown to have been acquired over the wild tribes on the Punjab Frontier, who, in spite of all inducements to war or predatory crime; in spite of the preaching of *mullahs* and direct incitement from Kabul, have still, as a body, maintained a friendly attitude towards the British Government, and have only, in rare instances, taken up arms against it. Two or three special cases apart, due to direct instigation from Kabul or to fanatical preaching, the tribes on the North-West Frontier have behaved exceedingly well, and have given Government but little cause for complaint. One of the most conspicuous examples of ill-will and hostility is found in the Zaimusht tribe, assisted by a portion of the Orakzai, who inhabit the hill country north of the Thal and Hungu road in the Kohát District. Along this line of communication pass all troops and supplies for the Kurram force, and, instigated by fanatical teachers and with the hope of plunder, the Zaimushts have for many months kept this road in a state of insecurity; while military exigencies have prevented their immediate punishment. The closure of the Shutargurdan Pass for the winter, and the consequent isolation of the Kurram Division, has allowed action to be taken against these offending tribes; and a force, under the command of Brigadier-General Tytler, is at the present moment in the Zaimusht country. A certain amount of opposition has been experienced, but the troops have been entirely successful. The principal villages of the enemy have been burnt, their towers have been des-

ZAIMUSHTS.

troyed, and the offending sections have given hostages for good conduct, and submitted to the terms imposed upon them by the Government. After the severe punishment which they have received, it may fairly be expected that the road, which will eventually be entrusted to the care of those who have hitherto made it insecure, will be as safe as any other portion of the Kohát District.

WAZIRIS.

16. Another and important instance of daring incursion into British territory during the past year was on the 1st January 1879, when the Mahsúd Wazírís, in large numbers, aided by Bhittánnís, Powindas and marauding tribes inhabiting British territory, attacked and plundered the town of Tánk on the Dera Ismail Khan frontier. An account of this has been given in the body of the report; and the only point here to notice is the fact that the assemblage of the Mahsúd Wazírís, the most savage and troublesome of the tribes on the whole of the North-West border, was due to direct instigation from Kabul, from which the leaders of the raid had just returned. All those who were within the reach of punishment have already received it. The Bhittánnís have been heavily fined, and have further suffered by the revision of their previously light assessment of land revenue. Those residents of British territory, who, eager for plunder, had joined the raiders, have been punished under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code; while the Powindas, whose families, camels and flocks were in British territory in large numbers, were compelled to pay, to the last rupee, fine and compensation for the damage which they had caused. The Mahsúd Wazírís have alone hitherto escaped direct punishment, although they have suffered much privation from the strict blockade which has been enforced against them. But their immunity will not be permanent. Unless they accept the Government terms, surrender the leaders in the

attack on Tánk, and pay the fine, amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees, which has been demanded from them, they will be punished by a military expedition at such time as may be most convenient. Until their day of punishment comes, the frontier is amply guarded against any further attack, and the existing blockade will continue to inflict upon them severe inconvenience.

ALAIWALS.

17. With the exception of the Mahsúds and Zaimushts, the Lieutenant-Governor, reviewing the frontier administration of the year, can find little to justify unfavourable comment. The Alaiwals, under the leadership of Arsalla Khan, have, it is true, made a raid on the British village of Battal, in the Hazára District; but the cause of this is found in personal and unimportant influences centering round the capture and imprisonment of Abbas Khan of Hil, the famous freebooter, whose arrest was reported last year, and who is now in confinement in the Lahore Central Jail. Its only importance is due to the fact that the raiders carried off, from Battal, men and women, who were Hindus and British subjects. The restoration of these it is imperative that the Government should demand; and the Alaiwals have consequently been informed, in the most positive terms, that no submission will be accepted nor negotiations commenced until these captives are released. This secured, the question of fine, compensation and punishment will be considered. As yet, Arsalla Khan and his following have given no sign of submission, and, as with the Mahsúds, the punishment of this recusant tribe is merely deferred to a convenient season. In the meantime they are subjected to a close blockade. The border population of the Hazára District have been armed, and are expected to defend themselves against raiders from the north, and, during the winter months, no serious incursion is possible, as the passes are closed by snow.

Afridis.

18. The Afrídís of the Kohát Pass have, on the whole, maintained the engagements into which they entered in 1877, after the termination of the Pass dispute, and renewed at the close of the Jowáki Campaign in 1878. These arrangements have, so far, stood the test of time; and, notwithstanding the strongest inducements to break faith with the British Government and to join the standard of Amir Sher Ali, the Pass Afrídís have remained constant, and have shown no disposition to throw in their lot with those opposing the British Government in Afghánistán.

Khyber.

19. All the important Afrídi sections of the Khyber Pass were, after the treaty of Gandamak, transferred to the direct control of the Punjab Government, whose jurisdiction was extended throughout the entire length of the Pass and as far as Dakka opposite Lálpura, the Mohmand head-quarters on the Kabul river. The Afrídís of the Khyber had always asserted their independence of Kabul, although they were willing to accept allowances for keeping open the Pass for purposes of trade. These allowances, irregularly paid by the Amírs of Kabul, whose treasury was always insufficient for the demands upon it, remained often suspended for years together. The Khyber was practically closed to commerce; or merchandize was only allowed passage on payment of dues so heavy as to be almost prohibitive. When the road was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Punjab Government, arrangements were at once made by the Lieutenant-Governor for placing the relations of the Afrídís with the British upon a satisfactory footing. All the representatives of the tribes and sections were summoned from their head-quarters at Tirah to Pesháwar, where the Commissioner, Colonel Waterfield; Major Hastings, Political Officer in charge of the Khyber; and Captain Warburton, ably

seconded by Native Assistants Ghulám Mohai-ud-din, Ibrahim Khan, Akbar Khan Orakzai, and others, after long and protracted negotiations, made a settlement which has, up to the present time, been so complete that serious crime has almost ceased within the limits of the Khyber Pass. The allowances were thoroughly discussed and re-allotted. The men of the greatest influence were accepted as the representatives of the clans; and a large body of Jazailchis, or matchlockmen, were appointed both as police to patrol and as guards to accompany convoys passing through the Khyber. The negotiations were tedious and difficult, and the Lieutenant-Governor would here acknowledge the valuable services of the officers who laboured to bring them to so satisfactory a conclusion.

20. The state of affairs in Kabul at the present time is somewhat disquieting, although the Lieutenant-Governor does not, for a moment, doubt the competency of the distinguished and gallant force there stationed to shortly restore order and re-establish the supremacy of the Government. It may be that the excitement in Kabul will show its effects so far east as the Khyber, and that the Afrídi tribes, who have entered into engagements with the Government, may hesitate as to whether it is their interest to observe or to break them; but any disorder and difficulty which may arise will, the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced, be only temporary, and their occurrence will in no way justify any diminution of the praise he thinks due to the officers who have so creditably negotiated the Khyber arrangements, and who are now so admirably carrying them out. During the deputation of Captain Warburton, who succeeded Major Hastings as Political Officer in the Khyber, the post has been filled by Mr. F. D. Cunningham, C. S., Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government; subordinate to him is Mr. Merk, C.S., at Dakka; and Captain

Gaisford is in charge of the Jazailchi Corps—a general supervision being maintained by the Commissioner of the Pesháwar Division.

To the Kohát and Bannu districts fell a large share of the work of supplying the Kurram Field Force, and this was performed, under the superintendence of Mr. Udny, Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, and Captain Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, Kohát, successfully. The line of communication between Bannu and Thal along the Kurram stream was opened, and large quantities of supplies, under the charge of guards of Kabul Khel Wazíris, and without any military escort, were despatched by it. Its use caused a saving in distance of upwards of 100 miles, as compared with the usual road between Thal and Edwardesabad. During the present year, it has remained open and of equal value, while the number of offences reported upon it has been no greater than would have occurred on a road far within British territory. This route will be temporarily closed should the attitude of the Khostwals give cause for anxiety. These people, hitherto altogether beyond our influence, will probably be excited to some action in consequence of renewed hostilities in Kabul.

21. The Chiefs and people in the Kohát District cordially co-operated with the Government officials in giving all aid to the army transport arrangements, although in many cases the zamindárs had to leave the cultivation of their fields at a critical time, and a portion of the harvest was consequently lost. The Imperial Government, in acknowledgment of the general good service of the Kohát people, have remitted the revenue assessment on the autumn crop, and rewards for those Chiefs who have distinguished themselves both in this and in neighbouring districts are now under the consideration of Government.

22. In Colonel Sir Louis Cavagnari, K.C.B., Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at Kabul, who, with his suite and escort, was massacred on the 3rd September last, the Government has lost one of its best frontier officers. All the British Officers of the Embassy, Mr. W. Jenkyns, B.C.S., Lieutenant W. R. P. Hamilton, V.C., of the Guide Corps, and Dr. A. Kelly, of the same regiment, had, until their transfer to the Foreign Department, on the formation of the Kabul Embassy, served under the Punjab Government. Sir Louis Cavagnari, who entered the army in 1858, was appointed an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab in 1861. From the following year, until within a few months of his death, he served as Assistant and Deputy Commissioner in the districts of Kohát and Pesháwar, where his long residence and exact local knowledge, united to great natural force of character and energy, gave him an extraordinary influence over the Chiefs and people. His ability and experience were thoroughly acknowledged and fully utilized by the Punjab Government. His skilful management brought to a successful conclusion, after considerable difficulty and delay, the rupture with the Pass Afrídís in 1877; and that with the Jowáki Afrídís in 1878; while his gallant expeditions undertaken with the full knowledge and approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, against Sapri, Iska Kot and Butcha, have been noticed in former Administration Reports.

Mr. W. Jenkyns, of the Bengal Civil Service, Political Assistant at Kabul, joined the Punjab Commission in November 1870, and had spent the greater portion of his service on the frontier. He was distinguished for linguistic attainments, and these had procured for him a nomination to the staff of Sir Lewis Pelly, when on special duty at Pesháwar in 1876, and also temporary deputation to Ladakh as Political Agent. It was chiefly for his knowledge of Eastern languages that Mr. Jenkyns was selected as

Assistant to the Kabul Envoy: he was a young man of promise, and his early death is much regretted by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Of Lieutenant Hamilton there is little to record: his gallantry had already been acknowledged by the honor of the Victoria Cross; and the record of the defence of the Kabul Embassy shows that on that occasion he well sustained the reputation of the Guide Corps and of his family name.

23. While deeply regretting the loss of these officers, the Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt that men, as distinguished for courage, sagacity, and energy, will not be wanting among Frontier Officers serving under this Government, when occasion calls for them. It is sometimes said, and on authority so high as to lend weight to the assertion, that the old school of Frontier Officers has died out; and that there are none among the younger men who will be able, in troublous times, to rule wild districts with the skill and resolution which were shown by men like Edwardes, Reynell Taylor, Nicholson and Mackeson. Circumstances have changed on the border; and the race of district officers who have succeeded the distinguished administrators of the past have an altogether different duty to perform. The Trans-Indus country is now, as has been stated in successive reports and proceedings of this Government, ordinarily as peaceful and orderly as the Cis-Indus territory. Judicial work and all the surroundings of a complex administration have so increased that the district officer and his assistants have not been able, as before, to devote the greater portion of their time to visiting the remote parts of their charge, and becoming acquainted with the Chiefs and people. This increase of judicial and office work had become so great a burden that the Punjab Government was compelled to adopt a system which has again set free Deputy Commissioners for their more important execu-

tive duties; and this scheme, which has been worked for some years, has produced the very best results. But while the ordinary life Trans-Indus is less exciting than in years gone by, the Lieutenant-Governor fails to see that on any of those occasions on which swift execution, judgment and energy have been required, Frontier Officers have shown themselves inferior to their predecessors. The Government of India has within the few past years specially distinguished several among their number by high honors ; and among the younger men now coming to the front, the Lieutenant-Governor could point to many of great promise, who, when their time comes for administering border districts, will bring honour to the Government they serve, and compare not unfavourably with the best of their predecessors. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that, if men of great and exceptional genius be placed on one side,—for in all societies they are extremely rare,—it will be found that most English officers who have received a long and careful training in frontier administration, through a series of years, and who are penetrated with the honourable traditions of the Government service in India, will, when occasion requires, be found fully equal to all demands that can be made upon their courage and capacity. The service of the Punjab frontier has not yet failed ; and the Lieutenant-Governor has the fullest confidence in the officers now employed Trans-Indus, that, during his Lieutenant-Governorship, there will be no decrease in their energy and public spirit.

24. Regarding the Frontier Force, which has, since it was originally raised, been under the direct orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, similar remarks have been, of late years, often heard ; although Sir Robert Egerton believes that after the close of the Afghán campaigns they will be heard no more. It has been asserted

that these regiments, forming a force of about ten thousand men, had deteriorated owing to their severance from the Imperial Army under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; that the officers had lost the dash, and the men the spirit, which before distinguished them; and that the obvious remedy was to delocalize the Corps, and remove it from the orders of the Local Government. The Army Commission, which this year assembled at Simla, was directed, among other points, to enquire as to the expediency of placing the Frontier Force under the Commander-in-Chief. On the arguments for and against this proposal the Lieutenant-Governor will not dwell. He has fully placed his views before the Supreme Government, and he has complete confidence that they will receive the careful consideration which he believes they deserve. But, whatever may be the future of the Punjab Force, so far as its immediate command is concerned,—and the Lieutenant-Governor would not seek to retain it from any petty feeling of loss of personal or provincial dignity involved in its removal from his Government, and would only desire the question to be decided on Imperial grounds and in the interests of the country,—he would yet observe that, whether left under the Lieutenant-Governor, or made over to the Commander-in-Chief, the Frontier Force should remain a local corps, raised for service on the border, and not removed therefrom. The records of the two Kabul campaigns show conclusively, and the fact is acknowledged by every military authority of position, that the best troops for work in a mountainous country like Afghánistán, are those which have been accustomed throughout their service to military duties on the border. Sir Robert Egerton can well believe that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief must desire to have under his orders a body of troops so efficient and so distinguished as the Frontier Force; but, if the Trans-Indus districts be only required as a training ground for the whole Imperial Army;

if the local character of the Force is abolished; and the ordinary regiments of the army are sent, by turn, to garrison border stations, then the whole special value of the Punjab Force will disappear, and the administration of border districts will become infinitely more difficult than at present. These districts have been reduced to order as much by the skilled services of the regiments of the Force as by the successful administration of civil officers. The militia system, upon which the peace of the immediate border depends, is worked by the officers of Frontier regiments; and these important duties, with others, here unnecessary to mention, can only be performed by men possessing great knowledge of both the country and the people. If the constitution of the Punjab Frontier Force remains as at present; if it be retained as a strictly local force, raised for special service, under a selected General, then it is comparatively unimportant whether its immediate command is vested in the Commander-in-Chief or the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

25. But Sir Robert Egerton would desire on this occasion, when he has watched through two most trying years the operations of the Frontier Force, to acknowledge, cordially, gratefully and proudly, the distinguished service of the Corps which he has the honor still to hold under his orders. Throughout the long, tedious Jowaki campaign the regiments of the Frontier Force, under their gallant Brigadier-General C. P. Keyes, C.B., C.S.I., bore hardship and exposure with the utmost cheerfulness. Since that time they have had their share—and, as the records of the campaign show, their full share—both of wounds, and death, and glory, in the Kandahar and Kabul expeditions. Wherever hard work and hard blows were to be found, there have been found the regiments of the Punjab Frontier Force.

26. During the past year, all the four Mountain Batteries of the force have been employed in the Afghán Campaign. No. 3 Battery, after a year's garrison duty at Quetta, joined the Kandahar Column, proceeding as far as Girishk on the Helmund, and returning in April and May by the Bori Valley and Thal-Chotiali. Nos. 1 and 2 Batteries joined the Kurram Column; and No. 4 Battery the Khyber Column: all these batteries did excellently well. The 1st and 2nd Punjab Cavalry joined the Kandahar Force, and are still in southern Afghánistán. No regiments better suited for service in Afghánistán could be found than these two corps. The 5th Punjab Cavalry was not originally appointed to the Kurram Column, but eventually joined it, took part in General Roberts' expedition into Khost, on which occasion it much distinguished itself, and is now at Kabul. The Guide Corps marched to the Khyber at the commencement of hostilities, and did much miscellaneous work, in surprising villages and reconnoitring. The escort of the Embassy was furnished by the Guides. They perished after a stubborn and gallant defence with Sir Louis Cavagnari, and the families they left behind them have been specially provided for. The whole of the Guide Corps is now at Kabul. The Cavalry of the Guides under Major Wigram-Battye were hotly engaged at Fatehabad, where their leader was killed. There is no officer whose loss the Lieutenant-Governor more deplores than that of Major Battye. Of singular intelligence and courage, he had won the entire confidence of the officers and men of the distinguished regiment to which he belonged, and his death will long be felt as a misfortune in the Guide Corps.

27. The 1st Punjab Infantry was stationed at Quetta, and formed a part of the Kandahar Column, and had severe fighting, in which it was much distinguished, on its return march through the Bori Valley.

The 2nd Punjab Infantry formed a part of the Kurram Column, and took part in the engagement at the Peiwar Kotal. It returned to India in March, on account of bad health, the result of having been long on very arduous service. The 5th Punjab Infantry did excellent service with the Kurram Force in 1878-79 and, during the present year, with the army in Kabul, where it still is. The 1st Sikh Infantry took part in the Khyber operations, and the 2nd Sikh Infantry marched in February last to Quetta, where it is now stationed. The 3rd Sikhs moved to the Kurram Valley in September last, where it has been employed ever since. It was distinguished for its gallantry in the attacks on the Shuturgurdun Pass. The 5th Ghurkas, as ever, has done excellent service, having been continuously employed since the war began. It is now in Kabul.

28. It is sufficient to mention the names of such officers as Colonel Jenkins, C.B., Lieutenant-Colonel MacQueen, C.B., Colonel Money, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz-Hugh, to prove that the leaders of these gallant regiments have not deteriorated in dash and energy; while the regiments which they command have displayed endurance, discipline and all the highest qualities of soldiers.

29. Sir Robert Egerton would not wish, in thus acknowledging the services of regiments of the Force employed on active service, to overlook the less brilliant but as important and honorable work of those which have remained behind, engaged in their more special and peculiar duty of guarding the Punjab border, at a critical time, from attacks of hostile tribes. This duty has been well performed, and the Lieutenant-Governor cordially acknowledges it.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

30. In land revenue survey, a fair amount of work was done in the Ráwalpindi, Jhílum and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. The survey of the

Murree and Kahuta Tahsíls has advanced more slowly than the Lieutenant-Governor could have wished, seeing the growing importance of this work with reference to the demarcation of forest lands; but it is anticipated that it will very shortly be completed.

31. A considerable amount of work has been performed in land revenue settlements. The detail of this will be found in the body of the report. An important group of districts is now being taken up—Jallandar, Hoshiárpur, Ludhiána and Amballa. These are highly cultivated and thickly populated districts, and fears have been expressed lest a revision of assessment might prove unremunerative to Government from the large increase of the population having reduced the standard of general prosperity. Careful estimates have therefore been framed by the Settlement Commissioner and Financial Commissioner; and the Lieutenant-Governor has been able confidently to recommend the commencement of regular settlement operations in all. It is true that in these thickly peopled tracts the population treads very closely on the means of subsistence, and that the same prosperity cannot be expected as in other countries where early marriages are not, as in India, the universal rule, and where checks on the increase of the population are more numerous; but, in Jallandar and Hoshiárpur, a large number of new wells have been sunk; land which was before unirrigated having thus become more profitable, and waste having been broken up and brought under the plough. The population, too, is generally industrious and skilled in agriculture, and it is a matter of satisfaction to the Lieutenant-Governor, in spite of many predictions that the extreme limit of increase of Government revenue had been reached in these rich tracts, to find from the carefully recorded statistics of the revenue officers such undoubted proofs of growing prosperity.

32. Settlement operations will soon be contracted by the

completion of those now in progress in the Karnál, Jhílum, Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Jhang and Delhi Districts, when it is hoped that the scheme, approved by the Supreme Government, of maintaining a fixed number of five districts under settlement at the same time, so as to render more permanent the system of work and to give more constant employment to a smaller staff of officers and establishment, may be introduced. The frontier settlements are completed, the final report of Kohát now being prepared. This work, the difficulty of which was due, not to its extent, but to the intricacy of the asserted rights of Chiefs and jágírdárs, has been unfortunately protracted, owing to the withdrawal of the Settlement Officer, Major Hastings, for political duty in the Khyber, and later at Kabul, where he is now Chief Political Officer under Sir F. Roberts.

33. There is little to notice in the matter of land revenue collections, the total during 1878-79 being Rs. 20,43,13,866, or nearly three lakhs in excess of the previous year, and higher than has before been reached in the province. This is principally due to the revised assessments now commencing to take effect, and considerable increase from this cause may for some years be anticipated; while there is a larger proportion under fluctuating land revenue, owing to the measure (which has been largely adopted in districts specially affected by drought, or entirely dependent, like Mooltan and Muzaffargarh, for their crops on irrigation from inundation canals) of a fluctuating assessment which prevents the pressure of bad seasons being so grievously felt by the cultivators.

LAND REVENUE.

The outstanding balances are considerable in the southern districts of Karnál, Gurgaon and Rohtak, and here the Lieutenant-Governor has been compelled to sanction large remissions, as it was hopeless to expect the zamindárs, without

this relief, to recover from the effects of successive bad harvests. The balances in Hoshiárpur and Gurdáspur will be mostly recovered; though, in the latter district, a succession of poor crops, chiefly due to overflooding, will probably render some remissions necessary. The outstandings in Peshávar are less satisfactory. In this district the harvest has also been indifferent, but the assessment, made, in some particulars, with great judgment, seems to contain many inequalities which will require careful revision. It has been a misfortune for the Peshávar District that its land revenue administration has never received full attention from the Deputy Commissioner. The time and attention of the local officers have been almost uninterruptedly given to matters concerning our relations with the border and countries beyond it. But it is now the practice of the Government, acknowledging the necessity of freeing the district officer as much as possible from ordinary administrative work, to allow him an experienced assistant, who can give to land revenue details the attention which is almost more required in the Peshávar District than in any other in the province. The Dera Ghází Khan District was in every way unfortunate. The crops, originally poor, were almost destroyed by inundations of the most formidable character; public buildings were thrown down; the embankments were breached; the cantonment of Dera Ghází Khan was swept away, and the city narrowly escaped the same fate. The great drain upon the district for supplies for the Kandahar Column raised the prices to famine pitch; the camels, which are there the principal means of transport and trade, perished during the campaign in enormous numbers, and it will be some time before the Dera Ghází Khan District recovers from the effects of the past year.

LEGISLATION.

34. No legislation of special importance affecting the Punjab was completed during the year under review, unless be noted the Stamp

Act of 1879, which is of general effect; and an Act to Regulate Ferries in Northern India, which was due to the unsatisfactory state of the law on this point in the Punjab, which had given rise to embarrassing references. The Act has not yet been declared in force, for the reason that the rules which were to be framed under its provisions, and which were referred to the Commissioners of Lahore and Mooltan for consideration and report, have not yet received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. Most important rules were promulgated under the Indian Arms Act of 1878, which came into force in October of that year. These rules, which were largely modified by the Government of India in accordance with suggestions from the Punjab Government, deal with the whole question of import of arms and ammunition, and the possession and carrying of arms. The Lieutenant-Governor is not certain whether, in some particulars, these rules, at any rate so far as they affect this province, will not require to be made more stringent and searching; but before further reference is made on the subject, he desires to give them a fair trial: they have been framed with care and after long consideration, and are a great improvement, both in simplicity and in efficiency, upon those before enforced.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

35. There was a considerable increase in cognizable crime, 58,520 cases as compared with 52,951 in 1877. The increase is found principally under the head of serious offences against person or property, or against property only, and minor offences against property; while there was a decrease in murder cases in the Trans-Indus Districts, a general decrease of dacoity, and a considerable decrease of minor offences against the person. In the Review of the Police Report as of the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for the year, the causes which had affected the state of crime were discussed. Scarcity,

almost amounting to famine, prevailed in many districts, while the Afghan War had so enhanced prices in many parts of the province, that the artizan classes, or those on fixed wages, found it exceedingly difficult to live. The increase under the heads of theft, lurking trespass and house trespass, was undoubtedly due to the high prices and the prevailing distress; and the Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed his opinion that this large increase of non-bailable offences proves neither lax police administration nor any exceptional activity in what is correctly termed the criminal population. The re-organization of the police on the frontier, and especially in Pesháwar and Kohát, has had an excellent effect, as is shown by the fact that of the four districts which alone show a decrease in non-bailable crimes, three are the frontier districts of Pesháwar, Dera Ismail Khan, and Kohát, where prices were highest, and where, owing to the passage of large quantities of Government stores and grain for the supply of the troops, opportunities of theft must have been unusually frequent. The re-organization of the Pesháwar police is not, however, yet complete, nor have all the recommendations of the Frontier Defence Committee, which received the general approval of the Government of India, been yet carried out. Financial reasons have been one cause of the delay, and another the urgent pressure of work connected with hostilities beyond the border; but until this scheme is carried out in its entirety, until the separation be made complete between the detective force who have to suppress and discover crime and the police or levies who are raised for the more special service of defending the frontier from incursions of the independent tribes, it will not be possible that crime can be effectually dealt with in these frontier districts.

ARMS ACT.

36. The strict working of the new provisions of the Arms Act, the disarmament of disorderly or criminal villages, and the severe punishment

of deeds of violence and blood, will all, in time, reduce the percentage of Trans-Indus crime. It is now only Peshâwar, and, during the past year, some portions of Kohát, which unduly swell the criminal statistics. The other frontier districts are, as a rule, as orderly as the Cis-Indus territory of the Punjab.

CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

37. The Criminal Tribes Act has been continued in operation in many districts, and has, in some, been extended. Against the Minas of Shajahánpur, in the Gurgaon District, it has as yet been found impossible to enforce the provisions of the Act. Surrounded on all sides by foreign territory, this village has been able to secure immunity, and its members to avoid arrest, when this has been threatened by the police. Various schemes have been proposed to break up this robber colony; and the Lieutenant-Governor has again had under consideration the advisability of deporting the whole population to some distant part of the Punjab, where, under strict police surveillance, they may be compelled to adopt an honest livelihood. He has also considered and has reported to the Government of India, a measure for forming, from members of criminal tribes, a pioneer corps for employment on the frontier, where the service would be compulsory, the work severe, and the discipline of the most rigid military kind. In carrying out a scheme of this sort, there would be doubtless great difficulty. But there are parts of the province in which such a corps might be employed with great advantage to the Government in the construction of imperial roads, while a percentage of the pay allowed to the labourers would be deducted for the support of the families left behind. No false sentiment should, His Honor considers, be allowed to interfere with the tribes, which are notoriously predatory in their habits and are a common danger to the peaceful population, being treated in exactly such manner as the

Government considers to be most advantageous to the State. Men, whose habits are those of wild beasts, who refuse all honest labour and prey upon their neighbours, cannot complain if they are compelled to labour under the stimulus of severe and immediate punishment.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BAD LIVELIHOOD.

38. Prosecutions under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for security for good behaviour have diminished, and this the Lieutenant-Governor regrets. A discussion of some interest was raised by the Government of Bengal as to the manner in which Chapter 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was worked, and the advantage of making general use of it in prosecuting bad characters and obtaining security from such persons as were of notorious bad livelihood. There can be no doubt that in some cases the sections of the Code may have been misapplied, or have been allowed to become the instrument of oppression; but Sir Robert Egerton can unhesitatingly assert, and the recorded experience and opinions of the best District Officers and Commissioners in the Punjab bear out his assertion, that there are no more wholesome or powerful means of securing good order and reducing crime than these restrictive measures. However they may be worked in other provinces, they are, in the Punjab, generally administered with the utmost care and with considerable discretion. Year after year, the Government has, directly in its Reviews and Reports on Criminal Administration and Police, and through the Judges of the Chief Court in circulars and instructions, urged upon Executive Officers the necessity of most carefully supervising and themselves administering these provisions of the Criminal Code. The system of village communities, which in the Punjab exists in its full strength, and which it has always been the endeavour of the Punjab Government to recognize, strengthen and utilize, absolutely forbids the belief that it is possible,

if the Magistrate exercises the most ordinary vigilance, for a man of good character to be wrongly prosecuted, or for the character of a notorious criminal to remain concealed. The life of each resident of the village is fully known to all his neighbours. When common notoriety or the desire of evading the danger or responsibility of having a thief or robber resident in the village has caused a criminal to be denounced, every opportunity is given him to clear his character. The Magistrate is instructed to institute these prosecutions during his cold weather tour, examine into every case in the village, and, should the case be sufficiently proved to demand security, every opportunity is allowed the accused to produce sureties for his good behaviour and to thus avoid imprisonment, which is awarded in but a small minority of the cases in which a conviction is obtained.

39. The cases of oppression under these sections of the Code are rare in the Punjab, while the benefit they confer upon the honest community is exceedingly great. The Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason why so great stress should be laid upon the right of personal freedom of thieves and cattle-lifters to do criminal acts, and so little account be paid to the sufferings of the honest and industrious classes who suffer from their depredations. When the character of a man for criminal habits is notorious, it is well, in the common interest, to demand from him security for good behaviour, and, failing this, to imprison him for so long a time as the law will permit.

JAILS.

40. The Lieutenant-Governor has been well satisfied with the management during the year of Punjab Jails which have remained under the superintendence of Surgeon-Major A. M. Dallas. Want of funds has prevented many important and urgent works in this Department from being undertaken or completed, but the

administration of the prisons generally, although this year more costly than before, has been as economically carried out as under the circumstances was possible. The high price of food grains necessarily swelled the cost of Punjab Prisons. Contingent guards were multiplied with the large increase of the prison population, due to the prevailing distress; while the most unhealthy year which has been registered in the Punjab is unmistakeably shown in the cost of Medical Stores. In spite, however, of these augmented charges the individual cost per head of prisoners was smaller than in the previous year, and with this result the Lieutenant-Governor is well satisfied. Should the harvest of the present season and approaching spring be favorable, it may be that a large decrease in the cost of Punjab Jails will be seen, although this can hardly affect the returns for 1879-80. The unhealthiness of the season has largely interfered with manufacturing profits and the earnings of the prisoners employed on the Sirhind Canal Works on out-door labour. The mortality in almost all Jails has been exceedingly large, though the rate has generally been lower than that prevailing among the free population.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

41. There is very little under this head to call for any special remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor in amplification or in explanation of the facts which have been recorded in the report. There is this year the same increase in litigation which has been noticed in the statistics of the past eight years, and, during 1878, this increase has amounted to 4½ per cent. or a total of nearly 11,000 cases. The causes which influence the increase or decrease of litigation have been often discussed in Administration Reports, and the Lieutenant-Governor does not here desire to recapitulate them. The abnormal sickness of the year might have been expected to have caused

a diminution in the number of suits instituted as compared with those of previous years, seeing that for several months the courts in some districts were virtually closed, from the inability of the parties and witnesses to appear.

42. The scheme of judicial re-organization has continued to work satisfactorily, and the relief which Deputy Commissioners have experienced has been shown in the greater amount of attention which they have given to their administrative and executive duties. The relief to tahsíldárs has also been amply justified by the more careful supervision of revenue work. The decrease in the number of suits based on registered deeds still continues, and there is a very general belief that unregistered deeds are, where registration is not compulsory, giving place to mere statements of accounts. Further inquiry is being made on this point, which the Lieutenant-Governor considers of some importance. The extension of the jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts, due to the alteration in the Civil Procedure Code providing that a suit may lie in such courts without reference to the place of residence of a defendant, if the cause of action arose within the limits of the jurisdiction of the court, is considerable; and the number of suits in the few Small Cause Courts that now remain in the province rose from 10,155 to 14,518, showing an increase of 42½ per cent. This result Sir Robert Egerton thinks anything but satisfactory. The courts had already as much work as they could properly perform; while the change of the law has brought within their jurisdiction agricultural cases, which are more properly heard by the ordinary Civil Courts. The working of this provision of the law requires careful watching; and should the results, which are now seen to arise from it, continue, it may be necessary to suggest to the Legislature a return to the former state of things.

43. The arrears in the Chief Court of the Punjab had

attracted the notice of the Supreme Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor called for statistics to show the number of cases disposed of in the past few years, together with the pending balances at their close. The returns which have been submitted show conclusively that the work has, in most departments, considerably increased, as might have been expected to be the case. It is difficult to accurately compare the absolute amount of work disposed of by the three Judges of the Punjab with that of the High Courts of other provinces and presidencies, seeing that the amount of original civil work is, in the Punjab, exceedingly small compared with that in other parts of India. The Lieutenant-Governor has, however, been able to demonstrate that, even though arrears may have accumulated in the Chief Court at Lahore, the work performed by the Judges compares very favorably with that of any one of the High Courts. In the Punjab, moreover, the Chief Court has inherited the functions, formerly exercised by the Judicial Commissioner, of the general superintendence and control of all subordinate judicial courts, and the Punjab Courts Act especially emphasizes this duty, which the Lieutenant-Governor considers a most important one. The great pressure of work in the Court will probably always prevent the Judges from devoting so much time to the personal inspection of judicial courts as is desirable; but such supervision and control as they are now able to exercise is of great advantage to the judicial administration of the Province.

THE CHIEF COURT.

44. The tables which are given at the commencement of Chapter IV. of the report, showing the area in acres under cultivation by different crops in the spring and autumn harvests, are of interest. The area sown was less for the spring crop than either of the two preceding years, while that under cultivation

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for the kharif, or autumn crop, was larger than the preceding year, but more than half-a-million acres less than in 1876-77. These figures do not, however, show the out-turn; and, as has before been noted, the loss owing to continued drought was very large; while that of cattle, both from the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest in the northern districts of the province, and from the failure of grass in districts of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, has been very heavy. The prevalence of disease was such, north of the Jhílum, that it was not considered desirable to hold the usual Ráwalpindi cattle fair.

45. The average prices which are recorded will show that there must have been very general distress. It was, however, in the Frontier districts of Dera Ghází Khan, Kohát and Peshávar that the pressure was most felt. It is only in extraordinary years, when the rainfall, both abundant in quantity and falling at a seasonable time, has covered the rich uplands of the Yusafzai plain with wheat that Pesháwar is able to export any surplus grain. For several years past the harvests have been indifferent; the Commissariat has been recently purchasing all the grain in the market for the use of the army, and the result has been that the stocks of the country have been exhausted. No railway communication yet reaches Pesháwar; the whole available transport is occupied in the carriage of Government stores; and the importation which the high prices would have naturally brought into the Pesháwar market has been thus artificially checked. The distress of the people, in spite of the wages which certain classes are able to obtain, is increasing instead of diminishing; and wheat is now selling at Pesháwar at three and four seers per rupee. The remedy for this is difficult to find; but the Lieutenant-Governor is devoting to it his most careful attention.

FORESTS.

46. The Indian Forests Act, passed in 1878, has been in operation during the past year, and a large number of tracts of Government plantations, rakhs and forests have been notified as reserved, under its provisions. The Lieutenant-Governor anticipates that great improvement will be effected in forest management as the provisions of this Act become generally known and strictly carried out. The financial transactions of the year show the Department to have been worked at a loss, although the deficit is not large; and the Department has endeavoured to explain it away by including in its estimate unusually large sales after the close of the year, from the Jhílum and Plantation Divisions. The matter, however, is not of great importance; the Lieutenant-Governor is entirely satisfied with the intelligent and economical manner in which the Department has been managed by Mr. Baden-Powell, and is confident that its results will be shown in future years, both in a large and increasing income to the Government, and in protection against the sudden floods which now so often devastate the country, due to the excessive denudation of the Lower Himalayan ranges. The subject of forest conservancy deserves great attention; and so long as a sound and approved system is maintained,—so long as demarcations are conducted with due regard to the interests both of the Government and the people,—so long as planting is encouraged and denudation prevented, in places where the one is essential and the other dangerous: it is of small importance whether any particular year shows a deficit or surplus. Operations like those of forest conservancy cannot be hastened; and it is long before the Government can reap the reward of its perseverance.

47. The inadequacy of the staff has much delayed demarcation; and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad that the

Supreme Government have found themselves in a position to increase the number of higher officials under the Conservator, so as to allow the more satisfactory working of the several divisions, and to spare officers for the more important demarcation work. In some districts, complaints have been numerous and loud regarding the harshness of forest rules, and the disregard of popular rights by Forest Officers; but, after careful investigation, the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to believe in their justice. To the people, all restrictions on the free and unreserved use of forests are distasteful; but this is no argument in favor of carelessly surrendering invaluable rights, which indisputably belong to the Government. Especially in the Ráwalpindi and Hazára Districts has the Lieutenant-Governor had to note with dissatisfaction the lax system which has been allowed to prevail; where large and valuable tracts of forest have been entirely lost to Government by the want of due vigilance, and by weak concessions to loudly asserted, though unjust, claims.

MANUFACTURES.

48. The statistics under this head show results which are somewhat at variance with the experience of the year, namely, a very large increase over the three preceding years in the total value of manufactured articles; while it is perhaps most marked in articles of which the consumption would probably have been less than usual, owing to the prevailing distress. The explanation is found in the great difficulty of obtaining truthful and complete statistics of the profits of manufactures. Those first furnished were extremely inaccurate, and it is probable that they were far below the truth. The figures for the past year are more correct, although there is not so large a proportionate increase as these statistics would seem to show.

49. Owing to the state of the finances requiring the utmost economy throughout India, there is little of importance to record under this head. The operations of the Public Works Department have been mostly confined to repairs, which the exceedingly heavy rains of the previous year rendered more than usually necessary, and to the maintenance of communications which under the Department and District Committees was efficiently carried out. The water supply of the city of Lahore, the money for which has been obtained on loan, is progressing; while that of Delhi, an equally urgent work, has, to the regret of the Lieutenant-Governor, been again postponed, owing to the necessity of obtaining a further professional opinion on points connected with the sources of the water supply. The delay is specially to be regretted, but it is better than the adoption of a plan which experience may show to be imperfect and which would require, at no distant time, to be reconsidered. Military works with special reference to the operations in Afghánistán have been pushed forward with all possible vigour, especially in the construction of roads for the communications of the Kurram Division. Railways have progressed in a fairly satisfactory manner, although the extension between Jhílum and Ráwalpindi has made but slow advance; the line between Mooltan and Kurrachee has been completed, with the exception of the break at Sukkur, where a bridge is needed to render this important line as useful to the Punjab as it must eventually prove. The working of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway and the Northern (State) Railway has been most creditable in the transport of large bodies of troops and Government stores. Since the renewal of hostilities, a branch line has been sanctioned from Sukkur to Sibi, and has already been laid down for a considerable part of the distance at the rate of more than a mile a day. The line from Ráwalpindi to the Indus is also being

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rapidly pushed on, and a second line from Ráwalpindi to Khushalgarh has been aligned.

CANALS.

50. In canal construction considerable work has been done on the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canals. On the latter of these the work is now nearly completed on the main line and the Hansi and Delhi branches; while the Sirhind is so favorably advanced as to allow reasonable hope of the introduction of water in the year 1880-81. The main difficulties, owing to the passage of large mountain torrents across the canal, have been successfully overcome. Political complications have interfered with the progress of the Swát River Canal, the urgency of Military Works beyond the border, in the Khyber and Afghánistán, having necessitated the withdrawal of a large number of the labourers employed.

51. The financial aspect of the Punjab Canals cannot be correctly seen until the measure now sanctioned by the Government of India, of crediting the canal revenue with the newly assessed owner's rate, has been carried out. In some districts there will be considerable difficulty in equitably adjusting this matter, seeing that where the rainfall is so scanty that cultivation is entirely dependent on irrigation from inundation canals, a very large part or the whole of the Government revenue will be debitable to the Canal Department, either under the head of water rates, or, as they are now known, occupier's rates, or as indirect advantage from the canals in the shape of owner's rate. Other difficulties suggest themselves which will require the definite ruling of the Government of India, as to the liability of the owner's rate, now declared canal revenue, to assessment for local rates and cesses, as it has hitherto invariably been under its former name and character as a portion of the regular land revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor does not doubt but

that this important subject will receive full consideration; the more so as it largely concerns the prosperity of some of the most backward districts of the Punjab, where local rates, without which no improvement in district buildings and communications is possible, would disappear, were the greater part of what has hitherto been the Land Revenue to be transferred to the Canal Department and to be declared not liable to assessment under the Local Rates Act.

52. The financial position of the Punjab Canals has been pronounced by high authorities to be unsatisfactory; but, when the adjustment above described and now in progress is completed, the Lieutenant-Governor does not anticipate that the Punjab Canals will compare unfavourably with those of other parts of India. The full development of the resources of a new canal is a very slow process; and the more especially when a large part of its course is through tracts which require immigration from populous districts to bring the large area of valuable culturable waste land under cultivation. This is largely shown in the working of the Bari Doáb Canal, which has not nearly reached its full development; and will be more certainly shown in the case of the Sirhind Canal, which will eventually water a large area of country now absolutely uncultivated and destitute of population, but where the soil is of excellent quality and where, within the next 20 or 30 years, there will assuredly be found numerous villages and extensive cultivation. As is the case with the operations of the Forest Department, so is it with those of the Irrigation. The work of the Government in developing the natural resources of the country must be slow and the results awaited with patience. The growth of forests, the reclamation and planting of desert, the breaking up of waste land, the encouragement of emigration from over-peopled to scantily populated districts, the growth of new towns, and the forma-

tion of new centres of commerce, are all measures of slow growth, and, from one year to another, the progress made is almost imperceptible,—but it is nevertheless sure; and the past gives the Lieutenant-Governor confidence as to the results of the future.

SANITATION.

53. It has before been noticed that the year 1878 was an exceedingly unhealthy one; more so indeed than any one for which vital statistics have been recorded in this province. There was no cholera epidemic; though, during the summer of 1879, and, so far as can be at present ascertained, diffused by the medium of pilgrims from the Hurdwar fair, there was a severe outbreak of this disease in almost all districts of the Punjab. But the mortality of 1878 was principally due to fevers of a malarious or specific character, raising the death-rate from 350,932 in the preceding year to 628,721. These figures do not represent the mortality for the whole province, as village registration is still extremely imperfect and, in many Trans-Indus and outlying districts, is in its infancy. But, in some part of the Punjab, and especially in the municipal towns, the registration of life statistics is now conducted with care, and, year by year, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied to find a marked improvement. The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner is constantly directed to this, one of the most important of his duties. In some districts, such as Jallandar, Ludhiána and Firozpur, the mortality from fever was enormous, and at one time the whole population appeared to be fever-stricken. The cantonment of Firozpur was almost deserted and the English residents were hardly able to procure the necessaries of life; there were no servants available for menial duties, nor artizans for ordinary work. Careful and exhaustive enquiries have been made as to the causes of this frightful epidemic fever; but the Lieutenant-Governor is not in a

position to state that the causes are removeable, or even controllable. There is no doubt that insufficient food, insufficient clothing and insanitary dwellings are predisposing causes of malarious and intermittent fever; but the Government is unable to interfere in the internal life and habits of the vast majority of the population, although it can apply certain sanitary measures to the larger towns. Sufficiency or the want of food and clothing are merely the signs of prosperity or poverty, and are governed by causes over which no Government has control. Where malarious fever is caused by defective drainage, as in the case of the Jumna Canal, or where the Grand Trunk Road and Punjab and Delhi Railway intercept the drainage of the country, the Government can and has done all in its power to remedy the evil, at an enormous cost and with the anticipation of but little additional revenue. The Jumna Canal has been almost re-aligned in order to relieve water-logged villages, which suffer constantly from malarious fevers, and where lands have become injured by saturation. The waterway of the Railway of the Jallandar Doáb is being very largely increased, and special works have been undertaken for the relief of the City of Jallandar. But the main causes of the insanitary condition of any particular year are to be found in the amount and period of the rain-fall. A season of drought, which is unfavorable to the crops, is probably, so far as human beings are concerned, a healthy year. A year of heavy rain, especially should this be at an unseasonable period, is invariably one of great sickness. The Punjab, during the summer of 1879, although cholera and small-pox have been prevalent, has been, compared with the year under review, a healthy one. The rain-fall has not been excessive, and it fell at the proper time. In the North-Western Provinces, where the rain-fall was abnormal, the amount of fever has been so great as to almost depopulate some districts and to prevent the enfeebled inhabitants

from gathering the abundant harvests which the unusual rain had given them.

54. The most unsatisfactory point in the statistics is that which shows the great mortality from small-pox. Year by year, the Government of the Punjab has been able to point with gratification to the constant diminution in the mortality from this frightful complaint. In 1876, the number of deaths had fallen to a little over 10,000, in 1877 a little over 12,000; but, during the past year, they have risen to over 40,000, a larger number, if the year 1869 be excepted, than has been recorded during the past 10 years. Vaccination, properly performed, being a complete safeguard against this disease, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but view these figures with extreme regret; nor will his efforts be relaxed to improve the work of the Vaccination Department, until a better state of things is achieved and each district has a more competent staff than at present to perform vaccination operations during all those months of the year in which alone it is practicable in India. A measure is now under consideration by which the Vaccination Department will be entirely re-organized; a special Department being maintained to operate in such districts as may be selected as most needing aid, while an efficient and trustworthy vaccinating staff will be placed under the orders of the Civil Surgeons of each district, who will be required to pay attention to this most important work. At the present time, from vaccination being considered a special subject, Civil Surgeons of most districts neglect or are indifferent to it. Municipal and District Committees also take but little interest in it, and the results are not so satisfactory as they might certainly be. An Act is now before the Legislature, introduced by a distinguished native gentleman, whose opinions are at all times worthy

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of respect, for allowing Local Governments to make vaccination compulsory in certain Municipalities and Cantonments. The measure is rather permissive than compulsory, and is not consequently open to the objections which might be raised to a purely compulsory measure; but the Lieutenant-Governor would observe the principle of compulsory vaccination is that distinctly raised in the Bill, and to it he would object that compulsion in such a matter is more likely to do harm than good. Vaccination is, for reasons which are well known, obnoxious to a large portion of the Indian population; and it is only by slow degrees, by argument, by persuasion and by enlisting on our side the intelligent, learned and influential among the natives, that these prejudices can be overcome. Any attempt at compulsion, even of so small an amount as that which is suggested in the present measure, will be likely to raise up against Vaccination, which is perhaps the most beneficent of all the advantages bestowed by England upon India, the hostility and opposition which is the invariable accompaniment of ignorance and fanaticism.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

55. The Medical College has done this year, as before, excellent service, and the standard attained by the students educated there has in no way been lowered. The Lieutenant-Governor would here mention, with regret, the loss which this Institution has sustained in the death of Dr. Alexander Neil, Professor of Surgery and Anatomy, who had been long connected with the College, and to whose energy, tact and skill much of its success has been, of late years, due.

EDUCATION.

56. The ordinary proceedings of the Educational Department call for no special notice. There has been a decrease both in the number of scholars and schools, but this is attributed, and probably

with justice, by the Director of Public Instruction, to the extremely unhealthy character of the year.

57. The Punjab University College has not been yet created, by an Act of the Legislature, an University; but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that another year may not pass without seeing realized, this work, in which the people of the Punjab are so highly interested, and which has been encouraged by the warm sympathy of His Excellency the Viceroy. The objections of the Secretary of State to the formation of a new University for Northern India were generally founded on the alleged fact that the examinations of the Punjab University College were inferior in difficulty to those of the Calcutta University. In order to remove this ground of objection, an influential Committee, on which all the higher officers of the Educational Department were placed, was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governo to investigate the whole question, and to determine in what particulars the examinations of the Punjab University College required to be modified in order to ensure that, even if not the same in kind, they might be, in quality, as high a test of intellectual acquirement as those of Calcutta. The recommendations of this Committee were generally accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and many modifications in the existing examinations were proposed and will be carried out. Sir Robert Egerton is now satisfied that, while, in difficulty, the examinations are equal to those of the University of the Lower Provinces, the Punjab Examinations are, in many ways superior, when the special requirements of the province, its varied population and the desirability of attracting students from Central Asia and beyond the border are considered. The small reliance placed on text-books; the freedom of examination; the prominence given to Vernacular languages, specially studied in one important

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branch of the Institution, are all points in which the Punjab may justly claim superiority, when it professes to be a national University and not merely an examining body. The proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor, forwarding a summary of the changes which were to be made in order to attain the standard which the Secretary of State had declared essential, were submitted to the Government of India, and have received their support.

58. The Central Training College still remains an unrealized idea; the officer who had been selected to preside over it being compelled to leave for England on account of ill-health, and the same cause has necessitated an extended term of furlough. The Lieutenant-Governor is doubtful whether, until his return, it will be possible to launch the new institution with any chance of permanency or success. Financial considerations have moreover rendered it impossible to undertake the necessary buildings in connection with the College; but no ground has been lost. The existing Normal School institutions have been improved and greater attention paid to their teaching; while it will be possible, from the higher class of Normal students who will be required to teach in English, to form classes attached to the Government College at Lahore, where some special training may be given until such time as the Training College can be placed on a permanent basis.

REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including area, topography, climate and chief staples, were described at length in paragraphs 1 to 23 of the Report for 1872-73, and will not be repeated before the Report for 1882-83 falls due.

2. HISTORICAL.—During the year the Punjab and its Dependencies remained under the charge of the Hon'ble Robert Eyles Egerton, C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor, on whom was conferred the title of Knight Commander of the Star of India on the 29th July 1879.

3. NATIVE STATES.—The Natives States subordinate to the Government of the Punjab are 36 in number, *viz* :—

(I.) Under the direct control of the Lieutenant-Governor :—Jammu and Kashmir, Patiála, Jínd and Nábha.

(II.)—Under the Political Agent and Superintendent, Baháwalpur,—Baháwalpur.

(III.)—Under the Superintendent of Chamba,—Chamba.

(IV.)—Under the Commissioner of Amballa,—Máler Kotla, Kalsia, and the Simla Hill States (20 in mumber).

(V.)—Under the Commissioner of Jallandar,—Kapurthala, Mandi, and Súket.

(VI.)—Under the Commissioner of Lahore,—Farídkot.

(VII.)—Under the Commissioner of Delhi,—Pataudi.

(VIII.)—Under the Commissioner of Hissar,—Loháru and Dújána.

4. *Kashmir.*—The history of Kashmir during the past year is no more than a history of the famine, the intensity of which has been such in this ordinarily fertile Valley as to have reduced the population, according to approximate estimates, by two-fifths, or even one-half. In the last Administration Report it was mentioned that, during 1876-77, the territories of His Highness the Maháraja had been suffering from scarcity, which in some portions had been so severe as to be called a famine, and which had caused the partial depopulation of the country by death and emigration. During the year under review the distress grew more and more

intense, until it culminated in the greatest calamity which has befallen Kashmir within living memory. So important will this famine be in its results, both as regards Kashmir itself and British India, with which it is so intimately connected, that a somewhat detailed account must be given of the causes and progress of the scarcity, and of the measures undertaken by the Mahárája himself and the Punjab Government, assisting him to the utmost of their power, to relieve the starving population.

5. The physical characteristics of Kashmir are such that, while under good government and a careful system of cultivation, famine should be impossible, it is most difficult to assist the Valley when the harvests have actually failed. It is separated from the Punjab plains by a series of mountain ridges, culminating in that of the Pir Panjal, whose heights, rising to 14,000 feet in the west and centre, fall to 9,000 feet in the east. The Jhelum river flows along the whole length of the Valley, and is joined by numerous small rivers and mountain streams; and by a moderate expenditure on irrigation, failure of the principal crops on which Kashmir depends should be impossible. The soil is exceedingly fertile, even where stony; and all European grains, as well as those of the Punjab, English hops, and the vines of France and Germany can be alike cultivated.

6. Inside the Valley communications are easy and good, by water and road. There are three main roads from the Punjab,—by Murree, by Bhimbar, and by Jammu. The first, though not in good condition, can be easily made passable for camels, and, by skilful engineering, for wheeled traffic. The second road is fairly easy until the Rattan Pir be reached; beyond this are four very severe marches, and the Pir Panjal has to be crossed at a height of 11,800 feet. A branch road by Púnch crosses the mountains at an elevation of 8,000 feet only, and joins the Murree road, two marches from the Valley: it is naturally much easier than the main route. Bad as this road is now, and only passable by the strongest ponies and mules, if laden, it is susceptible of great improvement. When made by Mardán Ali Khan, it was a good road for elephants, and is certainly capable of being made an easy one for ponies and oxen. The third route might also be made a good one, perhaps the best of all; but the only one which can remain certainly open throughout the winter is that from Murree, which is nowhere at a greater elevation than 6,000 feet.

7. The ruler of the country is the owner of the soil. In the eastern portion of the Valley a cash revenue system exists; elsewhere the revenue is taken in kind. The share of the Government is nominally one-half, but the cultivator has to pay a large number of cesses and dues from his share, so that he does well, even in good years, if he obtains one-fifth of his harvest. The rain-fall of the country is said to be 18 inches, but is probably less. Of this, 6 inches only benefit the crops; the rest falling during the winter months when no agricultural work is done. More important than the rain is the snow, which falls from November to March, and on which the rice crop depends for its irrigation. Heavy rains fall in March and April, and without them the spring crop, which consists of barley and wheat, cannot be other than poor. Some heavy showers are usually hoped for in July, to benefit the Indian corn and rice, and showers fall again in September and October. The Valley is completely removed beyond the effects of the Indian monsoon, and the rain always comes from the west. The spring crop is sown in February and March, and ripens in June and July. Following it, is an intermediate crop of Indian corn and other less important grains ripening in August and September, and finally the rice is ready to be cut from the beginning of October. The staple food and most important crop is rice, occupying three-fourths of the cultivated area: lands culturable probably bear to lands cultivated a proportion of two to one, though this estimate is necessarily imperfect.

8. The Kashmir people are reported to be apathetic, lazy and bad cultivators; but these faults or vices may not unfairly be attributed to the fact that so small a portion of the fruits of his labor is allowed to reach the agriculturist. The zamindárs are almost exclusively Muhammadans, while the official classes are Hindu Pandits. The population of the Valley was estimated before the famine at between four hundred and four hundred and fifty thousand; of these three-fifths are rural and two-fifths urban; the city of Srinagar alone including the greater portion of the town population. The grain trade in Kashmír is a rigid State monopoly, the Government being the seller of its own share of the grain, from its own store-houses. In ordinary times this monopoly is not abused, so far as the rates of food grains are concerned, and, during the worst days of the famine, grain was exceedingly cheap, as compared with prices in British India; that is to say that the rate fixed by the State was nominally low, that there being no sellers except the State there was no competition which could affect prices; and where no grain existed

to be purchased at all, it was of small importance what the nominal price was at which it might be quoted.

9. The origin of the famine from this description must be clear. The population is dependent on the rice crop, and the rice crop is dependent on a sufficient fall of snow on the hills to feed the streams throughout the summer, and the failure of the snow causes most serious consequences. But the great danger to the harvest lies elsewhere. The crop ripens so late in the year that if the winter snow and rains set in early it is liable to be destroyed, either before it is cut or after it is ready to go to the threshing-floor. The spring crop, doubtless, depends on the falls of rain in the spring, but even if this fails, no very great inconvenience is caused to the people. As in Behar, the staple food is rice; and as there, if this crop be lost, the country is on the verge of starvation, while separated by long and bad roads from all other sources of supply. There have been earlier famines in Kashmir than that of 1878-79; notably one in 1831, during the government of Sher Singh; and a second during the rule of Díwán Kirpa Rám 15 years ago; but no sufficient details exist to make any full examination of their causes repay the trouble. The origin of the present famine was not due, as in India, to want of rain, but to the precisely opposite cause. The spring harvest of 1877 failed, like that of nearly the whole Punjab, for want of the usual showers; but the snow-fall of the winter had been abundant, and an unusually large and fine rice crop stood ripening in the fields in October. But, before the crop could be cut, or any large portion of it threshed, winter set in with heavy rains and snow, which continued almost without intermission till January 1878. Sufficient sunshine to dry the soaked sheaves never appeared, and the people never adopted any measures to try to save a portion of the crop. They left it to rot in the fields where it lay, although much could have been saved by judicious stacking on high spots. At this time the Governor of the Valley was Wazír Pannu, who had held the post for many years,—a man of the old school and principles, a strong ruler, but a harsh revenue collector. He had the revenue to collect, and he wrung out of the agricultural population every maund that he could secure. Meanwhile the continuance of bad weather prevented the sowing of a large spring crop, and many cattle died for want of pasturage, the grazing grounds lying for months under deep snow; so that it was not surprising that at the beginning of the summer famine was supreme in Kashmir.

10. In April 1878, Major P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., was succeeded as Officer on Special Duty by Mr. Henvey, C. S. On the representation of the former officer of the scarcity prevailing, the Punjab Government strictly limited the passes for visitors to the Valley, and directed that all visitors should travel by the Bhimbar route, the distress being most severe along the line of the Jhelum Valley. The spring crop, on which so much depended, was seriously injured by hail and rain, and only one-eighth of the supplies hoped for by the Government was collected. The excessive wet largely destroyed the produce of the fruit trees, and the famine increased as the summer advanced. The Indian corn suffered from the intense heat and drought which followed the unseasonable rains; while the consequent melting of the unusual amount of snow caused the rivers and streams to rise to an extraordinary height and swamp much of the low-lying rice lands, which it was impossible to sow. The population now began to emigrate in large numbers, though the Kashmir Government had forbidden it, and guards were placed on the passes. In March 200 persons daily were said to be crossing the Jhelum into British territory at Kohala, and large numbers found their way to Jammu. The opportunity of purchasing grain in Amritsar and the submontane districts of the Punjab, for which orders were issued, was lost; and the relief measures directed by the Mahárája, such as the opening of poor-houses in Srinagar, where 2,000 people were ordered to be fed daily, were not carried out. The Governor, Wazír Pannu, clung to the hope that a full autumn crop would prevent any great calamity, and the distress was in consequence allowed to increase until it became altogether beyond control.

11. The reports of the Officer on Special Duty described such an alarming state of affairs that in October he was directed by the Government of India to meet the Hon'ble Mr. Cunningham, Member of the Famine Commission for the Punjab, and an officer of the Siálkot District to discuss the measures which might be adopted to mitigate the calamity. The information supplied by the Darbár led Mr. Henvey to believe that there would be a deficit of 2 lakhs of maunds of grain before the autumn crop of 1879 was available. The authorities believed that the out-turn would be 25 lakhs of maunds of uncleaned rice, and 4 lakhs of maunds of barley and wheat. They proposed that the Darbár should import 1 lakh, and the Punjab Government the other, by way of Murree, through the agency of native officers; the Darbár undertaking to keep the road in good order and supply fodder for the transport animals at the various stages. The

estimate given by the Darbár was, however, so vague that, before taking any action, Mr. Henvey was requested to return to Srinagar, and, in communication with Díwán Anant Rám, who had superseded Wazír Pannu as Governor, to ascertain and report on the subject. The Darbár at first set to work with some degree of energy to import grain from Jammu; cattle were purchased at Amritsar for transport, and one of the young princes was charged with the duty of seeing the convoys off daily. It was the Mahárája's wish to import 50,000 out of the lakh of maunds which he undertook to forward, before the winter set in, and a great deal was taken to within three marches of the Valley. But here an obstacle was met in the shape of a broken bridge; cattle disease broke out, and very little grain reached the Valley before the winter; while up to the present time no more than 60,000 maunds have reached Kashmir by this route.

12. The estimates of the rice crop forwarded by the Officer on Special Duty were to the effect that it was equal to 13,80,000 maunds of clean rice, and that a yield of four lakhs of maunds was still counted on from the spring harvest. But the returns were manifestly incorrect, and it was impossible for the Muhammadan population to buy a sufficient quantity of food to support life, the allowance made to them, on the ticket system now introduced, being only two seers of cleaned rice, per head, for 8 days. Although the people were dying in large numbers, there were no Government relief works in existence, except some small ones opened by private charity, and employing a few hundred people. Emigration continued to be discouraged, in so much that no supplies on the road were allowed to emigrants, although the guards on the passes were withdrawn on the strong remonstrance of the Punjab Government. At this time Díwán Jowála Sahai, for many years the trusted Minister of His Highness, died, and his grandson, Díwán Anant Rám, Governor of Kashmir, was compelled to leave for duty at Jammu, and was succeeded by Díwán Badri Náth, whose administration proved as inefficient and calamitous as that of Wazír Pannu had done.

13. Immediately on receipt of the report from Mr. Henvey, it was decided by the Lieutenant-Governor to arrange for the importation of a lakh of maunds *viá* Murree, as soon as the passes were open, and the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to this measure. The winter in Kashmir was a terrible one; cold and starvation carrying off large numbers daily, and not only were no relief works opened by

the State, but efforts were made to obstruct the works undertaken by the Missionaries, on which 1,200 persons were employed. The very gloomy state of things, and the absolute lack of all effective measures to control and mitigate the calamity were duly reported to the Government of India, who decided that Mr. Henvey should at once return to Srinagar, where, on his arrival, he found that during his absence the state of things had altered much for the worse. No rain or snow had fallen since October, and great anxiety existed for the future of the next rice crop. The complete division of the late crop was only just completed, and it was notorious that the people had received very little of it, nearly the whole being swept into the Government granaries. It was clear that, owing to wholesale embezzlement on the part of the Government officials, there would be an enormous deficit in the estimated food supply, for up to this time only 20,000 maunds had been imported, and death or emigration appeared to the Officer on Special Duty the only alternatives for the remaining population.

14. Arrangements were at once made by the Punjab Government to import a lakh of maunds of grain. Díwán Anant Rám visited Lahore early in March for the purpose of arranging the details of the contracts, and tenders were advertised for; the contract being eventually given to Seth Bansi Lál Rám Rattan for the importation of 50,000 maunds of grain by the Murree route by the 15th of June, and Mr. Russell was employed on commission to import as much by the Bhimbar route. The Kabul War, and the efforts made by the Punjab Government to supply the army in the field with transport, had almost denuded the Punjab of its carriage. The roads to Kashmir were difficult and bad; while six months of almost unprecedented drought had left no available fodder on the lines of transport. All possible assistance was, however, given to the contractors by the Punjab Government, and the Mahárája issued stringent orders to assist them in every possible way—orders which were too often neglected by the Kashmir officials, who threw every obstruction in the way of the British contractors, whom they saw likely to carry off the profits which they wished to obtain themselves.

15. Early in March rain and snow fell in Kashmir, and anxiety for the spring and autumn crops became lightened. It was impossible, however, owing to the lateness of the season, to sow any unusually large area of wheat and barley, as had been hoped, and the

difficulty of preparing lands for rice cultivation was much increased. To encourage agricultural efforts it was announced that the Mahárája would take only two-fifths of the spring crop; but the people, who had seen two rice crops almost entirely swept away from them, were not disposed to believe in this. At the end of the month the Lieutenant-Governor met the Mahárája at Siálkot in a conference, when it was decided that a committee should be appointed in Srinagar to superintend famine relief measures, on which the Officer on Special Duty and the Medical Officer, whom it had been determined to send to Kashmir, should sit. The appointment of a Muhammadan Governor was suggested, but the proposal was not pressed. The committee comprised six non-official Mussulmans, and two official, together with Babu Nilamber, sent down specially from Jammu, and two other Hindu gentlemen. Rules were drawn up for its guidance by the Mahárája, which were approved of by the Punjab Government. The committee first met on the 28th April, and seven meetings were held in all. It was first of all stated in committee that the balance of food left in the country was only 37,000 kharwárs of about 180 English pounds each of rice, and 3,000 kharwárs of wheat—a startling, but not quite correct announcement, as this supply would have been insufficient to keep the people alive for a month. Various plans were proposed and agreed to for alleviating the distress, but nothing was immediately done, and when the committee began to investigate embezzlements of Government grain, its more important functions appear to have been diverted into quarrels of faction. Finally, on the 9th of May, Mr. Henvey left the committee, believing that the Darbár wished to place upon it the responsibility for a calamity which it had no power to avert; while the only officials who could supply it with the necessary information were not compelled to give evidence before it.

16. Matters had now come to such a pass that it was deemed advisable to ask the Mahárája to proceed to Srinagar, and take charge of the famine relief himself. His Highness consented to do this and left Jammu on the 28th of May. Early in June the Assistant Secretary to the Punjab Government was placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department to assist the Officer on Special Duty in famine relief. The Mahárája reached the Valley on the 16th, and remained at first for some time in the eastern corner.

17. The contractors meanwhile had been doing their best to fulfil their engagements, but the carriage obtained by Mr. Russell from the Punjab

was unfit to cross the high hills of Kashmir, and he was persistently thwarted in his attempts to obtain baggage animals in the Valley, although many were procurable. A vigorous remonstrance from the Punjab Government to the Darbár had the effect of somewhat removing obstruction, and a certain amount of carriage was placed at his disposal, but nothing at all was done to improve the roads, and not a single bridge was properly erected. On the other hand, the Seth was unable to collect carriage from the north of the Punjab, except very slowly, and the supplies of fodder stored by the Darbár on the Murree road were found to be quite useless.

18. Thus it came to pass that, when the 15th of June arrived, only some 15,000 maunds, out of the lakh engaged for, had been delivered and were present in Kashmir. Fortunately the weather continued very fine throughout the summer till late in August, and the contractors were able to go on slowly with their work, without being stopped by the rains. At the end of June the work was inspected by the Assistant to Mr. Henvey, and after this better arrangements were made and some repairs were effected on the roads, though too late and too slowly to be of any great use. The contractors were also unlucky in having severe cholera and fever on both lines of transport, which frightened the coolies from flocking to the depôts; while foot-and-mouth disease attacked the oxen in the service of the Seth.

19. Meanwhile, all through May and June, famine was increasing in intensity, and, to add to its other horrors, cholera broke out badly in the city and continued for three months. The people died by scores daily. No relief works literally existed. The Missionaries had completed their road and had exhausted their funds; M. Ermans, the wine-grower, was obliged to discharge the 1,500 persons working under him, because they could get no pay; and no other works of any kind existed. At a number of poor-houses an uncertain pittance, quite insufficient to maintain life, was given out, without system or check, to about 2,000 persons. The ticket system of house-to-house relief was based on an utterly false enumeration of the population, which was now put 60,000 higher than it had been in the preceding November, and it was administered with the grossest partiality: while the official classes could obtain all they needed, the distribution of the allowance to the Mussulmans extended to only two mohullas in ten days, so that it could only have reached the whole city in two months, and the amount given was four

seers of cleaned rice. At last, towards the end of the month, the Darbár were induced to open a hundred shops for sales in the city, a maximum amount of 1½ seers being fixed for each purchaser. This was the plan adopted in Behar, and it was found to work very well there. In Srinagar it could not of course be worked, so as to do away with all favoritism of the official class, but the result was decidedly satisfactory as compared with former attempts to distribute food. Six hundred to seven hundred kharwárs of wheat and barley per diem were now really sold, and the Mussulmans got a portion of this, whereas formerly they got nothing; at times, before the Maháraja's arrival, there were no sales at all, and no distribution for days together. But for the private stores which they held, acquired largely no doubt by embezzlement, and which they sold to others, the Pandits, as well as the Mussulmans, must have died of hunger long before July.

20. The Maháraja was exceedingly anxious to cultivate a large area with turnips, the seed of which was sent for from France. To prepare the ground for these, near the city, some 4,000 people were employed; these works were not, strictly speaking, relief works, but no others were started, in spite of representations made on this subject. The city was like a besieged one. Large suburbs were deserted and in ruins; many houses in the chief streets were falling down; no crowd was to be seen in the bazárs; few knots of people even could be counted; the bridges had no stream of passers crossing them; the very banks of the river were bare. In the villages, desolation was even more complete: hamlets of ten or fifteen houses might be seen without a single soul in them; and estates, which once could supply 50 coolies, could not now supply one.

21. So things went on throughout July and August. The spring crop was reaped, and the out-turn was found to be very small as compared with what was hoped for, only two lakhs of maunds being obtained in all. This was partly owing to the unfavorable weather early in the year, but chiefly to the thefts made in self-defence by the people. The promise to give them half was forgotten; and just as the rice crop was not fully divided till January, the spring crop was not completely separated everywhere even in September. In one wazarat, out of 14,000 kharwárs the Government took half as its share, 3,000 kharwárs on account of advances made, and for seed hereafter, and left the people 4,000 out of which to pay all the petty dues (for if the

Mahárája abolished these the official class did not relinquish them) and keep themselves alive. If one-fifth of the crop ever reached their houses they were fortunate, and in many cases it remained still on the threshing-floors awaiting the last process of the division late in September; often, no doubt, the cultivator was dead before this time came and never appeared to claim his share. The weather continued very dry and the usual showers in July entirely failed, and in consequence nearly all the Indian corn on the uplands was dried up. The water in the hill streams began to run low, as all the little snow had melted rapidly, and there was no small anxiety for the rice crop at one time. Fortunately a great number of showers fell on the hills, though not in the Valley, during the latter part of August, and replenished the water-supply, thus saving the rice crop.

22. This rain on the hills, however, checked the work of the contractors, and it became clear that the whole amount engaged for could not be delivered. It was determined therefore to stop the Pir Panjal importation on the 15th of September, and to continue that by the Murree route till the 15th October. Up to the end of August 40,000 maunds had been delivered—not a very great quantity, but still sufficient to make an appreciable difference in the existing wretched state of the country. It was impossible to give carriers now to Mr. Russell, as the people were needed in the rice fields; and as the setting in of a very early winter was anticipated, it was thought well to close his contract, and make over to the Darbár the remainder of the grain where it lay. This was accordingly done, Mr. Russell having delivered in Kashmir something less than 18,000 maunds. The Seth at one time did so well that it seemed as if the whole 50,000 maunds would shortly be delivered, but unfortunately disease broke out among the men, and things were at one period nearly at a standstill. The road was not put into even decent order, and on more than one occasion important bridges remained broken for ten or twelve days. The Seth eventually delivered 40,000 maunds. The Darbár ceased to import grain after the Mahárája reached the Valley. The Indian corn which survived the drought ripened early in September; but no share of the crop ever reached the hands of the Government. The river was full of stalks from which the cobs had been cut and stolen, and which were thrown into the water to conceal the theft. Some showers of rain early in September did great good to the rice, and brought the ground into condition for the turnips to be sown; and the prospects for the winter began to look a little

brighter. Sales from shops continued, in spite of opposition, and the change was admitted to be a great improvement on the old system, though they were by no means really free.

23. The Mahárája gave the strictest orders in the early spring that every effort should be made to sow a large area with rice. The amount of seed said to have been given out would have produced at least double the largest crop which the Valley had ever seen. But the greater part of this was embezzled by the officials, and the people naturally ate some of the share made over to them, to keep themselves alive while sowing the rest. As noted above, the late and scanty rains made it impossible to sow a very large area, because the hands remaining were too few and feeble to do much work within a short period. The cultivation of rice is by no means a task suited to famine-stricken persons, and not a little of the crop was never properly cleaned from weeds; the general estimate of it now made is that the area sown is much the same as last year. The loss of life has been so great during the last twelve months that there can be no doubt that a yield equal to last year's crop will amply suffice for all survivors this year. The people too are now in better condition than they were then, thanks to the little help of the spring crops, and Indian corn, and the abundant crop of vegetables and singháras, and the yield of fruit. The weather has been favorable to the rice for the last month, and the out-turn therefore should be good. It is not to be hoped, of course, that all mortality from famine or its effects will cease at once; the bitter cold of winter is about to commence, and there are many whose vital power has sunk too low to ever recover. But it may be believed that the present population will not be reduced in numbers to any further material degree; that any acute or general misery will soon cease; and that the cultivators will now be able to endeavour to re-establish their desolated homes.

24. The loss of life from the famine will never be correctly ascertained, for no correct census existed before, and none is likely to be made now. The population was once put at 450,000; in November last it was put at 350,000, with the city population of 130,000. No European who carefully examined the city this summer with a view to guessing its population ever put the people at over 60,000 souls; but nothing can be exactly known. A number of the chief valleys to the north were utterly deserted; whole villages lay in ruins; some suburbs of the city were tenantless; the city itself half destroyed; the graveyards were filled to overflowing; the river had been full of corpses

thrown into it. It is not likely that more than two-fifths of the people of the Valley now survive. As to emigrants, it is impossible to speak with any certainty. Some 20,000 perhaps forced their way into Jammu and the Punjab, and a few thousands to the north: of the hundreds who perished on the roads no account will ever be heard. A country has seldom come nearer to being left absolutely desolate than Kashmir this year; the shawl trade and the silk trade have been almost destroyed, and it will be years before agricultural prosperity fully recovers.

25. *Patiála, Jínd and Nábha.*—These three Phulkián States, forming a family group, may be conveniently considered together. The Council of Regency of Patiála remained during the year unchanged as to its *personnel*, Sardár Deva Singh, President, Munshi Charat Rám and Namdar Khan being Members. The Lieutenant-Governor visited the State in January 1879, and made a careful examination of the state of affairs. He also again visited Patiála in November of the same year. The progress of the Mahárája and his brother has been excellent. Under the medical superintendence of Dr. Skeen, the health of both children has improved, and the constitution of His Highness seems to be recovering from the delicacy which was last year so marked. His education has made satisfactory progress, and he reads English with some fluency and good accent.

26. When war with Kabul broke out, the Phulkián States were among the first to offer their services. These were accepted by the Government of India, and the following troops belonging to the three States marched for service on the border of Afghánistán:—

Patiála Contingent.

4 Field guns with waggons, horsed, under command of Colonel Fateh Singh;

320 Cavalry, under command of Colonel Khazan Singh;

830 Infantry, under Colonel Amír Khan;

all under the command of Sardár Bakshi Singh, accompanied by Sayad Imdád Ali and Lála Bhagwán Dás, as Political Officers.

Jínd Contingent.

3 Field guns with waggons, under command of Colonel Hazoora Singh;

200 Cavalry, under command of Colonel Bassawa Singh;

500 Infantry, under command of Colonel Prem Singh;

all under the command of Colonel Rustam Singh, with Sardár Jaggat Singh as Political Officer.

Nábha Contingent.

3 Field guns with waggons, horsed, under command of Colonel Pertáb Singh;

200 Cavalry, under command of Colonel Johnson;

500 Infantry, under command of Colonel Sarmukh Singh;

all under the command of Bakshi Badr-ud-dìn Khan, with Díwán Bishen Singh and Lála Nathu Lál as Political Officers.

27. The whole body of these Contingents, with the addition of those of Kapurthala, Sirmur (Nahan), and Farídkot, was formed into a brigade under the orders of Brigadier-General Watson, V.C., C.B., brigaded at Jhelum and despatched to Kurram and Bannu, where, in the first Kabul campaign, they did excellent service, and were praised for discipline, good conduct and efficiency by the military authorities.

28. Captain Massy, Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Political Officer with the Contingent, and the officers marginally named were attached to the brigade under General Watson's orders. After excellent service in relieving the regular army of important and onerous duties, the troops returned to their respective States on the conclusion of the peace at Gandamak in the month of July.

Major W. C. Anderson, who acted as Assistant-Adjutant-General.
Captain V. Rivaz, who acted as Deputy Assistant Quarter-master-General.
Captain A. Pearson, Brigade Major of Artillery.
Captain F. C. Burton, who was appointed to the charge of two Contingents (Jínd and Kapurthala) for service on the Bannu Border.
Captain H. K. Abbott, who served a short time with the Contingents.
Captain S. D. Turnbull, 15th Bengal Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Watson.
Surgeon-Major R. Gray, Honorary Surgeon-Major R. Deane, } In Medical charge.
Sardár Guláb Singh, Khan Sahib Enayat Ali Khan, } Honorary Aides-de-Camp on Brigadier-General Watson's staff.

29. No special notice is required of the States of Jínd and Nábha, which were, as heretofore, well governed by their respective Chiefs. A son was born to the heir-apparent of the Rája of Jínd during the present year.

30. *Baháwalpur.*—This is the last year in which the British Agency will be continued in the Baháwalpur State, the Nawáb having attained his majority on the 13th November 1879, and his installation and investment with full powers having been conducted by the Lieutenant-Governor while this Report is passing through the Press. When, at the repeated solicitations of the young Chief's mother and chief Ministers of Baháwalpur, the British Government consented to take over the

administration of the Baháwalpur State in 1866, a promise was given that the same should be restored to the Nawáb on his reaching his eighteenth year. This has been done, but in order to provide for the proper administration of affairs until such time as the Nawáb shall have obtained some experience in governing, it has been decided, with the sanction of the Government of India, to continue in office the present Council, composed of the most competent native officials of Baháwalpur, with a veto upon their removal without the consent of the Punjab Government until the Nawáb shall have attained his true majority of twenty-one. By the constitution introduced in 1877, on the recommendation of the Political Agent, Major Grey, C.S.I., the Nawáb has taken a more active share in the administration of his State than had previously been the case. He has made tours throughout the several districts, and has personally inspected the courts, tahsíls and police stations, and distributed rewards at the schools. He has been accustomed to hold darbárs five days in the week, and conducts business and listens to the petitions then presented. All proceedings in Council have been subjected to his scrutiny and approval before they have been sent to the Resident, and he has fairly availed himself of the opportunities afforded him for mastering affairs.

31. The first marriage of His Highness occurred during the year, with the approval of the Punjab Government, and to a lady among his connections. He has since married a sister of his first wife. The Queen-mother died on the 12th February 1879.

32. The Baháwalpur State took an active share in the preparations for the first Kabul campaign, and especially in assisting the Quetta Column. More than 20,000 camels were procured and offered to the Commissariat Department, for which also large stocks of provisions were purchased. Bullocks and ponies were forwarded in considerable numbers to Rájanpur; 2,800 swords were furnished at the request of the Commissioner of Mooltan to the camp followers in the army. The Nawáb personally superintended all arrangements in the most energetic manner. The services of 500 foot and 100 horse were offered to the Government of India, and accepted by His Excellency the Viceroy. These did not form part of the general brigade under General Watson, but were stationed at Dera Gházi Khan, where they did excellent service in strengthening frontier posts, which had been necessarily diminished owing to the withdrawal of Punjab Frontier Force regiments for the Kabul Columns; and their admirable conduct and discipline have been highly praised by competent authorities.

33. The Members of the Council at the time of His Highness receiving charge of his State were as follow :—

Shaikh Muhammad Fíroz-ud-dín, Wazír.		
Mirza Agha Muhammad, Minister of Revenue.		
Rája Fatah Khan,	Ditto	Army.
Díwán Jattu Mal,	Ditto	Finance.
Muhammad Hossein Khan,	Ditto	Household.
Bábu Shambu Dás,	Ditto	Public Works.
Maulvi Shams-ud-dín,	Ditto	Justice.

34. The income of the Baháwalpur State at the present time may be estimated as varying from 18 to 20 lakhs of rupees. Considerable fluctuations are caused by the vicissitudes of the season, as the whole cultivation being due to inundation canals, the prosperity of the people and their ability to pay revenue are largely dependent upon the rain-fall and the snow in the higher Himalayas. At the present time the revenue appears to be diminished by Rs. 4¼ lakhs, being outlying balances of land revenue; but these are nominal and recoverable, and chiefly due to the absolute failure of the kharif harvest.

35. If the revenue of the Baháwalpur State has not so largely increased under British Administration as might have been perhaps expected, it is to be remembered that the burdens of the people have been greatly decreased. The population is far more wealthy and cultivation has enormously developed. When the British Government took over the State its revenue had almost disappeared, rising the next year of tranquillity to between 14 and 15 lakhs of rupees; the revenue in the present year being about 20 lakhs.

36. At the commencement of the Agency there were 817 miles of canals and branch canals in existence. These were all of unscientific construction, and had in many cases fallen into disuse and disrepair. During the Agency 810 miles of new canals and branch canals have been scientifically constructed, and the area under irrigation has proportionally increased. This fact alone will show the enormous progress that has been made in the country, the development of which will further be hastened by the construction of the Indus Valley State Railway throughout its entire length.

37. The installation of His Highness the Náwab took place on the 28th of November. The Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by his

Personal Staff, with the Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary, and Under-Secretary, arrived at Baháwalpur on the morning of the 27th November, being met by His Highness the Nawáb, the Commissioner of Mooltan and the State officials, and conducted by them to the palace. The ceremony of investiture was performed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the following day at 1 o'clock. His Highness the Nawáb was received by the Lieutenant-Governor at the Darbár Hall, and a salute was fired. The Baháwalpur officials were presented by the State Wazír, and a khillat on the part of the British Government of Rs. 11,500 value was presented to the Nawáb by the Lieutenant-Governor, who, tying a necklace of pearls round His Highness's neck, declared him invested with full powers as Ruler of the State; and a salute in his honor being fired, the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the assembled Darbár in a Hindustani speech, of which the following is an English translation:—

"NAWAB, CHIEFS, AND GENTLEMEN,—I have never felt so much pleasure in visiting Baháwalpur as on this auspicious occasion, when, representing Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and His Excellency the Viceroy, in this Province, the most honorable duty falls to me of placing His Highness the Nawáb Muhammad S'adiq Khan on the throne of his ancestors and conferring upon him the full powers of a ruling Prince.

"It is now thirteen years since the Government of India, at the earnest and repeated requests of all the leading Chiefs of Baháwalpur, the Councillors and Ministers of the infant Nawáb, and the members of his own family, consented to administer the Estate through an English Resident subordinate to the Punjab Government. At that time, in 1866, the State had for years been a prey to anarchy. The history of the reign of the father of the present Chief, from 1859 to 1866, was but a long and sad record of successive revolutions, in which the country was depopulated, the revenue lost, and prosperity impossible. From the day that the Government of the Queen-Empress extended its beneficent protection over Baháwalpur it has enjoyed a period of unbroken tranquillity. Distinguished Officers, carefully selected, have so conducted the administration of the State as to ensure to all, Chiefs and People, peace and the undisturbed enjoyment of their ancestral possessions, or the profits of their industry.

"The revenue, which could not be collected in 1865, rose in the next year of settled rule to fourteen lakhs, and has now reached the annual

average rate of twenty lakhs, with the prospect of large and rapid increase. Roads, bridges and public buildings have been constructed; the ancient canals have been enlarged and repaired; new ones have been dug; and a quarter of million of acres has been thus added to the irrigated area. The Government have not desired to save the revenue and hoard up for the Chief a useless treasure, a mere incentive to extravagance and dissipation; but have treated Baháwalpur as a wise and careful guardian would administer the estate of his ward, spending the greater portion of the surplus income on improvements which will, in the future, bring large returns. Not the least of the benefits which the Government have conferred on the State is the construction of the Indus Valley Railway, which runs for one hundred and fifty miles through the territory of the Nawáb. For this work, which will add largely to the State revenue, and enable the produce of the country to be exported cheaply and profitably to the sea, no contribution has been asked from Baháwalpur.

"The desire of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, and my own, not less earnest than that of my predecessors, has been so to rule Baháwalpur as to ensure the transfer of power from the British Resident to the Nawáb without any dangerous shock or break in the continuity of the administration.

"Such was the confusion in the State when the Government assumed direct control; such complete absence of all that can be called administration; and so great the loss, during the civil war, by death and exile, of leading and competent Chiefs, that it was imperatively necessary to introduce many officials conversant with the land revenue and judicial system of British India. But it has been my endeavour, in recent years, to withdraw foreigners—European and Native—as much as possible, leaving affairs in the hands of those servants of the State who will have, under the direction of the Nawáb, to conduct them hereafter.

"It is a grave mistake to introduce into Native States, which, owing to the minority of the Chief, have come under Government control, the elaborate system and complicated rules which are found in British India.

"Even in our own Provinces, the efforts of Rulers and Legislators alike should be to simplify the procedure in every possible way, and prevent its becoming an intolerable burden to an uneducated population, which obeys but cannot understand it.

"The high standard of English-civilization, polity and jurisprudence imposes, it is true, many obligations on the Indian Government which it cannot repudiate; and compels, both in the administration of British Provinces and Feudatory States, a certain elaboration which ensures thoroughness of work and a check upon its due and proper accomplishment.

"But the Punjab Government, from the first days of the annexation of the Province, under a series of distinguished men—Sir Henry and Sir John Lawrence, Sir Robert Montgomery, Sir Donald McLeod, Sir Henry Durand, and Sir Henry Davies—has always endeavoured to bring the Government face to face with the people, and to preserve their own peculiar customs, laws and institutions. Native States which, like Patiála, Kapurthala, Baháwalpur, Chamba, or Suket, have come, temporarily, under its direct control, have been left, under the Political Resident, to the supervision, in all departments, of their own hereditary officials, and as little interference as possible has been allowed with the immemorial customs of the country; while in those States which are under the independent rule of their own Chiefs the Lieutenant-Governor has exercised no interference whatever, and has never suggested the appointment of Residents or Political Agents, relying upon the strong influence of the example of good government in the Punjab, and the devoted and conspicuous loyalty of these noble Chiefs to Her Majesty the Queen.

"It is not without reason or special meaning that I make these remarks. I cannot but consider it an important and memorable day for the Punjab—one of those occasions on which shine out brightly, clearly and conspicuously the good-faith and good-will of the British Government towards the Princes of India—when a State like Baháwalpur, saved from ruin and anarchy by British intervention, is restored, on the promised day, to its hereditary ruler, renovated, prosperous and content—a happy country, and a well-disposed and orderly people, awaiting, loyally and joyfully, the inauguration of the new reign from which both we and they hope so much.

"The time has, I hope, passed for ever when the independent Chiefs of India can fear or mistrust the intentions of the paramount power. The generous promises made when the Queen-Empress, in her own name and titles, assumed the government of Hindustán, have been fully and faithfully observed. To you Nawáb, to you Princes, who personally, or by your representatives, are present here to-day, I appeal—Kashmir, Patiála, Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala, Farídkot, and many others:—Has your

connection with the British Government brought you profit or loss? You know, and the world too knows, that your dignity has been increased, your possessions extended, and your rule made perpetual and secure.

"The Government of Her Most Gracious Majesty, who rules over 300 millions of subjects, and of whose possessions—covering one-seventh of the earth's surface—Hindustán is but an eighth part, does not desire, Chiefs of the Punjab, to reduce your power or dignity. All that is required of you is the just and equal rule of your people, and ready and willing service should at any time the Government require it. This you all know well. And the knowledge has produced, between the British Government and the Punjab Princes, a most fruitful sympathy—well placed confidence on the one side; on the other, a warm and hearty loyalty.

"I gladly avail myself of the opportunity, on this public occasion, to acknowledge the manner in which you, Nawáb, and other independent Chiefs,—Sikh, Rájput and Muhammadan,—responded to the call of the Government and sent your best troops for service on the Frontier, and, if necessary, in Afghánistán. His Excellency the Viceroy has most warmly and generously expressed his pleasure at the alacrity with which the Chiefs came forward to assist the Government, and the Queen-Empress has graciously sent from England her acknowledgments of the loyalty of the Punjab Chiefs. To me, who have lived so long amongst you—who have seen so many of the ruling Chefs grow up, almost from childhood, around me—it is a source of extreme satisfaction that the Punjab should have been both so honored and so worthy; and it is especially a matter of joy and pride to me, as Lieutenant-Governor of this famous Province, which is, at once, the sword and the shield of India, to know that those great Princes who are in close political relations with my Government have shown themselves worthy of trust; and that they have in 1879, as in 1857, at the first summons, sprung to arms to redeem their pledged word and to maintain the honor of the British Crown.

"And now, Nawáb Muhammad S'adiq Khan, I would, on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy and myself, offer you sincere congratulations on this happy occasion. Yesterday, so to speak, you were a child; to-day you are a man, with the responsibilities and power for good or evil of a ruling Prince; and if, to-day, some words of advice and admonition are mingled with my heartfelt wishes for your long life and prosperous reign, you will not think them as of ill-omen, but as the last

words of affectionate warning of a father who sees his son leave the shelter of the family home for the storms and dangers of the world. Life is not all happiness and sunshine: and it is fortunate for men that it is not so, or they would lose, in selfish ease and idleness, the fortitude, energy and perseverance which alone ennoble them. Still less is it a time of rest for a ruler, who has to think for his people, and who is unworthy of his high destiny if he does not earnestly, night and day, labor for their good. Rulers exist for the good of the people, and not the people for that of their rulers; and it is by acknowledging and practising this great truth, which is still too little understood in the world, that the Government of the Queen has secured the confidence of the many peoples, in all quarters of the world, who are content to remain under her equal rule.

"You, Nawab, have enjoyed all the advantages in education and example which the British Government could give you. Your training has been superintended by a gentleman who has been unremitting in his attention; and whom I am glad to know you propose to keep for some time longer with you, to perfect your knowledge of English,—a language in which it is right and fitting that all young Chiefs should endeavour to become proficient. Colonel Minchin, who is present today, and to whom you and Baháwalpur owe much; and Major Grey, whom illness has unfortunately forbidden to assist at your investiture; have spared no pains to superintend your training, encourage your progress, and make you all that a Daud-putra Chief should be—a gallant gentleman, as well as an educated and enlightened Prince. To them both, as to the members of your Council, with whose help you have already mastered the details of government and been associated in its practical work,—Wazír Fíroz-ud-dín, Agha Muhammad, Rája Fateh Khán, and Díwán Ditta Mal,—I tender the thanks of Government. Nor, when acknowledgments are due, can I, or you, forget Major Beckett, Assistant Political Agent, whose care bestowed on the Baháwalpur Contingent has been rewarded by the high praise of military authorities of its discipline and good conduct; nor Mr. Barns, whose energy and skill have covered the country with the canals which, year by year, will increase both its revenue and general prosperity.

"I have no occasion to exhort you, Nawáb, to be loyal to the Queen-Empress, for all the traditions of your illustrious house, even before its relations became as close as they now are with Government, and before

the supremacy of the latter was extended over this Province, have been of friendship with the British and mutual service rendered. During the first Afghán War, and during the disturbances of 1848-49, your predecessors gave great and ready aid to the British Government. I have lately been reading again Sir Herbert Edwardes' "A Year on the Punjab Frontier," a book which, if you have not yet read it, I commend to your attention. It is the work of a chivalrous soldier, a wise and noble-hearted man; and he gratefully records the valuable assistance which he received, at a critical time, from your great grandfather, Baháwal Khan. You have, in your immediate neighbours—the Chiefs of Patiála, Nábha, Jínd, Kapurthala and Farídkot—further examples, both of good government, which you will do well to imitate, and of active loyalty, in which you have already shown, during the late campaign, that you will allow none to surpass you.

"You, to-day, join the illustrious company of the ruling Chiefs of the Punjab, who in courage, loyalty, and those high qualities which befit rulers of men, are second to none of the Princes of India. Show yourself worthy of your companions, and of the trust which the Government reposes in you. Your welfare and the prosperity of your people will always be the object of my most anxious interest, and I shall look to you to justify my confidence in the sight of the world, and to prove, in your future life and conduct, your sincere and lasting gratitude to the British Government, with whose strength and greatness, a destiny, higher than the will of nations, has for ever interwoven those of yourself and your people.

"By Command of His Excellency the Viceroy and in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, I now declare you, Muhammad S'adiq Khan Bahadur, *Rukn-ud-Daulah, Nusrat-i-Jang, Hafiz ul-Mulk, Mukhlis-ud-Daulah*, Nawáb of Baháwalpur, invested with full powers, as Ruler of the Baháwalpur State."

38. After the Lieutenant-Governor had concluded his address the principal Baháwalpur officials were introduced to the Nawáb, to whom they presented their nazzars. After this the khillats given by the British Government to the Nawáb's officials were presented; and *attar* and *pan* having been given by the Lieutenant-Governor to His Highness the Nawáb, the Darbár concluded with an imperial salute in honor of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. A very large number of British Officers and Native Chiefs and gentlemen were present at the ceremony. The

Lieutenant-Governor remained at Baháwalpur until the evening of the 29th, when, with the same honors as accompanied his arrival, he returned to Lahore.

39. *Kapurthala.*—During the year the Kapurthala State has been in charge of Mr. W. Mackworth Young, C.S., Mr. C. M. Rivaz, Political Superintendent, having been absent on furlough. The Rája, who is now nearly 7 years of age, has progressed much in the year, both in intelligence and physique. He has lost his former shyness, and on several public occasions comported himself with great dignity and propriety. He receives lessons in English regularly, and reads easy sentences with a fair pronunciation. He is also instructed in Urdu and Gurmukhi.

40. No change occurred in the tenure of the principal offices, Members of Council and Heads of Departments; and Kaur Harnam Singh, uncle of the Rája and Manager of the Oudh Estates, has, so far, justified his appointment, the wisdom of which was at first questioned by many. He has taken great interest in his work, and personally supervises all branches of it. This being so, there can be no doubt of the advantage to the State of having so near a relation of its Prince in high office, and usefully employed in developing the resources of the valuable possessions of Kapurthala in the Province of Oudh.

41. The rainy season of 1878 affected Kapurthala more severely than perhaps any other portion of the Punjab. The prospects of the kharif crop were excellent until the floods, which occurred in August, overspread a large portion of Kapurthala Proper, and caused grievous damage to 217 villages. Within historical times no such flood has been known to occur in the Jallandar Doab. Remedial measures, so far as these are possible and practicable, are being now attempted. Embankments are being thrown up above the railway to confine the waters of the Bias in its natural course, and largely increased openings for water-way are being given to the Railway and Grand Trunk Road, which in Kapurthala run at right angles to the drainage of the country. But all these precautions can only act in mitigation of a calamity which must be severe when the circumstances recur which this year occasioned it. The drainage channels of the country are not sufficient; nor could any possible enlargements carry off the surplus waters after an enormous rainfall like that which was compressed into a few days in the month of August 1878. The river Ben, ordinarily a small and insignificant stream, was swollen into a mighty river several miles in width,

which swept away the Grand Trunk Road, and destroyed numerous villages and a large amount of cultivated land.

42. The revenue of Kapurthala shows a small increase, but the capabilities of the Punjab estates have probably reached their maximum, and further increase must be expected from Oudh, where the population is sparse and irrigation not yet largely introduced, while, at the same time, the land is fertile and capable of great improvement. As it is, the revenue of Kapurthala, if the Oudh Estates are included, amounts to 18 lakhs of rupees and is nearlyequal to that of Baháwalpur. The Rs. 9,50,000, which are entered in the revenue in Appendix V. of this Report, merely refer to the revenue from the Punjab Proper.

43. A Contingent, excellent in material and efficiency, was provided by Kapurthala for service in Afghánistán,—500 infantry, 100 cavalry and 3 guns; Díwán Rám Jas, Financial Minister, accompanying it as far as Jhílum, where Sardár Nabi Bakhsh, supported by Colonel Muhammad Ali Khan, took the place of the Díwán as Political Officer in charge of the Contingent. The officers in command of the various sections of the force were Colonel Jawala Singh, Commanding 250 men of the 1st Regiment, Colonel Donnelly, Commanding 250 men of the 2nd Regiment, Colonel Altaf Ali Khan, Commanding the half battery of Artillery, Resaldar Niaz Muhammed Khan, Commanding the troops of Cavalry.

44. *Chamba.*—The administration of this State, the Prince of which is also a minor, has remained in the hands of Mr. R. T. Burney, Resident. There is little to be said of this small principality. Its revenue has slightly risen and may be expected to continually increase as new land is being taken up, and the revised settlement, which has now been completed, will enhance the revenue. The following figures will show the great increase of income from land revenue during the last years of British management:—

		Rs.
In 1872-73	the income was	1,11,000
1873-74	do.	1,07,000
1874-75	do.	1,14,000
1875-76	do.	1,29,000
1876-77	do.	1,32,000
1877-78	do.	1,44,800
1878-79	do.	1,55,500

In spite of this increase there is proof that the people do not find the assessment too high, and are contented with the administration as at present conducted, seeing the large extent of new land which has been taken up and the number of new leases granted.

45. The greater portion of the expenditure was, properly, on Public Works and communications. Four new bridges, of spans varying from 135 to 110 feet, have been built across the river Ravi during the year. Three of these bridges are built immediately opposite the State tahsíls in places where the river was formerly crossed by rope bridges. The fourth bridge has been built on the new Barmaur road, near the spot where an encamping-ground has lately been formed. Another bridge over the Ravi at Chaura, near Dalhousie, is in progress. It is to have a span of 165 feet, being supported by wires.

46. On the new line to Barmaur work of a most difficult description has been successfully performed under the personal superintendence of Mr. Burney. The road follows the line of river, and as Barmaur is approached the character of the country is more and more impracticable. The roadway has been blasted through rock and along the face of precipitous cliffs, where the coolies work on platforms suspended by ropes. Some delay was caused, as contractors could scarcely be got to undertake such dangerous work; but the whole of the remainder of the road is now fairly in hand, and will be passable by the close of the present year.

47. The new line between Chamba and Nurpur has been cut through steep cliffs. A new road has also been commenced along the bank of the Ravi in the direction of Shahpur and the plains. This is intended to ascend from the plains by a uniform gradient direct to Chamba. Of the two existing lines to the plains the shortest is now by the Chuari Pass; but to reach Chamba, which is only 3,000 feet above the sea, it is first necessary to ascend a pass of nearly 9,000 feet, and this pass is usually closed entirely to laden animals for about three months of the year. On the other line, through Dalhousie, an ascent of 6,000 feet from the plains has first to be made, and this road, though sometimes not absolutely closed throughout the winter, is extremely difficult for laden animals for about three months. The proposed road will be open throughout the year and will be passable for carts.

48. The Rája's education progresses fairly; Mr. Harvey, late Assistant Inspector of Schools, having been appointed to superintend his

studies, as a specially competent officer, in supersession of the former tutor. The child is exceedingly intelligent and docile, and gives excellent promise for the future. He is now 12 years of age. The death of his mother, which occurred on the 14th of April last, and whose high influence was exercised for good, is a loss to the Rája and to the State.

49. *Mandi.*—The re-organization of the administration of Mandi has been the principal event of the year. After the removal of the late Wazír, Mian Uttam Singh, the administration was found by the Rája to fall into a somewhat disorganized condition, and he accordingly solicited the advice and assistance of the Commissioner of the Division, who drew up a scheme of administration, which was generally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor and has worked well. The principal changes were in the *personnel* of the administration, by replacing officers who had been found to be incompetent or corrupt by others who were in good repute, or whose interests were identical with those of the Rája.

50. The adjustment of the Rája's share in the salt duty was based upon proposals made by the Commissioner and accepted by the Government of India, which it is convenient to briefly record here.

In the beginning of 1871, under the orders conveyed in Foreign Department No. 1385P., dated 5th August 1870, the sum charged for salt at the Mandi mines was increased from 10 annas to Re. 1-4 per maund, the State continuing to work the mines and to receive 10 annas per maund, the old price of the salt, in addition to the extra duty on all salt declared by the purchasers to be intended for consumption in Native States, while the Rája was required to pay annually to the British Government such proportion of the extra duty "as the quantity of salt imported into British territory may from time to time be estimated or ascertained to bear to the entire quantity registered at the mines." The British Government paid a customs establishment at the mines, charged with the duty of seeing that all salt paid the fixed rate of Re. 1-4 per maund, and of registering the sales for Native States and for British territory respectively. There were, however, complaints by the Customs Department on the one hand, and by the Rája's officials on the other, that purchasers were induced to register the destination of salt for British territory as purchased for local consumption, or to register it as for British territory though actually sold in the Mandi State. Mr. Brandreth came to the conclusion that, with reference at least to salt sold to traders residing at Harabagh, which is near the Guman mine, there was some

foundation for both complaints, though the opposite errors probably neutralized each other. The Harabagh traders enjoyed certain advantages at the Guman mine which enabled them to lay in stores of salt, much of which was disposed of to purchasers from the Kángra District, while they also, of course, sold salt in the surrounding country belonging to the Mandi State. The salt purchased for them was chiefly declared as for British territory, but it was also partly consigned to traders in Kángra, or sold to purchasers from that district. In order to put an end to the friction between the Customs officials and the State authorities, the Commissioner proposed that the British share of the extra duty should for the future be calculated in proportion to the quantity of salt declared for British territory, and for Native States respectively from 1st April 1871 to 23rd January 1878, and that no inquiries should in future be made as to the destination of the salt purchased. At the same time he urged that, in justice to the Rája, two-thirds of the salt declared for Simla should be regarded as for Native States, as much of it never reached Simla, and of what was sold there a portion was undoubtedly consumed by the residents of the surrounding Native States. The result of this deduction was that of the whole out-turn of the Mandi mines, almost exactly two-thirds was consumed in British territory.

51. The Lieutenant-Governor supported Mr. Brandreth's proposal, with the modification that the cost of the establishment, which might be reduced as its work would be less, should be deducted from the gross receipts before division. The Government of India approved of His Honor's recommendations, but considered that the existing arrangements as regards registration should not be disturbed.

The arrangements now made are not to be considered absolutely final, and the Government has expressed its willingness to reconsider them when any change renders the reconsideration, in the interests of the Rája, to be necessary.

In 1878-79, the sales of salt fell to 22,006 being one-sixth less than the previous year, the decrease being in salt sold for consignment to British territory including Simla, and chiefly owing to the difficulty in obtaining carriage, which was required for the transport of commissariat and war materials to Afghánistán.

52. The Rája of Mandi is showing great interest in public works. The large and important bridge over the Bias at Mandi itself is mentioned in last year's Report. Many important roads are now under

construction which will open out the territory; especially may be mentioned the road from Mandi to Phagwára, intended as a feeder to the Railway. The road into Kulu over the Dulchi Pass to Bajaura is being enlarged and improved, also the continuation of the Phagwára and Mandi road to Sultanpur in Kulu, which would give that district a good road to the plains open throughout the year. The revenue of Mandi shows an increase, due perhaps to large sales of forest timber.

53. *Suket.*—The deposition of Rája Rudr Sain, the causes which led to it, and the succession of his son and heir, were fully stated in the last Administration Report. His eldest son died on the 8th November 1878. The installation of Dusht Nikandan Sain, the only surviving legitimate son, was performed by Colonel Davies, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Jallandar Division, on the 24th March 1879. The young Rája is at present 14 years of age, his brother having been 3 years older. He is an intelligent boy, and is reported to have taken great interest in his studies, having made remarkable progress in Persian and Urdu. The joint administration by the Rája's uncles, which was sanctioned as a temporary and provisional arrangement on the deposition of Rája Rudr Sain, was found to be unsatisfactory. Dissensions between the two Mians hindered business, and the finances were falling into confusion. Changes have been introduced on the recommendation of the Commissioner, which promise well. These have placed the Rája under an independent guardian, and have ensured the proper supervision of all State expenditure. The revenue of the State is somewhat larger than has been ordinarily supposed, and may be estimated at Rs. 80,000, of which Rs. 65,000 is included in the land revenue, in which some reduction may be necessary, as the revenue demand in the Hill tracts was undoubtedly too heavily assessed in the time of Rája Ugar Sain, grandfather of the present Chief, and reduction was certainly not made in the time of Rája Rudr Sain, whose insistance upon the full payment of an excessive demand was the immediate cause of his downfall. The revenue has accordingly been returned at Rs. 75,000, which is within safe limits, the more so as it does not include extraordinary sources of income, the cutting of timber within the forest having been prohibited during the minority.

54. *Farídkot.*—This State has been administered by Rája Bikrama Singh with ability. The government is carried on in general accordance with the rules observed in British territory, and the collection of revenue is made under the prescribed rules. The revenue demand is, as is the case

in most Native States, far higher than that of lands in British territory, and indeed higher than that of Native States in the immediate neighbourhood. The only public work of importance which is being prosecuted is a metalled road between the British station of Ferozepore and Farídkot, which is the only road in the State used to any extent for wheeled traffic.

The Sirhind Canal, a branch of which passes through Farídkot and which is expected to be open in 1881, will very largely increase the revenue of this State.

The Contingent of the Rája was accepted by the Government of India for service on the Frontier. The force comprised 50 cavalry under Resaldar Ummar Singh and 200 infantry under Colonel Golab Singh, accompanied by Sardár Gohar Singh, Budh Singh and Albail Singh as Political Officers.

55. *Máler Kotla.*—No remarks are necessary with regard to the administration of the Máler Kotla State, which offered its Contingent to the British Government on the occasion of the Afghán campaign; but the troops were not in such a state of discipline and efficiency as to make it practicable to accede to the request of the Nawáb. His Highness, however, took great pains in equipping them, and there is no doubt that the services of Máler Kotla troops would have been accepted by His Excellency the Governor-General had not the conclusion of peace rendered the return of the Contingents to their respective States necessary. Khan Enayat Ali Khan, brother of the Nawáb, was attached as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Watson, V.C., C.B., in command of the Contingents.

56. *Simla Hill States.*—The only one of these which furnished a Contingent for the Afghán War was Sirmúr, which sent 200 infantry under command of Colonel Whiting.

But the other States freely offered their services,—notably the Rájas of Biláspur, Bashahr, Nálagarh and Baghal,—both in men and money. The Rája of Nálagarh offered a number of camels for the use of the commissariat, which were accepted. The Rána of Bhagat was most anxious to assist with money.

57. The Rája of Nahan, Sir Shamsher Parkash, K.C.S.I., takes a very great interest in the improvement of his State, endeavouring to assimilate its government in many ways to that of British territory. His high intelligence and superior education, which have been mentioned in

previous Administration Reports, and which procured him the honor of a seat in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, insure a just and good administration of his territory.

58. The Biláspur Rája visited Hardwar and afterwards Amritsar, Lahore, and other places in the Punjab during the past year. He has formed the wish of abdicating in favor of his eldest son. But this is in no way encouraged by the Punjab Government, as the Rája is in the prime of life and an exceptionally good ruler, and his people are generally contented. There is consequently no reason whatever that he should be allowed to resign the position to which he was born and which he is well qualified to fill.

59. *Bashahr.*—The relations between the Rája and his Wazírs, who take a large share in the management of the State, are still unsatisfactory. The new lease of the Bashahr forests to Government, giving a permanent increase of Rs. 10,000 to the Rája's income, has taken effect during the year. With his consent the Forest Officer in charge of the Bashahr forest has been given some political and criminal powers, which will enable him to act as an Assistant to the Superintendent of Hill States. Considering the great size of the Bashahr State, which stretches to the borders of Thibet, it is an advantage to have an officer in these remote regions in some way under the political control of the Superintendent at Simla.

60. *Hindur.*—Regarding the Rája of Hindur, little has to be said; his accession was mentioned in the last Report. The relations between him and the Ráni, his step-mother at Plassy, are still not satisfactory; and complaints reach Government, which are, however, believed to be incited by the faction opposed to the Rája, and which has systematically encouraged dissension in the Nálagarh State. The Lieutenant-Governor has assured himself, through the Commissioner of the Division and the Superintendent of Hill States, that the complaints of this lady are unreasonable, and that she is in reality well treated by her step-son.

Compensation for the Sirhind Canal Railway within Nálagarh has been awarded.

61. The Rája of Keonthal territory is in the immediate neighbourhood of Simla, and he has this year, as invariably, shown every desire to meet the wishes of Government. The relative position of this Chief and his zaildars, or subordinate thakurs, has been definitely settled by the Punjab Government in accordance with the spirit of the sannad of

1851. The Rána of Koti is the only one who seems disposed to question the decision of Government, and up till now he has shown disinclination to submit to the authority of his feudal superior.

62. *Baghál.*—Dyán Singh, who was appointed last year Rája of Baghál on the death of Rája Kishen Singh, is doing exceedingly well, and has allayed all disputes between his relatives and officials, and is reported to be a just and liberal ruler.

63. None of the other Simla Hill States require any separate notice.

64. The three Khanats of the Delhi and Hissar Division are Lohåru, Dújána and Pataudi. The Chief of the first named has suffered much from bad health during the year; and the embarrassment of his affairs necessitated the advance of a loan of Rs. 23,000 from the Government. The liabilities of the Nawáb were in a great measure due to his naturally liberal disposition, and also to the series of bad harvests which have afflicted the Hissar Division, and which have diminished alike the revenue of the Government and Native Chiefs. The Nawáb is a very loyal and educated gentleman, and is always eager with expressions of his wish to perform service to the British Government.

65. The Dújána State appears to have been well managed. The people are comparatively well off, the country is more fertile and productive than Lohåru, and consequently embarrassment owing to drought and bad seasons has not resulted. Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan died in the autumn of 1879, and orders on the succession of his son and heir have not yet been issued by the Supreme Government.

66. The death of the Nawáb of Pataudi was reported last year. The management of the State for the infant heir is conducted by the British Government. Mumtaz Hosein Khan was invested as Nawáb in succession to his father in April last. Arrangements for his care and education have been made by the Commissioner of Delhi. During the present autumn the child has been so dangerously ill with fever, and the treatment of the native physicians was so unsatisfactory that it was necessary to remove him altogether from their charge and place him under the direct treatment of the Civil Surgeon of Delhi, where he is now residing, and his health is reported to be improving.

67. The income of the Pataudi State is little under a lakh of rupees.

68. THE PUNJAB BORDER DURING THE YEAR 1878-79.—The state of the Punjab Border was, during the first months of the year, greatly affected by the hostile attitude of the late Amír Shere Ali of Kabul, and his persistent attempts to excite the Muhammadan tribes against the Government; and, in the latter months, and during the year now in progress, by the two successive campaigns in Afghánistán. Putting aside this abnormal excitement, the Punjab Border has been fairly tranquil, and a brief record will as usual be given of the events of interest in the several districts, commencing with Hazára in the north, and proceeding in order down the frontier to Dera Gházi Khan. This record is strictly confined to events concerning the Punjab Proper, and does not concern itself with the operations of Her Majesty's troops in Afghánistán, although these have affected the Punjab to a considerable and unavoidable degree.

69. HAZARA.—No cases of any importance have occurred with regard to Chilas and Kohistán on the northern border of Kaghan. The Alaiwals, whose country joins Kohistán, and marches with the Kaghan and northern border of the Bhogarmang glens, have given considerable trouble.

I.—On the 13th November 1878, *Noralbun*, an outlying farmstead of Jabbur, was attacked by Syad Ali and some thirty others of Nera Alai. Ten buffaloes were carried off, three being subsequently recovered. The cause was a feud between Jamaldin, the proprietor, and another man of the same name, a tenant of Syad Ali.

II.—*Battal*, in the Konsh glen, was attacked on the morning of the 16th November 1878, by Arsalla Khan of Alai and a large armed following of different sections of the Alaiwals. Two Hindus were killed, others wounded, and some 13 men and women carried off—loss estimated at Rs. 37,000. No Muhammadans were injured or plundered. The raiders lost on their retreat 12 or 13 men killed, and 12 men captured.

III.—*Nilban*, in the Konsh glen, was attacked on the 2nd December 1878 by Khawas Khan, son of Abbas Khan (who was captured on the 16th January 1878), with Alaiwals. Two villagers were killed, one wounded. The loss inflicted was estimated at Rs. 4,250, consisting of cattle and other property.

IV.—*Jabbur*, in the Bhogarmang glen, was attacked on the 9th December 1878 by Khawas Khan, son of Abbas Khan, and a following of Alaiwals. Five men were wounded, one woman carried off; the loss

inflicted amounted to Rs. 1,876. The raiders lost 2 men killed and 1 wounded. Cattle were recovered by the villagers.

70. In consequence of the serious affair at Battal, which is the largest village in Konsh, the Alaiwals were blockaded and men and cattle found in the district have been seized. Arsalla Khan, in February 1879, in person, menaced the border at the head of a large armed gathering of Alaiwals and other clans ; but, finding himself opposed to the Swátis of Pakli, entered into negotiations with their leaders and dispersed his following.

71. The raids, conducted by the son of Abbas Khan, were probably with the intention of directing the attention of Government to the case of his father,—the notorious robber chief, who was captured last year by Samandar Khan,—and obtaining his release. This latter object they, of course, failed to attain, and Abbas Khan has been removed from the Ráwalpindi Jail, in which he was confined, to the Central Jail at Lahore. The Alaiwal raids of Arsalla Khan have probably some connection with Abbas Khan's imprisonment and the active share taken in his capture by Samandar Khan, whose village of Battal was burned by Arsalla Khan in the raid of the 16th November. A blockade has been strictly maintained ; a large number of Alaiwal residents, mostly of the Gujar class, have been captured in British territory and detained with their cattle ; and the sanction of the Government of India has been obtained to a punitive expedition at such time as it may be convenient to launch it. Terms have moreover been declared, including the restoration of all the Hindu captives taken away from Battal, and the payment of a heavy fine, with compensation for property destroyed. The Lieutenant-Governor has refused to listen to any negotiations till these prisoners are released.

72. The settlement of this case, though delayed, is not the less certain. The Alai country is very mountainous, and is entered by passes which are closed by snow during the winter months. The Alaiwals can, with the worst intentions, do but little injury to British territory, and during the winter could not enter it at all. They will be compelled, should they not of their own motion come to terms, which is not unlikely, to submit to the orders of Government at an early opportunity.

73. *Nindahar*, which lies parallel to the Konsh Border, has given no trouble, though its chief, Mozaffar Khan, of Batgiran, whose son is

married to the daughter of Arsalla Khan of Alai, is necessarily involved in the intrigues and negotiations above described. One of his daughters is married to Samandar Khan of Garhi Habibulla, the capturer of Abbas Khan of Hil, and the influence of both the father and son-in-law has been, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Peshawar, systematically directed to a speedy settlement of the dispute of Alai with the British Government.

74. *Tikri* marches with the Konsh and Agror borders. Its clans, Ashlor and Malkul, have on the whole behaved well. On the 18th February 1879, when Arsalla Khan had massed a large armed gathering on the border, it was reported that Mokarrib Khan, the son of Ghafar Khan, and Nawáb Khan, his nephew, came to the border and fired at the levies, and in concert with Shal Khan of Tahkot and some Deshis burnt two small sheds. For this, Ghafar Khan on the 1st May 1879 paid a fine of Rs. 100, which has been kept in deposit pending future inquiry.

75. No cases of any importance are recorded against the residents of Phurari or of Deshi, which last district does not actually touch our border, but forms the glen into which the Tikri and Nindahar valleys drain. No cases have been recorded against the Deshis during the year, though a few of its members are said to have been engaged with Arsalla Khan when he menaced the border in February 1879.

76. The Akazais on the Agror Border are on good terms with us, and come and go freely. The site of the village of Shahtút in the Agror Valley is still uninhabited, and its lands lie uncultivated. The late Khan Ata Muhammad Khan was in 1874 given permission to occupy it, but was not able to do so; the sole reason for its now lying waste is that the Akazais are still likely to give trouble when its occupation is attempted. The Hassanzais march with Agror and Feudal Tanawal, the territory of Nawáb Muhammad Akram Khan, C.S.I. They have been on good terms with the Government; but in November 1878 the party among them, called the Kishur-Dulla, quarrelled with the Nawáb, and in the fights that occurred lives were lost on both sides. In December active hostilities ceased, and endeavours were made, and are being carried on, to effect a reconciliation between the parties. The Nawáb's party among the Hassanzais is called the Mishur-Dulla. An idea appears to have gained ground in the tribe that Tanawal is fair game for the Kishur-Dulla, as Agror is for the Mishur-Dulla; either party in the necessary negotiations consequent on these complications benefiting by

their visits to the authorities. These two parties have only sprung up within the last few years; fathers, sons, brothers belong indifferently to both; outside their country in their relations with us; within, there is no such strong party feeling.

77. Our relations with the Muddah Khel and Amazai and Judoons are indirect. They are in immediate contact with the Nawáb of Amb, who has been more or less at feud with them throughout the year.

78. PESHAWAR.—*Yusafzai Sub-Division, Gaduns, Khudu Khels.*

79. *Gaduns, Khudu Khels.*—This portion of the frontier has been fairly quiet throughout the year, and the Assistant Commissioner has been able to adjust all matters relating to these tribes, without resorting to coercive measures.

80. *Bunerwál.*—The excitement during December and January was very great in Buner; the Akhund's sons and the chief Mullas of Helai, Torsuk and Kalpani did their utmost to bring on complications between the Government and the Bunerwáls. At one time it was feared that nothing could prevent a disturbance on this border; and the Gadaizais and Salarzais had actually sent their quota to Torsuk for a move by the Malandri Pass. The friendly attitude of certain Buner chiefs and the resolute behaviour of the Sudum villagers prevented the rupture: it is difficult to speak too highly of the loyal conduct of the last; one and all joined heartily in their resolve not to allow any advantage to the Bunerwáls. They bore heavy badraka duties for nine months without a murmur, sometimes as many as 300 men being out at a time, watching the different passes, and all this with the utmost heartiness. Owing to the excellent services of Hussain Shah, Deputy Inspector of Rustam, and the cordial co-operation of all the Sudum people, not a shot has been fired to disturb the peace of this border: in other ways their conduct calls for approbation; with 1,850 armed men in the valley, there has not been a murder in Sudum since November 1877.

81. *Swát.*—During December the two sons of the late Akhund endeavoured to create a *jahád*, and the Mullas were sent in every direction to raise up the Khans and people. Fortunately, just then, a very powerful party, that of Sherdil Khan of Aladand, had been turned out of power, and had taken shelter in the Darrah villages. These were persuaded to discourage the fanatical movement in Ranizai, and, through their adherents, in Upper Swát also; and in consequence, the movement was an

utter failure : after this ill-success the Akhund's sons made no second attempt. Major Cavagnari's coercive measures against Iskhakot, in Lower Ranizai, induced the Mherdi zamindárs to restore at once the value of some property belonging to Swát traders in the Lundkhwar Maira which had been stolen and carried through the Mherdi limits by robbers, chiefly outlaws from British territory; the recovery was effected by dividing the loss between each house, and the full amount was brought in to Mardán. All along the Yusafzai border from Shergarh to Kyara close to the river Indus, not a shot has been fired between our subjects and the residents of independent territory.

82. As regards the border on the Peshávar side of the Kabul river, the Adam Khel Afrídís have on the whole behaved well, with the exception of harbouring outlaws. There is a considerable score against the Basi Khel branch of the Aka Khel Afridis, but most of the recent cases have been satisfactorily settled by Arbab Sarfaraz Khan.

83. When active hostilities against Kabul were undertaken in October 1878, the Khyber tribes were, for convenience and to ensure complete co-operation between the military and political authorities, placed under the independent charge of the late Sir Louis Cavagnari, Chief Political Officer with the Khyber Column. On the termination of the first campaign, their management was restored to the Punjab Government, which had also the direct control of all the tribes of the Khyber as far as Dhakka on the Kabul river. The Commissioner of Pesháwar, with the officers specially appointed to the charge of the Khyber, Captain Warburton, Assistant Commissioner, Mr. F. Cunningham, Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government, and Mr. Merk, Assistant to the Political Officer in charge of the Khyber, have made satisfactory arrangements by which the safety of the Khyber has been secured. The leading representatives of the tribes were summoned to Pesháwar from Tirah, their summer head-quarters, and after long negotiations consented to serve under the British Government, for the same allowances which they had been wont to receive, though somewhat irregularly, from the Kabul Darbár. A large force of Jezailchis, under a selected officer, Captain Gaisford, has been appointed to patrol the road, escort convoys, and relieve the military of the onerous duties of watch and ward. So far the arrangements have worked exceedingly well, and there have been scarcely any cases of importance within the Khyber Pass since its control was made over to the Punjab Government.

84. *Kurram.*—In April 1878, some two-thirds of the residents of Baland Khel sought an asylum in British territory from the oppression of the Afghán Governor, they having to furnish supplies to the garrison of Khapiyanga at half the market value, and being, moreover, apprehensive that a house-tax of Rs. 4 was about to be levied. They subsequently retired into the Waziri hills, but returned to their village on the Commandant of the Khapiyanga Post sending a jirga of Maliks to bring them back.

85. On the 20th November 1878, General Roberts' column entered Kurram territory and was well received by the people. From that date the Valley came under a separate political administration, and is now no longer connected with the Kohát District.

86. The village of Baland Khel and the trans-Kurram lands of Thal, as far north as the Ahmedi Shama Post, which are actually part of Upper Miranzai, have, however, been temporarily attached to the Punjab, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Kohát, and also (owing to the Zaimusht being a tribe under his political administration) the new road *viá* Mandúri to Kurram (some 15 miles) as far north as the Dad Kamar cliffs, where the Wattizai Zaimusht limits end.

Agreements were entered into with the Wattizai and Khoedád Khel Zaimushts, and allowances fixed for the protection of this road, which, however, were not observed.

87. *Zaimushts.*—This tribe, usually a well-behaved one and inhabiting the hills at the extreme western portion of the Miranzai Valley, near Thal, have behaved exceedingly badly since the beginning of the Afghán War. They have permitted members of their tribe to commit raids, robberies and murders, near the military camp at Thal, and have also given passage to thieves of the Alisherzai and Mamuzai Orakzais. In their attack on the Gandior Serai on the night of the 2nd-3rd March 1879, 6 persons were killed and wounded, and 28 mules carried off. Dr. Smith and Lieutenant Kinloch and many natives, including some officials and Munshis, have also been assassinated in daring attacks made both by day and night. These offences and their general hostile attitude are ascribed to the residence for some months of the well-known Orakzai Mulla Wali Khan in Sperkwait, one of their villages, and to their having been guided by his ill advice. In order to punish these offences a punitive expedition under Brigadier-General Tytler has now entered the Zaimusht

and Orakzai country, with the intention of inflicting upon these tribes the punishment which they richly deserve.

88. *Orakzais.*—The Alisherzai and Massozai clans of the Lashkarzai Division have, from their association with Mulla Wali Khan and the fancied inaccessibility of their hills, also assumed a hostile attitude towards us : it has found vent in petty offences on the Upper Miranzai border as well as in Kurram.

89. There has been much agitation during the winter amongst all the Suni Orakzai clans, caused by emissaries from the Amír of Kabul, and the preachings of Mullas; but they had no perceptible effect for evil, except for some six weeks in November and December 1878, amongst the Alikhel and Akhel clans. A settlement was effected by the Deputy Commissioner with them on the 1st January 1879, since which date they have behaved well. This general good behaviour of the Orakzais is in a great measure due to the influence and loyalty of the local Khans. The Suni-Shiah feud in the Orakzai Tirah has been dormant throughout the year under review, except as regards a solitary raid on the cattle of the Sayids in August 1878, which was led by Mulla Walikhan. During the present summer and autumn, the feuds between the Shiahs and Sunís have revived, and many fights and considerable loss of life has been the result; but British territory has not been affected. The Shiahs appear to be well able to hold their own, and the punishment of the Zaimushts, who belong to the opposing section, will still further strengthen their hands. It is desirable in the interests of good order on the Frontier that the Tirah Sayids should not be overwhelmed by their numerous enemies.

90. The chief Sayid, Hussain Shah, died on the 20th February 1879, having governed somewhat under two years. The first Sayid during British rule was one Madat Shah. He, on his deathbed, ordered that his sons should succeed in turn, to the exclusion of his grandsons, so long as any should survive. Accordingly his three sons have succeeded each other as follows :—

1. Sayid Mahmúd, died 1868.
2. Sayid Muhammad Hassan, succeeded 1868, died 13th March 1877.
3. Sayid Hussain, succeeded 13th March 1877, died 20th February 1879.

There are no other sons alive; Ahmed Shah and Hussain Shah, his two other sons, having died without succeeding to the Sayidship.

91. KOHAT.—*Afridis.*—The only division under the political administration of Kohát are the Adam Khel. These behaved well after the conclusion of the Jowaki expedition in March 1878, but sent their jirgas to Kabul to visit the Amir in the autumn. The malcontent Jowakis, *viz.*, the friends and kinsmen, some 50 in number, of those who had been outlawed, were the first to go; and on their returning with 52 Kabul-made Enfield rifles and Rs. 2,000 cash, the greed of the Hassan Khel and Pass sections was excited, and they also sent their deputations. The former received Rs. 2,500 in cash, whilst to the Passmen were given some 100 Kabul-made Enfield rifles, Rs. 2,400 in cash, as well as bayonets, caps and flints.

92. Reports at various times were circulated during the winter of the intention of the Passmen to close the road; and of emissaries and written messages having been sent to the various sections by the Amir of Kabul to either do so, or furnish him with armed contingents. The Mullas also threatened to burn the houses of any persons who should frequent British territory for purposes of trade by which our troops might benefit. But neither the Amir of Kabul's messages nor the threatenings of Mullas were of any avail, and, though a few men may have joined the other Afrídi clans in the Khybar, the conduct of the Adam Khel, as a whole, has been excellent. The pass-road has not been closed for a single hour; treasure, ordnance stores, troops, and English travellers have passed through it without molestation, and it has, in fact, continued to be, throughout the campaign, a valuable military line of communication between Kohát and Pesháwar. Settlement has been made, as usual, of petty offences on the pass-road: whilst in the midst of the war a fine of Rs. 5,000 was realized in February last from the Hassan Khel clan, for their misbehaviour in the Adam Khel rupture of 1876-77. Towards the close of the year, 2,000 of the Adam Khel camels were carrying supplies from Kohát to Kurram for General Roberts' column. Their services in this respect can hardly be overrated, seeing they were offered at a very important time, *viz.*, just before the projected advance on Kabul. The excellent behaviour of the Adam Khel from first to last may be fairly attributed to the good management of Nawáb Bahadur Sher Khan, and the lesson taught them by the severe chastisement of the Jowáki clan in the military expedition of 1877-78.

Towards the close of the year under report occurred the deaths of Maliks Gholam and Gul of the Kohat Pass, who were very prominent against us in the rupture of 1876-77.

93. BANNU.—*Wazírís.*—Since the 20th October 1878 convoys have regularly passed through the hills (independent territory) of the Ahmedza Wazírís (under the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu) and the Kabul Khel Wazíris (under the jurisdiction of Kohat) between Edwardesabad and Thal. It may be roughly calculated that some 23,500 camels and some 64,500 maunds of supplies have reached the Kurram Column by this route, which follows for the most part the line of the River Kurram, and had not been traversed by British troops since the Kabul Khel expedition of 1859.

94. This winter several detachments of British Cavalry and Infantry and the whole of the Jínd and Kapurthala Contingents have marched from Thal to Edwardes-abad, and back, by this road. In fact, just as the Kohát Pass has been a valuable line of communication, through independent territory, between Kohát and Pesháwar, and the Adam Khel Afridi camels have proved of the greatest service to the Transport Department of the Kurram Column, so has the River Kurram route been a valuable line of communication for troops and supply convoys between Thal and Edwardes-abad (saving a detour of 110 miles), whilst Wazíri camels have taken a due share in the transport of commissariat stores. The only serious offences that have occurred on this route have been three in number :—

I.—The murder of a syce, after the first opening of the road, by a malcontent Malikshahi Wazíri, who desired thereby to compromise the Khujal Khel section. A guard of this latter section, however, hotly pursued and arrested the offender on the spot, and blood-money to the amount of Rs. 400 was at once realized from him.

II.—Attack of Turi Khel marauders on a convoy on the 9th February 1879, and loss of property to the value of Rs. 1,000. Men and property were seized in Bannu to nearly the full amount, and the recovery of the whole value of property carried off is only a question of a short time.

III.—Attack by Malik Shahi Wazírís on a convoy in the Kabul Khel limits on the 12th March 1879, and loss of property, value Rs. 1,250. The Kabul Khel jirga gave ready evidence against the offenders, whom they were prepared to seize and make over with their leader, had

not the latter, who was with the jirga, become aware of their intentions and wisely confessed his guilt. In January last, an attempt was made by one Malik Rahmat Shah Mirjamai and the well-known Mulla Adakar of Khost, to interfere with the arrangements entered into with the Kabul Khel; but the party in the tribe on the side of order was too strong for them, and the passage to and fro of troops, convoys, and travellers has progressed without let or hindrance except in the instances above noted, up to the present time. The successful working of this line of communication is chiefly due to Muhammad Usman Khan, Khan of Gandior, who has used his great influence with the Kabul Khel entirely in the interests of the British Government; and to timely precautions taken by the Deputy Commissioners of Bannu and Kohat to ensure the safe passage of special convoys when there were reasons to fear they might be attacked.

95. The Bannu frontier has been quite tranquil during the period under report, and no raids of any importance were committed.

96. There has been little variation in the number of border offences properly so called for the last two years; and there have been none of the most heinous kind. Two cases of dacoity, 2 of burglary, and 3 of robbery, are traceable to trans-border offenders, and these, with 23 cases of ordinary theft, constitute the sum total of border offences. Complete satisfaction was obtained in more than half the cases, either by arrest of the actual offenders, or by recovery of all the stolen property, or its equivalent. In the other cases, the attempts to secure reparation were frustrated by circumstances beyond the control of the local administration. The previously existing blockade on Daur was raised in 1878, on submission of the inhabitants to the terms imposed by Government and the payment of the fine imposed.

97. The feud between Darwesh Khel and Mahsúd Wazírs, which had lasted so many years, was patched up in September 1878; but the truce is believed to be a hollow one, and the feud may be renewed at any time.

98. The notorious Khost Mulla, known as the "Adhkár," was driven from his old quarters by our troops in January, and has since taken shelter mainly in Upper Daur, which is a place of rendezvous for all fanatics and ill-disposed persons from the neighbouring country.

99. DERA ISMAIL KHAN.—Four cases remained pending in this district at the end of the previous year, all of which were subsequently disposed of.

That of most importance was the kidnapping of a Hindu child, from Kot Nasran, in Tánk, by a party of Mahsúd Wazírs. For this offence, the tribe was placed under temporary blockade, and seizures of large quantities of Mahsúd property were made in British territory, for detention, pending reparation for the offence. During the period of the blockade, which was chiefly maintained by the Bhittánnís, holding the principal passes into British territory, no serious raids were committed by the Mahsúds.

100. During the year, exclusive of the Mahsúd attack in force upon Tánk, border crime in this district shows a decrease of 17 cases, as compared with the preceding year, the number of murders by trans-border offenders being 2, as in that year. There was little variation as to the value of property plundered in both years, which slightly exceeded Rs. 2,000; but the whole has either been recovered from the offending tribes, or an equivalent exacted, where recovery of the property actually stolen proved to be impossible. The generally improved state of this border may be judged by comparison with what it was 10 years previously, when the calendar of crime numbered 138 cases, involving loss of property to the amount of some Rs. 14,000, very little of which was recovered. Of the 17 cases occurring in the year under report, 15 were finally disposed of satisfactorily. One of the two pending cases is that of the murder of a Kasráni boy by a member of the Sheorani tribe, on the Ushterána border, and the other is a case of mischief by an Ushterána, who killed two cows belonging to a fellow-tribesman, with whom he was on bad terms and fled to the hills.

101. Excluding consideration of the Tánk outrage, in which Bhittánnís, Powindahs and others joined the Mahsúds, or followed up the mischief done by these latter by outrages of their own, the conduct of the tribes generally was unusually good. Of the ordinary offences committed by independent hill tribes during the year, 10 fall to the Mahsúds, and 4 to the Shíránís, but complete redress has been exacted in nearly all these cases.

Besides the cases referred to above, 44 offences, in which satisfactory judicial proof was not obtainable, were disposed of under the frontier regulations. The aggregate of fines imposed by Councils of Elders amounted to Rs. 1,729, of which Rs. 1,404, or 82 per cent., were realized from offenders, and paid to the aggrieved parties.

102. On the 1st January 1879, a raid was committed on the town of Tánk by the Mahsúd Wazírs, which for audacity has been rarely

paralleled in the history of the Frontier. It was directly due to instigation from Kabul; Umar Khan, Alizai, having, in December 1878, returned from that place with instructions from the late Amír Sher Ali to collect the Mahsúd tribe and endeavour to incite them to hostilities. It was only on the 25th December that the district officer heard any rumour of a probable raid, and took precautions against any attack which might be made on British territory. All the posts on the Tánk border were doubled; at the same time their relief was deferred, so that in the important posts of Girni and Zam, at the mouth of the river flowing from the Mahsúd hills, there was treble the usual number of troops, and, by the 28th December, nearly half the available troops in the district were in the Tánk Valley,—210 rifles and 150 sabres being in the Manji, Girni, and Zam Posts. The villagers were also put on the alert in the usual manner, and the Police and Bhittánnís, who were in charge of the Pass, were properly warned. The Bhittánni Posts and Levies failing to resist the enemy, or making common cause with them, the Mahsúds descended in a body estimated at 2,000 to 3,000 strong, passing down the Zam and in front of the military post at Zam, which had been reinforced as above described. After feeble and ineffectual efforts of the garrison to stop the raiders, the Mahsúds advanced on Tánk, which they reached without further opposition, burning the bazár and many of the houses, and carrying off such property as had been left behind by the Hindu population who had taken refuge in an old fort adjoining the town. The Wazírs, however, killed no one except a woman of their own tribe who had eloped and was living in Tánk. They then retired with their women and children, some 400 in number, and who had formed part of the families of the hostages removed from Dera Ismail Khan to Tánk some time previously, and regained the hills without molestation before any troops or English officers could intercept them. The plunder and firing of Tánk was the signal for general disorder; other lawless and predatory bands of Kharotis, Suleman Khels, and even British subjects, hoping in the general disorder to obtain plunder. They burnt and plundered villages in the neighbourhood of the hills, captured and burnt a portion of the police post at Jatta, and committed various other offences. All the raiders did not, however, escape with impunity. A gallant and successful attack was made on a large party of Suleman Khels by a detachment of cavalry and infantry under Captains Gowan and Shepherd who were accompanied by Major Macaulay, the Deputy

Commissioner. The enemy, after a brave defence, left some 70 of their number killed and wounded. A convoy of the Zali Khel Wazírs, consisting of 40 men and some 140 bullocks, was seized by the Girni outpost, and much of the plundered property belonging to the town of Tank was recovered from Powindah robbers. The raiding party was joined by large numbers of Powindahs, who, at this time, were in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and who could not resist the temptation to plunder. The Bhittánnís, with everything to lose, and little to gain, except the satisfaction of their religious fanaticism, in joining the Mahsúds, made common cause with the enemy, while many British subjects belonging to the small sections of Mianis and Ghorazais were equally culpable. The impunity which the raiders enjoyed was due to the supineness and apathy of the native officers commanding the Zam and Girni Posts, who had at their disposal a sufficient number of horse and foot to have made a conspicuous example of the Mahsúds, had they not shrunk from the responsibility of attacking them.

103. The Powindahs have been fully punished, and so large a number of their women, flocks and cattle being in British territory, it was easy to recover from them the fine imposed, being compensation for damage inflicted by them of Rs. 45,000. The fines imposed on the Bhittánnís have also been paid; while their favorable assessments of lands in British territory have been revised, and full rates imposed. The Mianis and Ghorazais have also been punished under the provisions of the Penal Code. The only tribe which at present remains unpunished is the Mahsúd, for which, with the sanction of the Government of India, terms were imposed including the payment of fine and compensation up to Rs. 97,000, and the surrender of the six leading men who instigated the raid. Many reports had been received both of the intention of the tribe to commit fresh outrages, and also of their desire to obtain forgiveness and accept the Government terms. The surrender of the leaders has been the point on which most difficulty has been experienced, and a punitive expedition will probably at the first convenient opportunity be necessary before the full conditions can be secured.

104. Dera Ghazi Khan.—In this district the amount of property stolen and carried across the border was larger by Rs. 2,925 than in the previous year, in which it amounted to Rs. 5,234; but the recoveries were also proportionately higher, amounting to Rs. 6,879 in all against Rs. 4,843 in 1877-78. The unrecovered balance can hardly be deemed

to be outstanding, as the thefts of property, of the alleged value, could not be proved.

105. The most southern part of this district, occupied by the Muzari tribe, has figured rather unfavorably of late years, probably owing to the absence, for indefinite periods, of Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khan, the virtual Chief, from his management of his own tribe and border. For years past, the Nawáb, to whom the reformation of the Mazari tribe in earlier years was mainly due, has been required to act a very prominent part in connection with the politics of Biluchistan generally, and to be absent, for months at a time, aiding in the rectification of Khelat affairs. As might have been expected, his absence had a prejudicial effect upon the internal management of his own tribe, the more criminally disposed members of which saw opportunities for falling back into their old habits. The consequence was that crime of a heinous nature increased, the criminals usually succeeding in effecting easy escape across the border, and thus evading justice, by taking shelter amongst the Marrís and other lawless tribes. During the year under report, however, Nawáb Imám Baksh Khan showed a zealous disposition to take advantage of the time allowed him from other extraneous duties to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things, and with considerable success. This is creditable to him. His position has lately been an undoubtedly difficult one.

106. Although there was no noticeable increase of border crime on the Leghári part of this frontier during the year, the same influences as are referred to in the last paragraph, calling away the Biluch Tumandár from his special duties and responsibilities at the head of his tribe, resulted in an unusually large number of Legháris committing offences within the tribe, and escaping beyond the border, with comparative impunity, and thus defying our laws.

107. The Khosa border of this district has presented nothing remarkable during the year, if an energetic pursuit by Gul Muhammad Khan, a member of the chief's family, and Jamadár of Frontier Militia, in following up an Isot Pathán, who had mortally wounded a Khosa villager, be excepted. The Jamadár pursued the offender some 40 miles into the hills, and shot him dead in the attempt to resist capture.

The young Khosa Chief was invested, during the year, with the turban of chiefship, having attained his majority. He is an intelligent and amiable boy, and has latterly been educated at the Wards' School at

Amballa. The Khosa tribe has been unfortunate in its chiefs, ever since the death of Kaura Khan, who with his son, Gulám Haidar Khan, father of the present young Chief, took Dera Gházi Khan for the British, after a severe engagement, from the representative of Diwán Mulráj, aided by the Legháris.

108. The Drishak, Lund, and Kasrani tribes have maintained a peaceful and undemonstrative attitude during the year.

109. The Bozdárs, *trans* border, have ever been restless; and members of the tribe succeeded in carrying off property, chiefly cattle, during the year, from Government territory, to the estimated value of Rs. 5,600, of which, however, they were made to disgorge Rs. 5,200. The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan, Mr. Fryer, made a tour of the Bozdár hills, and was very successful in obtaining redress for past grievances on the part of British subjects; not, however, until he declared a temporary blockade of the tribe during a time of comparative scarcity, which obliged the Bozdárs to submit to the terms imposed upon them, in addition to restitution of all property stolen, or its value. Since then, the Bozdárs have behaved well upon the whole. Their young Chief, or Tumandár, Dost Muhammad Khan, is a weak, superstitious creature, entirely in the hands of Mullahs; and the leaders of ill-disposed sections of the tribe take advantage of his want of firmness to promote the evil tendencies of their subordinates.

110. On this border the Marrís and Bugtís have ever given much trouble, in harbouring criminal refugees of the worst kind, and in committing overt acts of offence. An attempt was made by the Governor-General's Agent for Biluchistan, and the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gházi Khan, to settle a number of old cases, during a meeting in the Marri hills, but the Lieutenant-Governor was not able to approve the method employed which was generally to allow the murders of women, on account of which the outlawry had been proclaimed, to be settled by payment of fixed sums.

111. Rumours of intended raids by Isots, Musa Khels, and other Pathāns, on the Vehowa border, during the progress of the Kabul War, led to special precautions being taken, which doubtless prevented hostile incursion, if any such was ever intended.

112. During the year 1878-79 the following deaths were recorded of Native gentlemen of the Punjab on the Darbár List of the Lieutenant-Governor :—

1. Ghulám Muhammad Khan, of Máler Kotla.
2. Gopál Saháe, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amritsar.
3. Rái Bahádur Kanhaya Lál, Assistant District Superintendent, Police.
4. Maddi Shah, a member of the Municipal Committee, Lahore.
5. Pandit Lálji Parshád, Wazír of the Baháwalpur State.
6. Sardár Deva Singh, of Dhanaura, in the Karnál District.
7. Sodhi Khushhál Singh, of Moga, in the Ferozepore District.
8. Sardár Partáb Singh, of Shahabád, in the Amballa District.
9. Guru Fateh Singh, of Kot Harsahai, in the Ferozepore District.
10. Pandit Jowála Nath, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore.
11. Sardár Gursarn Singh, of Mustáfabád, in the Amballa District.
12. Díwán Jowála Sahai, C.S.I., Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State.
13. Bábu Kishan Singh, a member of the Municipal Committee, Amritsar.
14. Sardár Mangal Singh, Ramgarhia, of Amritsar.
15. Rája Hamidulla Khan, Rajauri, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
16. Sáhib Khan, Tiwána, of Mitha Tiwána, in the Shahpur District.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SURVEYS.—The total area surveyed and mapped in the Punjab and its Dependencies to the close of 1877-78 (exclusive of the area surveyed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, of which no details are available) with the cost per square mile, was as follows :—

	Area.	*Cost per mile.*
	Square miles.	Rs. A. P.
Topographical Survey of Jhelum and Ráwalpindi District, 1851—59 ...	10,555	20 5 1
Military reconnaissance of Hazára 1847—49. ...	7,500	2 7 0
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys topographically ...	23,602	12 4 4
Revenue Survey by villages ...	119,039	28 14 8

114. Two Revenue Survey parties were at work in the Punjab during the year under report. The first, under Captain H. L. Smith, completed detailed surveys, on the scale of 4 inches to a mile, of 300 square miles of hill country in the Murree and Kahuta tahsíls, and of 1,347 square miles in Bannu and 470 in Dera Ismail Khan, besides 2,728 miles of preliminary boundary survey in the Ráwalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan Districts.

The other survey division, under Major D. Macdonald, finished 1,471 square miles of detailed survey in the Sirsa District and 500 square miles of preliminary boundary survey in the Jhelum District.

115. The cost of these operations was Rs. 1,29,992 approximately. In addition to the work done by the two parties above mentioned, 30 square miles of detailed surveys and 40 of preliminary boundary survey were completed in the Amballa District, by the Sahâranpur District

Survey party, under Major W. H. Wilkins, the cost of which is included in the cost of the Saháranpur District Survey.

116. SETTLEMENTS.—During the year, the settlements of the Ludhiána and Hoshiárpur Districts were begun, and work in the Siba jágír was also commenced. The settlements of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan were completed, and their final reports submitted, while the minor operations in the jágír of Rai Dalíp Singh, Kángra, and the Káhnwán Chamb villages of Gurdáspur were also finished. There were thus 13 tracts left under settlement at the close of the year, in 7 of which work will be wound up completely during 1879-80, and in 2 more nearly so. The whole of the assessment reports due from the settlements started before the present year have been submitted, and the next received will be those from Ludhiána and Hoshiárpur. Nine assessment reports were with the Financial Commissioner at the close of the previous year, and 9 more were submitted during 1878-79: of these, 7 received orders before the end of the year, and since then, by the aid of an Additional Financial Commissioner, all the rest (including 2 more received just after the close of the financial year) were disposed of.

117. The work of the various settlements may be briefly noticed as follows:—

118. *Delhi.*—The last assessment report, that of the Sonepat Tahsíl, has been submitted. The assessments of the Balabgarh Tahsíl were announced and partly distributed. General attestation has been completed, and good progress made in the settlement of tenants' rights and the preparation of village administration papers. The judicial work has largely increased; numerous suits affecting the rights of occupancy tenants are to be expected during the course of attestation. The work of the year has been satisfactory.

Gurgaon.—The work of this settlement was almost completely finished during the year. The judicial work remained as before heavy. The distribution of the new assessments was completed, the final financial result of the settlement being an increase of Rs. 1,41,543; the cost of the settlement to Imperial funds has been 4½ lakhs of rupees.

Karnál.—The Panipat assessments were announced and distributed, and orders have lately been passed on the report of the Karnál Tahsíl, and various matters connected with the owner's rate question;

attestation has been completed, and the work of the settlement is drawing towards a close. The judicial work has been light.

The Commissioner of the Delhi Division, Colonel Gordon Young, has carefully supervised these three settlements with great advantage to Government.

119. *Rohtak.*—Mr. Purser resumed charge of his old settlement at the very end of the year. Attestation of all kinds was virtually finished, and great progress made in the preparation of all miscellaneous papers. The work was somewhat delayed by the want of orders sanctioning the announcement and distribution of the assessments, but since the close of the year these have been passed on all the four reports. The work of this settlement is almost completed now.

120. *Jhílum.*—The charge of the settlement was held by various officers during the year, the work of which has been chiefly attestation. Fairing of the records has now commenced. The judicial work was heavy, which accounts probably for the large number of outstanding mutation cases. At the end of the year the judicial powers of the Settlement Courts were greatly restricted.

121. *Kohát.*—The work has been conducted by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Asa Nand, Major Hastings being absent on political duty. Settlement operations have been brought nearly to a close, but the final end cannot be expected to be very speedy under present arrangements.

122. *Bannu.*—After 6¾ years' work this settlement has been completed at a cost of 5¼ lakhs. The increase of revenue is Rs. 24,550. The final report has been submitted, and will probably be reviewed by Government during the ensuing year. Detailed comment on this settlement as well as on that of Dera Ismail Khan may therefore be properly postponed to the report of next year.

Dera Ismail Khan.—This settlement has also been completed, having occupied 7 years and cost 4¾ lakhs to Imperial Services. The nominal increase of revenue payable to Government is Rs. 68,256, of which Rs. 5,946 are deferred, but the new jágír allowances and compensation made to jágírdárs will swallow up the whole of this sum.

The remaining establishment of the two last-mentioned settlements has been transferred to Hoshiárpur and Ludhiána.

123. *Mooltan.*—Attestation has been generally completed and fairing well advanced. The work of the Sarai Sidhu Tahsíl was wholly finished; orders of Government were passed on the Mooltan assessment report; and by permission of the Financial Commissioner, the Settlement Officer announced the new demands of the riverain estates of the remaining three tahsíls.

Muzaffargarh.—The Sinánwán assessments were announced and distributed, and the fluctuating system of assessment was introduced into the other two tahsíls. This necessitated a heavy task of inspection of lands by the Patwári establishment, and the canal area had also to be measured up. Considerable advance was made in all later stages of settlement work.

Jhang.—The Chiniot assessment report received the orders of Government soon after the close of the year. Attestation was completed and a good deal of fairing done; the advance made has been good.

In the two districts of this division which are under revised settlement the judicial powers of the officers were restricted as in Jhelum, and as it is intended that the powers of all Settlement Officers shall be hereafter. Muzaffargarh is under a regular settlement for the first time now.

124. *Ludhiána.*—The work done during the year has been good in quantity, considering that a large portion of the establishment joined the settlement late. The number of Patwárís able to map in this district is very small.

125. *Hoshiárpur.*—The work of this settlement was only just started during the year, so that any comment on it must be reserved for the next report.

126. *Miscellaneous.*—The Siba Settlement is in charge of the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu, Mr. G. L. Smith. The Kahnwán Chamb Settlement occupied 23 months, and was finished in December.

127. *General.*—The Sirsa Settlement is the next to be taken up, and to it most of the Gurgaon establishment will be transferred. It is proposed that Jallandar shall follow, receiving the Kohát and Rohtak establishments. The other districts under settlement will not be completed till the very end of 1878-79, and no further transfer of establishment will be necessary till then.

128. Land Tenures.—There is nothing new on this subject to add to what has already been said in sections 27 to 44 of the Report for 1872-73 and the statistics in sections 44 to 45 of the Report of 1875-76.

129. Working of the Punjab Tenancy Act.—Owing to the correct inclusion of settlement figures under this head, the number of suits for the enhancement of rent paid by occupancy tenants has risen from 282 to 1,227. In 883 cases enhancement was decreed, the largest numbers being in Gurgaon, Rohtak, and Delhi. In Rohtak, however, a good many of the decisions were reversed on appeal. Such cases may always be expected to be numerous at settlement, when the people become alive to their interests, and rights are keenly contested. Owing to the special provisions of the old village administration papers which prevent present enhancement of these rents in Rohtak and Gurgaon, it is expected that a very large number of suits of this nature will be filed as soon as the new assessments come into force.

130. Only 28 decrees for the ejection of occupancy tenants from 286 acres were passed, and only in three cases of these did the owner buy the tenant out. The notices issued for ejection of tenants-at-will amounted to 4,780, much the same number as in the two preceding years. The largest numbers were again in Gurgaon and Sirsa; Hissár and Ráwalpindi follow close behind once more. To contest the notices, 770 suits were brought, in 193 of which the tenants were successful. It is curious to note how freely the provisions of the Act are used in some districts, while in others they seem to be hardly known.

131. Government Estates.—A slight increase is again shown in the area of the Government estates, which is now put at 10,631,219 acres as against 10,525,141 acres last year. This is entirely due to more correct demarcation and revised measurements. The area cultivated is 163,398 acres, showing an increase of 9,400 acres from last year. The lands leased for cultivation yielded an income of Rs. 96,154, and the whole sum realised from the lands was Rs. 6,95,819. The situations of these lands have been fully described in the reports of the last two years. In some districts it has now become undesirable to make further grants of lands without special reasons; and in some others it has been found necessary to institute inquiries for the protection of the Government rights of ownership of the land. 24,515 acres were sold or leased during the year.

132. KHAM ESTATES.—During the past year these have numbered 71. Nine estates in Bannu and 5 in Dera Ismail Khan have been engaged for since 1877-78; the 53 remaining estates in the latter district belong to the Gandapur country, where the complications of the land tenures made it impossible to adopt any other course with these villages at the late settlement. The management of the cultivation, however, rests entirely with the owners. The 4 Montgomery estates were held under direct management pending an extension of the system of fluctuating assessment to them.

133. WARDS' ESTATES.—There are 2 more estates now under Government management than there were last year. Of the 42 now administered for wards, the chief are those of Mamdot in Ferozepore, Sardár Bakhshísh Singh and Rája Jai Chand. The income of the estates was Rs. 6,50,437, and the expenditure Rs. 6,87,391. The excess of expenditure is nominal only and is due chiefly to the Mamdot State having advanced a loan of Rs. 26,000 to pay the debts of Khan Bahadur Khan, cousin of the present Nawáb, and to investments on behalf of the estate of Sardár Bakhshísh Singh. Rupees 41,192 were expended on the wards personally, and the cost of the management was Rs. 40,252. Debts to the amount of Rs. 2,18,012 were paid off and the cash balances at the end of the year stood at Rs. 2,27,406. The very large sum of outstanding liabilities is due almost entirely to the Kartárpur estate; these are being rapidly liquidated.

134. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The number of transfers recorded during the past year bears a striking resemblance to those of 1877-78, as will be seen below:—

Nature of Transfers.	No. of Transfers.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.
By voluntary sale or gift	10,984	10,892
By compulsory sale	617	689
By inheritance	67,702	68,512

The average areas of each class of transfer are all much the same.

135. *Sales.*—The transfers by sale of the present and the two past years are shown in the following form :—

	To Agriculturists.			To Non-Agriculturists.			Total.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Number of sales...	6,270	6,707	6,732	2,676	3,215	3,907	8,946	9,922	10,639
Area sold in acres	64,803	66,223	74,082	36,434	38,001	63,193	1,01,237	1,04,224	1,37,275
Revenue assessed thereon in Rs. ...	43,223	48,688	53,440	35,012	29,267	37,070	78,235	77,955	90,510
Amount realized in Rs. ...	11,81,904	12,17,149	13,46,614	6,33,918	7,75,047	11,21,723	18,15,822	19,92,196	24,68,337
Selling price per acre in Rs. ...	18	18	18	17	20	18	17·8	19	18

The number of sales to agriculturists is much the same as last year, but the area has increased by nearly 12 per cent. The transfers to non-agriculturists are 20 per cent. more numerous than in 1877-78, and the area transferred is 66 per cent. larger.

The price per acre continues much the same, *viz.*, Rs. 18, which is equivalent to more than 25 years' revenue. The sales are generally attributed to debt, and the high prices of such transactions point to the inclusion of much outstanding interest in the price. The number of transfers is especially large in Rohtak and Gurgaon, both of which districts continued to suffer from considerable agricultural depression during the year, but they were made chiefly to agriculturists. Looking at the nature of the seasons of the past year the results perhaps need not be considered as more unfavorable than was to be expected.

136. *Mortgages.*—The statistics of mortgages show a less variation than those of sales. This is perhaps to be explained partly by the fact that in years of distress money-lenders bring to bear all the pressure they can to obtain the out-and-out transfer of lands to them, and will not advance on mortgage security only. The area redeemed also shows a large increase, but it is only too probable that redemption often means

re-mortgage or is preliminary to a sale. The figures for the last two years are as follows :—

	LANDS MORTGAGED.			LANDS REDEEMED FROM MORTGAGE.		
	To agriculturists.	To non-agriculturists.	Total.	From agriculturists.	From non-agriculturists.	Total.
Number of cases ...	12,658	14,786	27,444	14,313	15,741	30,054
Area in acres ...	106,205	149,313	255,518	114,475	171,883	286,358
Government revenue in Rs. ...	93,657	1,42,988	2,36,645	1,00,127	1,61,933	2,62,060
Amount of mortgage money in Rs. ...	18,11,367	25,75,676	43,87,043	18,39,556	27,14,066	45,53,622
Average per acre in Rs. ...	17	17	17	16	16	16

The increase of mortgages to non-agriculturists is somewhat greater than of those to agriculturists. The lands redeemed amounted to 3,890 acres, or about 13 per cent. of the land mortgaged during the year; the area redeemed showed much the same proportionate increase in the case of both classes of mortgages. The redemption money per acre was Rs. 10. The mortgage value of land was only Rs. 2 less per acre than the selling value, but no idea can be formed as to how far accumulations of exorbitant interest are the cause of this; about one-tenth of the area mortgaged was on account of advances taken from Government for purchase of cattle and agricultural improvements.

137. LAND REVENUE.—The demands of the last two years are as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past years ..	1,93,33,301	1,94,05,58
From settled estates added to the revenue roll during the year ...	18	...
TOTAL ...	1,93,33,319	1,94,05,583
From settled estates taken off the revenue roll during the year ...	6,238	...
TOTAL ...	1,93,27,081	1,94,05,583
From miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above ...	10,43,935	12,52,410
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,03,71,016	2,06,57,993

138. The net increase of regular land revenue was Rs. 78,503, as follows :—

	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revised assessments ...	36,599	...	...
Progressive demands ...	48,700	...	...
Lapses of revenue-free assignments ...	36,637	...	...
Alluvion and diluvion ...	...	35,817	...
Other causes ...	...	7,616	...
TOTAL ...	1,21,936	43,433	78,503

The increase by revised assessments took place in Gurgaon and Dera Ismail Khan, and the decrease in Bannu and Karnál—in the latter by transfer of the portion of the old revenue which now represents owners' rates to the fluctuating revenue roll. The progressive demands came into force in Gujrát and Gujránwála chiefly : those of the Lahore District were credited for the year under fluctuating revenue. The losses by diluvion were again heavy, especially in Jallandar, Siálkot and Bannu. A large number of petty revenue-free grants came back to Government during the year, chiefly in Amballa and Amritsar.

139. *Collections.*—The collections of land revenue tribute and miscellaneous items of the last seven years, during which the sum total has never been below Rs. 2,00,00,000, may be shown as follows :—

YEAR.	Regular Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73 ...	1,88,65,063	2,80,465	12,34,663	2,03,80,191
1873-74 ...	1,88,60,280	2,80,465	10,76,606	2,02,17,351
1874-75 ...	1,90,18,117	2,80,465	9,94,438	2,02,93,020
1875-76 ...	1,90,12,019	2,38,465	9,94,258	2,02,86,742
1876-77 ...	1,90,36,048	2,80,465	10,14,983	2,02,31,496
1877-78 ...	1,88,75,169	2,80,465	10,01,444	2,01,57,078
1878-79 ...	1,89,69,173	2,80,465	11,81,398	2,04,31,036

The demand on account of these items shows an increase of Rs. 2,73,958 and reaches the largest sum ever attained in the Punjab. The collections amounted to 96·8 per cent., the balances outstanding aggregating 3·2. Much of the arrears of former years was got in, but the collections of the present year fell short of the demand by 6 lakhs of rupees. This was due chiefly to the continued unfavorable seasons of the year, especially in the south of the Punjab. Of this sum half was in the process of liquidation at the close of the year, and one-sixth more was merely nominal. In effecting the collections 50,452 warrants, 135 imprisonments, and 236 attachments of property were had recourse to: the last two processes were resorted to more than twice as freely as they were in 1877-78.

140. *Balances.*—The outstanding balances were heaviest in the following districts:—

	Rs.
Gurgaon	67,046
Karnál	62,356
Rohtak	81,490
Hoshiárpur	68,812
Gurdáspur	40,050
Dera Gházi Khan	48,902
Pesháwar	55,557

In the cases of Gurgaon, Karnál and Rohtak suspensions were largely made on account of the bad harvests, which depend chiefly on the rain-fall in these districts, and remissions will be necessary in Gurgaon, and probably in Karnál. In Rohtak the balances were on account of the harvests of 1877-78, but it is hoped that their collection will be effected with the demand of the present spring crop. In Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur and Dera Gházi Khan the balances are being liquidated; in the last district the cause of the balances was damage done by the Indus floods. In Pesháwar collections are always somewhat difficult, and recent frontier operations have added to the difficulty. It is to be hoped that during the ensuing year the ground lost in collections since 1877-78 will be definitely recovered.

141. *Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The following statement shows the income of the last two years :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
		Rs.
Fluctuating ...	4,21,004	5,97,826
Miscellaneous ...	5,65,503	5,63,642
Total ...	9,86,507	11,61,468

The increase of fluctuating revenue is due chiefly to the new assessments of Dera Ismail Khan and Delhi and the progressive revenues of Lahore having come into operation from the autumn harvest; next year these items will be transferred to the fixed rent-roll. There is also a large increase in the water advantage revenue, due to the crediting of the owners' rates in Pánipat to this head, and to the large extension of irrigation on the Bári Doáb Canal in consequence of the short rain-fall. From the same çause a sum of Rs. 4,18,938 over and above the realization of last year was collected on account of occupiers' rates in the Punjab. The loss on grazing fees last year has been partially recovered during 1878-79; the whole sum, except Rs. 22,163, is realised in the Mooltan, Deraját and Ráwalpindi Divisions. The figures for water-advantage revenue and grazing fees of the last three years are as follows :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water Advantage Revenue ...	2,03,148	2,10,943	3,32,541
Grazing Fees ...	4,30,797	3,83,184	4,09,26

The collections on account of balances of previous years amounted to Rs. 19,930, bringing the total collections of miscellaneous revenue for the year up to Rs. 11,81,398 against Rs. 10,01,444 of 1877-78. The items in which the chief falling off took place were the revenue of alluvial lands and the sale of wood.

142. *Land Revenue Assignments.*—The following table shows the areas of which the land revenue has been assigned compared with those of the previous year in the Punjab :—

	1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Assigned in perpetuity ...	3,296,842	17,63,929	3,844,462	18,42,651
" for one life ...	1,363,843	7,78,033	1,224,761	6,89,101
" for more than one life ...	243,583	1,64,231	250,603	1,64,693
" during maintenance of an institution ...	242,593	1,89,335	245,287	1,89,964
" pending report or orders of Government ...	63,058	44,008	49,866	40,657
TOTAL ...	5,204,919	29,39,536	5,614,979	29,27,066

The increase of the area assigned in perpetuity is very great; it is nearly all in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and is partly due to the correct measurements of the settlement, and chiefly to the grants to Nawáb Gholám Husain Khan, and the change of the grants of Nawáb Sarfaráz Khan and his family from a life to a perpetual tenure; while a large increase in the Bannu District is also due to the more correct survey recently made.

143. *Land taken up for public purposes.*—Out of an area of 3,374 acres taken up at a compensation of Rs. 2,06,973, there were 2,439 acres taken up by private agreement for Rs. 98,726. The purposes for which the land was required were as follows :—

	Area in Acres.	Compensation paid.
		Rs.
For Roads ...	87	1,964
" Canals ...	3,076	1,04,757
" State Railways ...	41	60,938
" Guaranteed Railways ...	36	10,202
" other Works ...	134	29,112
TOTAL	3,374	2,06,973

The enormous price of the land taken up for the State Railways is due to the purchase of a site for the Ráwalpindi Railway Station on a plot covered with buildings; the land purchased for the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway was in Lahore. The land taken up for the Irrigation Department was chiefly on account of the Agra, Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals. The average price paid for land excluding the cost of buildings was Rs. 34 per acre by private agreement and Rs. 38 per acre by collectors' award. These prices are just double those of voluntary sales, but they include a compensation of 15 per cent. on account of the compulsory nature of the transfer. The revenue of the land taken up amounted to Rs. 4,086, a reduction of which sum from the rent roll has taken place; last year for a larger area a reduction of only Rs. 1,469 was made.

144. *Land Improvement Act.*—The revised draft of the rules for agricultural advances has not yet been re-submitted to the Government, but the new rules will no doubt be published during the current year. The advances made during 1878-79 amount to Rs. 2,05,093, or double the sum given out in 1877-78. This was entirely due to the advances made in the Hissar Division and to the Gurgaon and Karnál Districts on account of the great mortality of cattle and general agricultural distress prevailing in the south of the Punjab. In Dera Gházi Khan there is again an increase of advances made, which shows that the Act is excellently worked there. In most districts there is a falling off except in the Amritsar Division; this is what might be expected in a season of general tightness of supplies. In some districts the efforts to make known the provisions of the Act do not seem to be sufficient; yet the subject is one which deserves great attention in all districts. The collections were satisfactory if the nature of the season is considered, Rs. 92,313 having been realised out of a sum of Rs. 1,00,544 due.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.—During the year 1878-79 no Acts having exclusive reference to the Punjab were passed by the Legislative Council; but the following Acts, which received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General during the year under report, affect the Punjab in common with the other Provinces of British India :—

No. XVI. of 1878. An Act to amend Act IX. of the same year for the better control of publications in Oriental languages.

No. XVII. of 1878. An Act to regulate Ferries in Northern India.

No. XVIII. of 1878. An Act to amend Section 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

No. I. of 1879. The Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

No. III. of 1879. An Act to provide for the destruction of useless records.

No. IV. of 1879. The Indian Railway Act, 1879.

Act No. XVII. of 1878 has not, however, yet been formally declared to be in force in this Province, and Acts Nos. I. and IV. of 1879 did not come into force till the 1st April and 1st July 1879 respectively.

146. Rules were also issued by the Governor-General in Council to give effect to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, which extends to the whole of British India and came into force on the 1st October 1878. These rules provide for the import, transport and export of arms; the manufacture and sale of arms; the possession of arms and going armed, &c.

147. Among Rules made by the Local Government during the year, under authority given by Acts of the Legislature, may be enumerated—

1.—Rules relating to the assessment and collection of the local rate under the Punjab Local Rates Act, No. V. of 1878.

2.—Rules under Section 26 of the Northern India Licence Tax Act (No. II. of 1878) for the administration of the Licence Tax in the Punjab, sanctioned by the Governor-General of India in Council.

3.—Rules under Section 19 of the Treasure Trove Act (No. VI. of 1878) to regulate proceedings under that Act.

4.—Revised, rules under Section 18 of Act XV. of 1869. The Prisoner's Testimony Act for regulating the escort of prisoners to and from the Court in which their presence is required, &c.

The Rules issued under the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1871 were also, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, republished, arranged in the order of their subject-matter, with all such alterations and amendments as had heretofore been made or had become necessary or advisable.

148. POLICE.—*Strength and Cost.*—The total strength of the force employed on ordinary police duty, exclusive of the body specially entertained for the border during 1878, was 20,124, the number in each grade being—

Inspector-General	1
Deputy Inspectors-General ...	3
District Superintendents	35
Assistant District Superintendents ...	24
Subordinate Officers on pay of Rs. 100 and upwards	61
Subordinate Officers on less pay ...	510
Men { Mounted	897
Men { Foot	18,593

Of these, 61 were Europeans, 14 Eurasians, and the remainder Natives. Amongst the superior officers 3 Assistant District Superintendents were natives of Upper India.

Classified according to religion, 74 officers and 18 men were Christians; 292 officers and 10,270 men were Muhammadans; 84 officers and 3,055 men were Sikhs; 166 officers and 5,936 men were Hindus; and 156 men were of other religions.

The total cost of the Police was Rs. 30,89,176, of which Rs. 26,09,306 were defrayed from the Imperial allotment for Provincial Services, and Rs. 4,79,870 from Municipal Funds and other sources.

There was one policeman to every 1,205 persons, and to an area of 7·0 square miles. The cost per head of population was Rs. 0-2-9.

149. *State of Crime.*—The following table illustrates the state of crime in the Province for the past 9 years. In regard to crime cognizable by the Police, the figures represent as usual the number of offences reported to have been committed during each year, and as regards non-cognizable crime, the number of cases in which the Police were employed :

CLASS OF CRIME.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
COGNIZABLE BY POLICE.									
Substantive abetments ...	3	...	7	5	2	2	1	...	4
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	812	839	830	821	845	904	794	694	742
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person ...	2,019	2,321	2,282	2,309	2,437	2,409	2,451	2,285	2,334
CLASS III.—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only ...	10,422	10,406	10,345	9,218	8,586	8,816	8,322	10,374	11,743
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	613	831	46	380	2,202	2,423	2,065	1,927	1,820
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property ...	22,166	22,685	22,137	21,203	19,640	18,805	18,995	19,674	23,823
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	5,216	7,287	8,396	16,081	16,061	14,221	16,175	17,997	18,058
Total ...	41,251	44,369	44,043	50,026	49,773	47,470	48,803	52,951	58,524
NON-COGNIZABLE BY POLICE ...	3,954	7,331	7,296	7,853	7,272	11,568	9,720	6,281	5,152

150. It will be observed that, in the cases cognizable by the Police, excluding the 4 cases of abetment, there has been again a considerable increase, amounting to 5,569 during the past as compared with the previous year, notwithstanding that there had been an increase of 4,148 in 1877 over the year 1876; the increase being observable in serious offences under all classes, but more especially in minor offences against property. In regard to the more serious offences, the unsettled state of the border towards the close of the year both before and after the commencement of the war with Afghánistán have affected the statistics of crime in most of the frontier districts; but a diminution of murders by robbers and dacoits, notwithstanding the peculiar circumstances of the time, is noticed in the departmental returns, while murders by poison, simple murders, and cases of culpable homicide, show a considerable increase, and this is observable especially in the Ráwalpindi, Jhílum, Kohát, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts. On the whole, the number

of murders in 1878, as shown in the chapter under Criminal Justice, is much in excess of the previous year.

151. In regard to crimes other than murder, and more especially those under Class V., the increase is, as stated elsewhere, probably correctly ascribed to the high prices which have again prevailed owing to the poor harvests of the past year, and to the influx of starving Kashmiris on our North-Eastern border and of indigent persons from Bíkanir and Rájputána on our South-Eastern border; while the large exportation of grain which had considerably reduced the stocks in the Province added still further to the causes which deepened the prevailing distress, and tended to an increase of crime of this class. Of minor offences against the person it may be stated that where action by the Police is encouraged there is an increase, and where discouraged a decrease of crime reported, so that the variations under this head can hardly be considered important; while under Class VI., which consists chiefly of offences under local and special laws, and for the most part taking place under nuisance and bad livelihood, there is, in the aggregate, only a small increase, although district returns show great fluctuations.

152. *Working of the Police.*—The following table shows results of Police working throughout the Province in cognizable offences, excluding Class IV. as usual :—

Division of the Province.	Year.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
		Number reported, &c.	Number in which convictions were obtained.	Per cent. convicted to reported.	Number apprehended, less died, otherwise disposed of and pending trial.	Convicted. Number.	Convicted. Per cent.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Per cent. recovered.
								Rs.	Rs.	
Cis-Indus ...	1874	27,559	12,314	44	27,009	19,525	72	6,25,236	2,99,120	47·1
	1875	26,980	11,857	44	25,792	18,614	72	6,45,616	2,65,471	41·2
	1876	27,034	11,735	43	25,130	18,015	72	7,27,652	3,36,064	46·7
	1877	28,518	12,658	44	26,842	19,487	72	8,48,415	3,96,379	46·1
	1878	33,757	16,296	48	31,747	23,579	74	8,38,558	3,64,064	43·5
Trans-Indus ...	1874	6,650	2,294	34	8,757	4,845	55	1,61,168	50,169	31·1
	1875	6,830	2,508	37	8,712	5,264	60	1,48,674	52,527	35·3
	1876	6,070	2,503	41	8,246	5,293	64	1,50,230	54,346	36·1
	1877	6,876	2,715	39	7,016	5,020	63	1,70,839	53,263	31·2
	1878	7,236	3,110	43	8,310	5,260	63	2,38,013	71,952	30·2
Total ...	1874	34,209	14,608	43	35,865	24,370	68	7,86,404	3,49,289	44·4
	1875	33,810	14,425	43	34,504	23,878	69	7,94,290	3,17,998	40·0
	1876	33,104	14,238	43	33,376	23,308	69	8,77,882	3,90,410	44·4
	1877	35,394	15,373	43	34,758	24,507	70	10,19,254	4,49,642	44·1
	1878	40,993	19,406	47	40,557	28,839	72	10,76,571	4,36,016	40·4

From this it will be seen that detection in *cases* has improved both in the Cis- and Trans-Indus districts by 4 per cent., and in *persons* in the Cis-Indus districts by 2 per cent. It may, however, be observed that there were during the past year special circumstances in connection chiefly with operations beyond the Frontier, engaging the attention of the Police, which unavoidably prevented them from being as watchful as they otherwise might have been. Their working in the great bulk of house-breaking offences has, however, improved by 3 per cent. in cases, and by 15 per cent. in persons, although it is to be regretted that recoveries have fallen off by 11 per cent. There has been deterioration also in their working in cases of dacoity and robbery, due to the increase in border crime which is difficult to deal with, as it partakes so largely of the nature of raids; these are in fact military operations on a small scale in which Police success is generally most difficult, and it is here that failure has been most marked.

153. *Equipment and discipline.*—The Police Force numbered during the past year 20,124 of all ranks. Of these 9,418 were equipped with fire-arms, 10,250 had swords and batons, and 387 had batons only.

154. It is to be regretted that departmental punishments and convictions under the Police Act were considerably in excess of those inflicted during the previous year. Under Chapter IX. of the Indian Penal Code the convictions were 9 only against 21 of the previous year, but under other sections and laws the number was 162 in 1878 against 135 in 1877; but it is to be observed that the Police during the last year were worked at very high pressure, and to this is mainly attributed the increase in the number of punishments. In one instance a prisoner was ill-treated by them, but the culprits were judicially punished.

155. The following table gives the percentage of dismissals and resignations during the past 5 years:—

Year.	Percentage of Dismissals.			Percentage of Resignations.			Percentage of both Dismissals and Resignations.		
	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.	Regular.	Railway.	Municipal.
1874	2·8	6·9	4·7	3·6	2·6	5·2	6·4	9·5	10·3
1875	2·3	3·0	4·6	2·8	3·4	3·1	5·2	6·4	7·8
1876	2·5	1·8	4·5	2·6	3·4	4·1	5·2	4·9	8·7
1877	2·7	2·6	3·5	2·8	6·4	2·9	5·5	9·0	6·4
1878	2·8	3·8	3·2	3·4	4·5	4·5	6·2	8·3	7·8

The dismissals and resignations in the regular police again show a very large increase, while the resignations in the municipal police have increased from 148 to 224: this is attributed to the rate of pay having remained practically stationary during the last few years, while the wages of laborers and of workmen of all kinds have largely increased. This is a subject, however, which is receiving the attention of the departmental authorities, and the matter will be considered by the Local Government as soon as definite proposals can be laid before it.

156. *Miscellaneous.*—The year under report was a most unhealthy one, and the state of crime owing to the prevailing scarcity needed the utmost exertions of the Police to deal with it, while large parties of the force had to be employed in obtaining and guarding baggage animals for the Afghán expedition. Some were employed in convoy duty to Thal, and detachments were told off to accompany the unusual number of troops on the march. These and other demands made upon the force were exceptional causes of overwork, which not only called for attention on the part of the permanent establishment but created demands for extra Police.

157. *Working of the Criminal Tribes Act.*—The procedure required to introduce the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act (No. XXVII. of 1871) was described in paragraph 118 cf the Report for 1876-77 and need not be repeated here.

158. It was not found necessary to extend the provisions of the Act to any other tribe during the year under report, and the following table, which is reproduced from last year's Report, contains information in respect to the tribes against whom the rules have been put in force up to date :—

Name of Tribe.	Date of Notification of criminalty.	Districts where rules have been ordered to be put in force.
1. Sánsís ...	25th March 1874 ...	Karnál, Ludhiána, Jallandar, Hoshiárpur, Siálkot, Lahore, Ferozepore, Gujránwála, and Gujrát.
2. Pakhiwárs, a section of Sánsís.	21st October 1875 ...	Siálkot.
3. Bawriás ...	21st October 1875 ...	Ferozepore.
4. Gurmangs ...	21st October 1875 ...	Ráwalpindi.
5. Bilúchís ...	21st October 1875 ...	Amballa and Karnál.
6. Harnís ...	21st October 1875 ...	Ludhiána, Jallandar, Hoshiárpur Lahore.
7. Minás ...	8th July 1876 ...	Gurgaon.

159. Arranging the information contained in the foregoing table according to localities, it will be seen that the rules are in force in 13 districts and 6 divisions, as against one or more tribes in each as follows :—

Division.	District.	Tribes registered.
1. Delhi ...	Gurgaon ...	Minás.
	Karnál ...	Sánsís, Bilúchís.
2. Amballa ...	Amballa ...	Bilúchís.
	Ludhiána ...	Sánsís, Hárnís, Bawriás.
3. Jallandar ...	Jallandar ...	Ditto Ditto.
	Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto Ditto.
4. Amritsar ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto, Pakhiwárs.
	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto.
5. Lahore ...	Lahore ...	Ditto, Hárnís.
	Gujránwála ...	Ditto.
	Ferozepore ...	Ditto, Bawriás.
6. Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	Gurmangs.
	Gujrát ...	Sánsís.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, however, reports that there are no resident Hárnís in his District, and the Sánsís appear to have emigrated from the Ferozepore District. The working of the rules has been on the whole satisfactory during the year under report, except in the case of the Minás of the Gurgaon District. The situation of Sháhjehanpur, the village in which this tribe has been located, surrounded as it is by foreign territory, renders it exceedingly difficult to enforce the rules framed under the Act, and the Punjab Government is in communication with the Agent to the Governor-General for Rájputána as to the advisability of suggesting the exchange of this village for land of equivalent value adjoining the British border. A proposal, which was some time ago laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, for transporting the whole Mina community to waste land in the Shahpur District, has

been abandoned on account of expense and other difficulties, and alternative proposals are now under consideratoin in the Police and Jail Departments for transporting a portion of the more irreclaimable Sháhjehanpur Minás to the Thaggi Institutien at Lahore. In the meantime, however, the local authorities have been instructed, if the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act cannot be properly enforced against the community generally, to take action under the Criminal Procedure Code against individuals whom it may be desirable to hold to security for good behaviour for a shorter or longer period.

160. The Commissioner of Amritsar has brought to notice the impoverished state of the Sánsís of Kot Nangul in the Siálkot District, and proposals for remitting the revenue of the land made over to this tribe to cultivate are under consideration. Inquiries are also being made as to whether the Hárnís in the Ludhiána District possess sufficient land to maintain themselves by its cultivation.

161. The number of prosecutions under the Criminal Tribes Act during the year 1878 amounted to 555, and out of 739 persons tried 85 per cent. were convicted.

162. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—*Offences committed and brought to trial.*—In common with the other branches of the Administration, that of criminal justice has been affected by the extraordinarily unhealthy nature of the season and the scarcity, almost amounting to a famine, which prevailed in many districts; causes which, combined with the existence of the Afghán War on the border of the Province, rendered the year 1878 a very exceptional one.

163. The result of these causes is very clearly shown in the criminal statistics, the most remarkable feature in which is the increase of 19 per cent. in non-bailable offences over last year, when moreover, owing to somewhat similar causes, there had been an increase of 7 per cent. over 1876. This increase extended to 28 out of 32 districts, and is chiefly under the head of offences against property. The proportion per mille of the population of persons charged with non-bailable offences has also increased from 1·5 in 1876 and 1·6 in 1877 to 1·8 in 1878.

164. The following comparative table shows in the usual form the number of offences reported and struck off the register at the request of

the Police, and the number of persons brought to trial during the past five years :—

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Year.	Offences reported.	Struck off register at request of Police.	Admitted to have occurred.	Brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Non-bailable ...	1874	30,850	2,960	27,890	15,087	23,284
	1875	29,542	2,899	26,643	14,310	22,003
	1876	29,243	2,377	26,866	14,056	21,005
	1877	31,202	1,525	29,677	15,570	24,574
	1878	37,269	1,394	35,875	20,555	31,035
Difference, 1877 and 1878 ...	...	+ 6,067	— 131	+ 6,198	+ 4,985	+ 6,461
Bailable ...	1874	65,230	842	64,388	61,118	1,29,763
	1875	64,321	990	63,331	62,113	1,30,648
	1876	63,329	681	62,648	59,501	1,29,318
	1877	63,724	456	63,268	61,089	1,31,381
	1878	63,396	285	63,111	61,217	1,28,410
Difference, 1877 and 1878 ...	...	— 328	— 171	— 157	+ 128	— 2,971
TOTAL ...	1874	96,080	3,802	92,278	76,205	1,53,047
	1875	93,863	3,889	89,974	76,423	1,52,651
	1876	92,572	3,058	89,514	73,557	1,50,323
	1877	94,926	1,981	92,945	76,659	1,55,955
	1878	1,00,665	1,679	98,986	81,772	1,59,445
Difference, 1877 and 1878 ...	...	+ 5,739	—302	+ 6,041	+ 5,113	+ 3,490

The districts in which this increase was most marked were Hazára (112 per cent.), Gurgaon, Jallandar, Delhi, Jhang and Ráwalpindi. Non-bailable crime showed a considerable decrease only in the Pesháwar District, where the falling off amounted to 22 per cent. As the Police has been strengthened and the border better watched during the last year, the credit of this result may be fairly given to the improved working of the force.

165. The decrease in the number of cases struck off the registers at the request of the Police still continues to be satisfactory, and shows that great care is taken in this particular.

The slight decrease in non-bailable crime is due to a falling off in the number of petty assaults and cases of enticing away married women, and may be assigned to the same causes as the increase in nonbailable crime.

166. The percentage of offences in which the offenders were brought to trial was :—

	In 1877.	In 1878.
Non-bailable	52	57
Bailable	96	97

and the increase in the former class is readily explained on the hypothesis that persons not habitually criminal, and hence less able to avoid detections, were induced to crime through distress.

In serious offences against property, including theft, receiving stolen property, and house-breaking, the ratio was 76 per cent. as against 72 per cent. in 1877, and 71 in 1876.

167. Full particulars of the nature of the different offences and cases tried will be found in the Appendices, but it may be mentioned here that the number of reported cases of murder rose from 324 in 1877 to 363: of these 27 were struck off as not having occurred, 42 were disposed of by councils of elders in Frontier Districts, and 284 formed the subject of magisterial inquiry. Two hundred and fifty persons were convicted after regular inquiry, and of these 119 were sentenced to death, 131 to transportation for life, and 132 were acquitted. The decrease in the number of murders in Pesháwar still continued, but there was a substantial increase in the Kohát, Ráwalpindi, and Jhílum districts.

168. *Result of Trials.*—Altogether 157,613 persons were brought to trial during the year against 154,362 in 1877. The following comparative table shows the manner in which these persons came before the Courts :—

In what manner.	1877.		1878.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Under arrest by police ...	62,337	40·4	68,182	43·3
Under warrant ...	9,268	6·0	9,693	6·1
Upon summons ...	77,317	50·1	74,876	47·5
Voluntarily ...	5,405	3·5	4,822	3·1
By transfer ...	35	·0	40	·0
Total ...	154,362	100	157,613	100

The increase in the number of persons brought up by the Police and the decrease in those who appeared on summons correspond to the altered proportion between the number of non-bailable and bailable offences.

169. Including 1,832 persons awaiting trial at the close of 1877, there were 159,445 persons for disposal during the year. Of these 157,694 or 98·9 per cent. were disposed of as follows :—

Committed to Sessions	776
Convicted	83,406
Acquitted	18,004
Discharged	55,172
Died, escaped, transferred	336

leaving 1,751 persons under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions in non-bailable cases and the total percentage of convictions is about 1 per cent. higher than last year. Of the persons charged with assault or use of criminal force 61·9 per cent. were discharged in consequence of the non-appearance of the complainant or on the withdrawal of the complaint, and the large number of persons so discharged, 37,843, tended greatly to raise the general percentage of discharges and acquittals.

170. *Distribution of work.*—The particulars are given in the following comparative table :—

COURTS.	Year.	Number.	Percentage.
Chief Court ...	1877	1	·0
	1878	1	·0
Court of Sessions ...	1877	389	·5
	1878	434	·5
Magistrates of Districts ...	1877	3,789	5·0
	1878	3,792	4·6
Other Stipendiary Magistrates ...	1877	58,695	77·0
	1878	63,678	78·3
Honorary Magistrates ...	1877	13,354	17·5
	1878	13,442	16·6
Total ...	1877	76,228	
	1878	81,347	

Extra Assistant Commissioners decided 23,257 cases against 19,057 in 1877; and Tahsíldárs, 21,778 against 21,058. The bulk of the increased work therefore fell upon the Extra Assistant Commissioners, as the increase thrown upon the Tahsíldárs is merely in proportion to the general increase in criminal work for disposal. This result is due to the fact that a large number of Assistant Commissioners were deputed on special duty in connection with the Afghán War and Extra Assistant Commissioners appointed in their place.

The average duration of cases in District Courts was eight days, the same as it has been for the past five years.

171. The proportion of work disposed of by 2nd Class Magistrates has fallen off 3 per cent. during the year, and a corresponding increase has taken place in that of 1st Class Magistrates. European Magistrates disposed of 24·2 per cent. and Native Magistrates of 75·8 per cent. of the cases dealt with by District Courts. Last year the percentages were 25·7 and 74·3 respectively, and the alteration was probably due to the transfers necessitated by the Afghán War noted above.

172. *Enhanced powers of Deputy Commissioners.*—Nine hundred and ten cases were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners with enhanced powers under Section 36, Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of persons concerned in these cases was 1,714 against 1,393 in 1877, and 601 were acquitted or discharged and 1,113 convicted. Of the persons convicted, 379 were sentenced to periods of imprisonment exceeding three years, against 259 in 1877. The average duration of the trials was 14 days, and contrasts very favourably with the duration of trials in Courts of Sessions, which rose from 54 to 58 days: this fact clearly proves the great convenience and saving in delay and expense both to the prosecutors and witnesses, and to the general administration of justice which results from the more extended adoption of the former class of tribunal.

173. *Summary trials.*—The following table shows the results under this head for 1877 and 1878 :—

Year.	Persons.		Cases.
	Acquitted.	Convicted.	
1878	3,515	8,883	7,485
1877	3,803	9,239	7,042
Difference ...	+288	+356	+443

A large proportion of these cases, 2,523, were tried by Cantonment Magistrates. The Boards of Honorary Magistrates disposed of 1,556 cases; and it is satisfactory to see that all Boards possessing summary powers, with the one exception of the Jallandur Board, made use of those powers. With two exceptions the work of these Boards is favourably spoken of.

174. *Jurisdiction over European British subjects.*—In all, 138 European British subjects were brought up on criminal charges during the year as compared with 173 in 1877 and 195 in 1876. Of these persons 66 were acquitted or discharged, and 67 were convicted and punished by Magistrates, 4 were committed to Courts of Sessions, with a result of 2 acquittals and 2 convictions, and 1 to the Chief Court, the trial resulting in a conviction under Section 409, Indian Penal Code, and a sentence of 6 years' rigorous imprisonment. The other sentences need no remarks.

175. *Frontier Rules.*—The following comparative statement shows the cases disposed of during 1877 and 1878 under these rules :—

District.	*Regulation I. of 1872, Sec. 3.* Villages fined for suppressing evidence.		*Regulation I. of 1872, Sec. 4.* Persons reported on account of blood feuds.		*Regulation I. of 1872, Sec. 8.* Adultery.		*Regulation IV. of 1873, Sec. 2.* Reference to Council of Elders.		*Regulation VII. of 1873, Sec. 6.* Disobeying prohibition to cross frontier.	
	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.	1878.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	..	...	...	5	5	24	27	...	...
Dera Ghází Khan ...	4	2	...	1	6	6	8	23	...	1
Bannu ...	1	...	...	...	9	2	68	78	...	...
Peshâwar ...	10	6	14	12	...	...	176	150	...	...
Hazára ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	52	45	...	...
Kohát ...	4	...	...	...	6	...	142	195	...	...
Total ...	19	9	14	13	26	13	470	518	..	1

The figures call for no special remarks. In Bannu one case of murder was disposed of under the Frontier Murderous Outrages Act. The offender was sentenced to death and executed.

176. *Sessions Courts.*—Four hundred and seventy-one cases, involving 834 persons, including 58 persons under trial at the close of 1877, were instituted on the original side of these Courts as against 426 cases involving 876 persons in 1877.

Four hundred and thirty-four cases against 389 in 1877 were settled and 765 persons disposed of, of whom 126 were convicted and sentenced to death, 361 convicted and sentenced otherwise, 274 acquitted and 4 escaped, died, or were transferred, leaving 69 persons under trial and 37 cases pending at the close of the year. The general percentage of convictions sank from 68 to 63·7.

177. *Witnesses.*—Altogether 222,832 witnesses attended Criminal Courts during the year under report, against 206,244 in 1877. Of the 222,832,—217,483 attended in District Courts, 5,327 in Sessions Courts, and 22 in the Chief Court, 89 per cent. were discharged after one day's attendance against 87 per cent. in 1877, 8 per cent. on the second day against 10 per cent, 2 per cent. on the third day against 2 per cent., and 1 per cent. were detained for more than three days,—the same percentage as in 1877. The difference is slight, but where it occurs it is for the worse, though the circumstances that gave rise to the detention were probably unavoidable.

178. The number of witnesses dieted in District Courts was 73,085 against 61,531 in 1877, or 33·6 per cent. of the whole number examined,

and a sum of Rs. 28,991 was expended on diet money against Rs. 24,198. There has been a slight increase in the cost of each witness's diet, though the reports show that great attention was paid to this point, so the increase must be regarded as normal.

179. *Appeals.*—

Grade of Court	Year.	Number of original cases decided.	Number of Appeals.	Percentage of appeals.
Subordinate Magistrates ...	1877 1878	40,149 41,010	2,337 2,016	5·8 4·9
Magistrates of Districts and 1st Class Magistrates ...	1877 1878	34,493 38,391	2,716 3,124	7·9 8·1

From the foregoing table it will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of appeals from orders of 1st Class Magistrates, while appeals from Tahsíldárs and other subordinate Magistrates have fallen off—a fact which goes far to support the theory of District Officers, that the cases disposed of by Tahsíldárs consist for the most part of petty cases, which do not occupy much of their time and could not be transferred to the Sadr without imposing a disproportionate amount of inconvenience on the parties concerned. The increase in appeals from full-powered magistrates is of course merely due to a great increase in non-bailable crime.

180. Including appeals pending from the previous year there were 2,046 appeals involving 3,467 persons, for disposal by District Courts of appeal during the year. Of these, 2,014 cases, involving 3,411 persons, were disposed of during the year. The bulk of the appellate work was disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners except in five districts, where it is not satisfactory to observe that too large a proportion of cases was made over to the Judicial Assistants. The average duration of appeals in District Courts rose from 7 days in 1877 to 8 days in the year under report. The appeals in each year resulted thus :—

	1877.	1878.
Appeals rejected ...	14 per cent.	16 per cent.
Sentences confirmed ...	44 "	44 "
Do. modified ...	16 "	12 "
Do. enhanced ...	2 "	2 "
Do. { reversed and quashed } ...	24 "	26 "

181. In Courts of Sessions 2,081 appeals, involving 3,649 persons, were disposed of against 2,727 appeals, involving 3,260 persons in 1877. The reason of the increase has been noted above. The results of these appeals as compared with 1877 were as follows :—

	1877.	1878.
Orders upheld ...	74 per cent.	73 per cent.
Do. modified ...	7 „	7 „
Do. enhanced ...	2 „	2 „
Do. reversed or quashed ...	17 „	18 „

Sixty-eight cases, involving 81 persons, remained undecided at the close of the year, and the average duration was 18 days as against 16 days in 1877. Considering the great stress of appellate work during the year, these results are satisfactory.

182. *Punishments.*—The following comparative table shows the punishments inflicted and number of persons punished in 1877 and 1878 :—

	1877.		1878.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Death ...	86	·1	127	.1
Transportation for life ...	118	·1	122	·1
Transportation for terms ...	41	·0	37	·0
Imprisoned and fined ...	11,336	14·1	13,216	16·0
Imprisoned and whipped ...	456	6·	596	·7
Imprisoned only ...	·5036	6·3	6,520	7·9
Fined only ...	46,417	58·0	46,162	55·7
Whipped only ...	3,342	4 2	4,833	5·9
Total ...	66,828	...	71,613	...

In addition to this, 11,302 were directed to furnish security or recognizances to keep the peace or be of good behaviour against 13,178 in 1877, so that the total number of persons punished was 82,915 against 80,006.

183. The total number of persons sentenced to imprisonment was 20,332 as compared with 16,823 in 1877, and 726 of these to simple imprisonment as against 643 persons in the preceding year. Out of 19,606 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment 12,020, or 61 per cent, were also punished with solitary confinement. The percentage last year was only 55, and it is satisfactory to see that a more extended use is being made of this form of punishment; 22 persons were sentenced to terms not exceeding 1 month, 42 per cent. to terms over 1 month but under 6 months, 32 per cent. to terms under 2 years, 4 per cent. to terms under 7 years, and 1 per cent. to terms exceeding 7 years.

184. The number of persons sentenced to forfeiture of property has fallen from 31 in 1876 to 9 in 1877 and 2 in 1878. This form of punishment is believed to be very efficacious, especially in frontier districts. The large increase in the number of persons whipped is probably due to the increase in the number of petty thefts due to distress.

185. Fifty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-eight persons as compared with 57,753 in 1877 were sentenced to pay fines either in addition to or in lieu of imprisonment. The percentage of persons so punished, 72, is the same as in the preceding year.

186. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 6,05,198, of which amount Rs. 3,32,155, or 55 per cent., against Rs. 3,26,908, or 56 per cent. in 1877, were realized. Rupees 82,691 were realized on account of fines imposed in former years, and Rs. 60,456 were actually paid away in compensation during the year, including amounts paid on account of awards in former years.

187. Seven hundred and twenty-two persons were fined and Rs. 3,372 awarded as compensation, under the provisions of Section 209, Code of Criminal Procedure, in cases of frivolous and vexatious complaints as compared with 715 persons and Rs. 3,112 in 1877. Seeing the large number of petty cases dismissed in default of appearance of the complainant, it would appear that more frequent resort could be had to this form of procedure, with advantage.

188. *Preventive Jurisdiction.*—The following comparative statement shows the use made by Magistrates of their preventive jurisdiction under Chapters XXXVII. to XLI. of Code of Criminal Procedure:—

Nature of Jurisdiction.		Total cases.	Persons against whom proceedings were instituted.	Persons against whom action was taken.
Recognizance or security to keep the peace ...	1877	2,363	8,909	6,894
	1878	2,039	7,705	5,680
Security for good behaviour ...	1877	4,630	7,503	6,197
	1878	4,566	6,664	5,615
Local nuisances ...	1877	111	656	11
	1878	57	272	169
Possession ...	1877	84	275	19
	1878	86	205	24
Maintenance ...	1877	2,583	2,591	5,07
	1878	2,767	2,767	5,33

As in past years, a very large proportion of the persons who were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace were residents of the frontier. Only 84 of the 338 persons who were committed to prison in default of giving security were detained more than one month.

189. There has been a decrease of 9 per cent. in the number of persons called upon to give security for good behaviour, while the number of persons imprisoned in default of security has risen from 23 to 30 per cent. It is noteworthy that this increase has mainly occurred in Districts where few persons were called upon to furnish security, and is probably due to the cases being taken up at the Sadr where the parties have not the opportunities for furnishing sureties which they have when the cases are disposed of by officers on tour. Rules have been framed on this point. However, there can be no doubt that the operation of this chapter is excellent generally throughout the Province, and statistics have been compiled which go to show that the number of non-bailable cases of house-trespass and house-breaking varies inversely in the different districts with the number of persons put upon security.

190. Of the total number of applications for maintenance, 1,357, or nearly one-half, were struck off in default of appearance of the complainants. The reason of this appears to be that women have recourse to proceedings under this chapter, not so much with a view to extorting a subsistence allowance as of bringing about a reconciliation with their husbands, and the statistics show that the result is generally satisfactory, since many cases are compromised out of Court.

191. The following table shows, for the last four years, the number of persons fined and the amount of compensation awarded, under the provisions of Section 209 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in cases of frivolous or vexatious complaints :—

Year.		Persons fined.	Total amount of fine imposed.
			Rs.
1875	...	680	3,520
1876	...	737	3,539
1877	...	715	3,112
1878	...	722	3,372

The statistics of the year under report call for no special remark.

192. *Chief Court.*—The work of this Court has largely increased during the year, and the number of appeals has risen from 532 to 680. Of these 317 were appeals from orders of Commissioners and 363 from orders of Deputy Commissioners, the numbers last year being 265 and 267 respectively. Including cases pending from the previous year, there were 737 petitions of appeal affecting 902 persons for disposal: of these 682 cases affecting 836 persons were disposed of as under :—

Appeals rejected	... ·41 per cent.
Sentences confirmed	... ·40 ,,
,, modified	... ·11 ,,
,, enhanced	... ·1 ,,
,, reversed and quashed	... ·7 ,,

leaving 55 cases affecting 66 persons pending at the close of the year. Only 7 per cent. of the sentences appealed against were reversed as against 14 per cent. in 1877. The average duration was 41 days against 39 days in 1877 and 29 days in 1876.

193. During the year 129 murder references came before the Court. The sentences on 83 persons were confirmed, 32 sentences were modified; in the case of 5 persons the sentence was annulled and a fresh trial ordered, and 9 references remained pending at the end of the year. The average duration rose from 26 in the previous year to 37 days.

194. The cases of 1,445 persons came up on the revisional side. The sentences of 95 persons were reversed and a fresh trial ordered in the case of 152 persons. The applications of the rest were either rejected or the sentences confirmed, modified, or enhanced. Here again the average duration increased from 24 days to 32 days.

195. In addition to the above the Court disposed of 28 miscellaneous cases, and inspected the files of 60 cases of the lower Courts.

196. Only one case was tried in the exercise of original criminal jurisdiction. The result of the trial has been noted above in treating of jurisdiction over European British subjects.

197. *Procedure.*—It is satisfactory to observe that the treatment of habitual offenders and of persons previously convicted continues to receive attention, and that the number of persons so convicted has risen from 1,518 in 1877 to 1,974 in 1878.

The supervision exercised by Sessions Judges and Magistrates of districts over their subordinates has been generally satisfactory, and

the general control and direction of the Chief Court has produced a great improvement in the administration of Criminal Justice of the Province.

198. During the year the services of the Government Advocate were called into requisition in two original criminal cases, one a prosecution for criminal breach of trust as a public servant, Empress *versus* Goltchman, in the Chief Court, and the other an important case in the Court of Sessions Judge at Peshâwar under Section 121, Penal Code, for waging war against the Crown, Empress *versus* Tahir Shah. The former case has been already referred to, and the latter resulted in the conviction of the accused and a sentence of transportation for life with forfeiture of property. In addition to these, appearances were put in on behalf of the Crown in 19 appeal or revision cases in the Chief Court, with uniformly successful results. One of these cases was an appeal from an acquittal on behalf of the Crown and another an application for revision of the first acquittal order in the case of Tahir Shah above alluded to.

199. PRISONS.—*Number and management of Jails.*—As at the close of 1877, there are 35 jails in the Province. Of these 3 are Central Jails, one for male and one for female prisoners at Lahore, and one for male prisoners at Rupar, under the charge of special Medical Officers as Superintendents, and 32 are District Jails. Most of this latter class are under the charge of the Civil Surgeon, but where the services of this officer are not available one of the District Staff acts as Superintendent. The whole are under the direction and control of an Inspector-General of Prisons.

200. The daily average of prisoners at the Lahore Central Jail for male prisoners was 2,117, at the Female Penitentiary 196, and at the Rupar Central Jail 2,273. The prisoners at the last-named jail are employed in extra-mural labour upon the head-works of the Sirhind Canal. In 11 of the District Jails the daily average was above 400; and at Amballa, Lahore, Ráwalpindi and Mooltan it rose as high as 744, 644, 776, and 690, respectively.

201. In addition to the regular jails there are 18 lock-ups for the detention of prisoners under trial who have not been admitted to bail. The daily average of persons in these was 309. These are under the control of the Magistrate, and not of the Jail authorities.

202. *Accommodation.*—No new buildings of such a character as to call for special remark were constructed during the year. During the heavy floods of the Indus that occurred in the autumn, a large portion of the outer wall and several of the new workshops of the Dera Gházi Khan Jail were washed down, and the heavy repairs thereby necessitated were taken in hand before the close of the year.

203. *Jail Population.*—Owing to the great scarcity generally prevalent during the year, there was a considerable increase as well in the total jail population as in the daily average. The following table shows the results for the past five years:—

Description.	Total Population.					Daily Average.				
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878
Convicts ...	35,541	34,258	32,245	34,016	38,868	14,092	13,878	13,016	11,710	14,579
Under trial ...	8,936	8,279	8,201	9,007	10,161	608	593	533	631	778
Civil ...	1,120	982	919	828	1,022	91	78	78	74	85
Total ...	45,697	43,519	41,365	43,851	50,051	14,791	14,549	13,627	12,415	15,342

The increase was particularly marked in the Lahore and Gurgaon Districts; and it was noticeable generally throughout the Province that the debilitated condition in which some of the prisoners were brought to the jail, owing to want of proper nourishment, largely conduced to the great increase of disease and mortality that occurred during the year.

204. The release on appeal of convicted prisoners amounted to 1,034, while 20,135 were released on expiry of sentence, 1,202 on payment of fine, 41 on account of sickness, and 372 on other grounds.

The number of releases on account of sickness shows a great increase over the releases from that cause, amounting to only 3 which occurred in 1877, and is probably due in great measure to the unhealthy nature of the season, though it would also appear to indicate some degree of laxness on the part of the officers concerned in forwarding the recommendations.

205. Sixty convicts were transported, 6 transferred to Lunatic Asylums, 83 executed, 1,663 died, and 12 escaped,—so that 13,941 were left in prison at the close of the year.

206. There has been an increase of 71 in the number of juvenile prisoners, the numbers being 482 males and 25 females. In these figures, moreover, the infants who are brought in with their mothers or born in jail are not included. As great difficulty is experienced in inducing their friends to take care of these children when they are old enough to be removed from their mothers, and they cannot of course be allowed to remain on with their mothers in jail, special arrangements are in contemplation to meet the case. During the year the juvenile prisoners were removed from Gurdáspur to a special ward in the Lahore Central Jail, where their education and training in some useful trade can be better looked after.

207. The proportion of juveniles to total jail population was 1·30 per cent., the same as last year. Of the 37,083 male convicts 19,816 were agriculturists and 855 Government servants. The remainder were non-agriculturists, domestic servants, or persons of independent property. There were in all 1,785 female convicts, of whom 1,693 were married, 40 unmarried, and 52 prostitutes.

208. One thousand seven hundred and ninety-one convicts were sentenced to simple imprisonment—a decrease of 20 upon the total number as compared with the previous year. The sentences of transportation for life rose from 242 to 341, of transportation for terms from 73 to 96, and of death from 79 to 103. Five women were sentenced to death and 2 were executed.

209. Sixty-four per cent. of the whole number were sentenced to terms of 1 year and under; 25 per cent. to terms exceeding 1 year, but not exceeding 3; 6 per cent. to terms exceeding 3, but not exceeding 5; 3 per cent. to terms exceeding 5, but not exceeding 10; and 0·13 per cent. to terms over 10 years. The percentage of short terms is nearly the same as in the previous year, and there has been a decrease in the percentage of long terms of imprisonment, which is perhaps explained to some extent by the increase that has taken place in sentences of transportation for terms of years. The previously convicted prisoners amounted to 9 of the total population—a decrease of 1 per cent. as compared with 1877. As in former years, the proportion of juvenile prisoners who had been previously in jail, 43 per cent., is very large, while the percentage of re-convictions of women fell from 4 to 3 of the total female jail population.

210. *Conduct and discipline.*—There were 2,815 offences committed by the prisoner population during the year, of which number 2,795 were offences against Jail Rules. Twenty-three offences were punished by the Criminal Courts and the remainder by the Superintendents. The increase in the number of offences as against 2,700 in 1877 is due to the larger prison population, and as calculated on the daily average there has really been a decrease of 4 per cent. compared with the previous year. The 47 women who were convicted of offences were punished by solitary confinement with or without reduction of diets. One thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight prisoners received corporal punishments. The proportion is large, but owing to the circumstances of the country, notwithstanding the efforts that are being made, it is found to be in general impracticable to substitute solitary confinement and reduction of diet for this form of punishment.

211. The ratio of punishments was highest in the Lahore Central Jail; 26·65 on total population.

The reason for this fact is not clear, more especially as in the Central Jail at Rupar the ratio was as low as 3·54 per cent. In the Lahore Central Jail, too, in addition to the escape of two prisoners who have not since been recaptured, a case of one convict murdering his fellow prisoner occurred. The offender was convicted and executed.

212. There were 25 escapes during the year, 8 from within the Jail, and 17 from gangs working outside as against 28 in 1877. The percentage of recaptures is not so satisfactory, as only 13 were caught against 22. At the close of the year there were in all 49 convicts at large, an increase of 6 upon the number at the close of 1877. A large number of the escapes was due to the connivance of the prison subordinate officials. The number of civil prisoners in Jail is small and calls for no remarks.

213. *Education.*—Of the daily average strength in Jail during the year, 14,059 males, 520 females—10·32 per cent and 6·34 per cent respectively—attended school daily. But of the prisoners released during the year (21,574 males and 1,210 females), 20,158 males and 1,200 females were utterly illiterate, and 1,121 males and 10 females could read and write a little, and 295 males could read and write well.

214. *Prisoner officials.*—Twelve hundred and fifty-four males and 25 females were employed in this way during the year, and the system

is found to work very well, as the prisoner officials are in most cases quite as reliable as the paid warders. One hundred and eight men were punished by reduction or otherwise, a great decrease upon the number so punished last year, and the complaints of ill-treatment by these officers of the men under them at Rupar noted in last Report have almost entirely disappeared. The results of the system of tickets-of-leave are still satisfactory, as only one man so released has been sent back.

215. *Scale of Diet.*—With a view to assimilating the scale of diet in this Province to that prevailing elsewhere, and at the same time effecting an economy in prison management, the issue of fresh curds and buttermilk, as articles not ordinarily used as food by the people, was put a stop to, and three ounces of dăl to labouring and two ounces to non-labouring prisoners were issued instead. Certain other minor changes were introduced in the nature of the food supplied, which do not require special notice here. The financial results of the changes are noticed in a succeeding paragraph.

216. *Manufactures, profits and value of prison labour.*—The following table shows the actual cash earnings of prisoners sentenced to labour during the last three years:—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash profits ...	1,45,648	1,32,376	1,24,532
Difference in value of assets, *i. e.*, stock, plant, and outstandings, at close and beginning of year	+27,735	+16,855	+24,956
Net profits ...	1,73,383	1,49,231	1,49,488

There has thus been a considerable increase in the value of stock and outstandings, and a small increase in the cash profits, which is ascribed to the increase in the jail population during the year under report, and, but for the unhealthy character of the season, the increase would have been much larger. The number of effectives, *i. e.*, prisoners fit for work, was 12,355 males and 464 females out of a daily average of 13,899 males and 500 females sentenced to labour, so that the average cash profits per head of the effectives was Rs. 10 against Rs. 13-12-11 in 1877—a decrease due to the general prevalence of sickness. In addition to the actual profits shown above, manufactured goods to the value of

Rs. 1,70,021 were supplied for Government purposes from the prisons in this Province.

217. The jails which usually, from their nature, show the largest profits, are the Lahore and Rupar Central Jails. In the Lahore Jail the profits stand at Rs. 18,353 against Rs. 14,571 in 1877. At Rupar, however, owing to the malarious fever that prostrated the convicts and for a time altogether put a stop to some of the extra-mural labour, on which the prisoners are almost entirely employed, there is a great decrease, and the profits stand at Rs. 41,041 against Rs. 53,812 in 1877. This deficiency, however, was more than made up by the increase that took place in the profits of several of the District Jails, more especially Dera Ismail Khan, where the prison labour has been partly devoted to the collection and storing of ice with the most satisfactory results, both as concerns the profits and the discipline of the prisoners. It appears from the results of the past few years that the profits of prison labour, aided by the rude mechanical contrivances at present in use, have reached a point beyond which any large or permanent increase cannot be expected without the introduction of improved machinery ; and proposals for this introduction will shortly be taken into consideration.

218. *Expenditure.*—The total cost of the jails in 1877 and 1878 is shown in the following table :—

	1877.	1878.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rations	2,70,438	3,84,797
Establishments	2,38,321	2,60,040
Police guards	81,875	81,528
Hospital charges	21,335	41,350
Clothing	51,894	60,037
Contingencies	63,150	72,194
Total ...	7,27,013	8,99,946
Buildings ...	75,250	77,209
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,02,263	9,77,155

The total expenditure, inclusive of cost of buildings per head of average strength, was Rs. 63, or, deducting the profits of prison labour, the net cost per head was Rs. 53. The gross cost of prisons in this Province, after deducting cash receipts from manufactures during the year, was Rs. 8,52,623.

219. *Health.*—The health of the prison population as well as the free population deteriorated very greatly during the autumn and winter, and the death-rate rose to 10·88 of the average strength from 3·34 in 1877, while the admissions into hospital during the year gave a rate which increased from 150 per cent. to 219 on the daily average; and the daily average sick increased from 4 to 7 per cent. The total number of deaths from all causes was 1,689, and as usual the principal causes of mortality were intermittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, pneumonia and remittent and continued fever. As much as 85 per cent. of the mortality and 79 per cent. of the sickness was due to these diseases alone. A large proportion of the mortality, especially in Amballa and Rupar, was due to relapsing typhus or jail fever, which broke out in a contagious form in these jails during the autumn with the most disastrous results.

220. It was unfortunate that the new scale of diet should have been introduced at a time when the high price of food and the sickness prevailing throughout the Province produced a set of conditions most unfavourable for the trial of any such new system. Indeed it was asserted that this reduced scale was in some measure the originating cause of a great portion of the sickness, though this was found not to be the case. When an experimental return was made to the old scale in Amballa, the mortality and disease rather increased than diminished. With reference to the financial result of the change, at the first glance it would appear that it was not productive of much good, as the total cost of rations was Rs. 25-1-0, or Rs. 3-2-0 more per head than in 1877; but if the cost of rations during 1878 be calculated on the old scale and at the rates prevailing during the year, the cost per head would have amounted to about Rs. 30, so that it may be taken that the result of the reduced scale is a saving of about Rs. 5 per head on the old scale.

221. Similarly in the case of hospital charges there has been a reduction of nearly Rs. 5 per head on the average sick in jail, though there has been an increase from Rs. 1-11 in 1877 to Rs. 2-11 under that head when calculated upon the general average strength of the jails. This satisfactory result has been attained, not by any stinting of the medical comforts to the sick, but by careful supervision and preventing the occurrence of the waste of the ordinary food of patients in hospital that had occurred in former years.

222. *Thaggi School of Industry.*—With the exception of the abolition of the police guard on Rs. 52 a month and the substitution of 3

night watchmen on Rs. 19 a month, there is nothing calling for special remark in the management of this institution during 1878.

During the year 1 woman was admitted, and 1 boy born in the institution, while 3 women, 7 boys, and 2 girls died, so that on 1st January 1879 the resident population consisted of 12 approvers, 16 women, 30 boys and 29 girls; in all 87 persons. Of the women 9 were wives and 7 widows of approvers. Efforts are made to get sons of approvers enlisted in the Pioneer Regiments or taken on as barkandazes on their growing up, but owing to their inferior *physique* some difficulty is experienced in securing the former object.

223. The total cost of the institution, amounting to Rs. 4,393 against Rs. 4,465 in 1877, was incurred under the usual heads.

224. The gross assets of the institution during the year amounted to Rs. 36,344, and the debits, including diminution in the value of stock and amount of book debts, to Rs. 32,698, leaving a net profit of Rs. 3,646 as the result of the manufacture and sale of tents, against Rs. 4,553 in previous year. The actual cash profits, however, amounted to Rs. 4,253, or only Rs. 140 less than the cost of the institution.

225. CIVIL JUSTICE.—*Suits instituted.*—The total number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts of the Province during 1878 amounted to 246,245, an increase of 10,909 cases, or 4·6 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The following statement shows the variations in the number of suits filed in the different classes of Courts during the past six years:—

CLASS OF COURTS.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Difference 1877 and 1878.
Chief Court	9	17	15	16	14	2	—12
District Courts ...	184,688	189,250	193,725	217,244	215,379	223,075	+ 7,696
District Small Cause Courts	30,964	34,951	30,058	14,925	12,478	14,515	+ 2,037
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	6,203	6,431	6,809	7,611	7,465	8,653	+ 1,188
TOTAL...	221,864	230,649	230,607	239,796	235,336	246,245	+ 10,909

The decrease in the number of suits filed in 1877 was due to the extraordinary causes noted in last year's Report, and the present increase may be regarded as normal, considering the yearly natural advance of the Province in wealth and population. There is, however, one feature in these returns which deserves more than a mere passing notice, and this is the marked increase that has taken place in the number of institutions in Small Cause Courts of both classes, and more particularly in the District Small Cause Courts, where the number of suits is nearly the same as in 1876, although the number of Courts was reduced towards the end of 1877 from 8 to 4. This subject will be noted more fully in a succeeding paragraph. The increase in civil litigation appears in the returns of 17 out of the 32 districts, while, there is a marked decrease in the Shahpur, Peshawar and Montgomery districts, amounting to 15·1, 10·9, and 11·9 per cent. respectively. In the Peshá-war and Montgomery districts there was a similar decrease in 1877 of 13·7 and 18·7 per cent., and, though this is to some extent accounted for in the former district by the unsettled state of things owing to the existence of frontier disturbances and the Afghan War during a considerable portion of the period, no sufficient satisfactory reasons can be assigned for the results in the latter.

226. *Suits disposed of.*—The total number of cases for disposal during the year, including 11,606 pending from 1877, 7,679 re-admitted, and 61 received by transfer, amounted to 265,591 against 255,596 in 1877. Of this number 250,861, or 94·5 per cent., were disposed of during the year, and 14,730, or 5·5 per cent., were left pending at its close. Of the cases disposed of 33 per cent. were contested, and it is a remarkable fact that there has been a steady decrease of 1 per cent. in this class since 1875. The proportion of cases dismissed by default has decreased from 17 to 16 per cent., and there has been a similar diminution in the number of applications for re-admission in these cases from 19·4 to 18 per cent. Seventy-nine per cent. of these applications were granted, and a percentage of 8 against 1·1 in 1877 were reinstated as fresh suits. There is nothing particularly noteworthy in the case of *ex-parte* decisions, which amounted to 9 per cent. of the total disposals of the year. Three thousand nine hundred and forty-one cases were referred to arbitration against 4,234 in 1877, and in 82 of these the award was set aside. Four thousand nine hundred and nine plaints were returned or rejected against 5,523 in 1877.

227. Of the cases pending at the close of the year, 1·4 per cent. only had been pending over 4 months against 2·2 in 1877, and 4 per cent. over 2 months against 4·5 per cent. The oldest pending case was one which was also the oldest in the preceding year in the Ráwalpindi District instituted on 22nd March 1876. The reason is said to be the delay that has occurred in the submission of the returns to the commissions issued. The average duration in contested cases was 27 days and in uncontested cases 18 days, being in each class an increase of one day upon the previous years.

228. *Miscellaneous cases.*—Exclusive of applications connected with the execution of decrees which will be noted hereafter, 40,749 cases under this head were disposed of as against 40,563 in 1877. The most remarkable features in the returns are a decrease of 9·2 per cent. in the number of applications under Act XXVII. of 1860 for certificates to collect debts on successions. Though this has been the first year in which there has been a decrease under this head, the increase last year was much smaller, and these facts may possibly be accounted for by the greater knowledge of the principle of the Act that has now been diffused. It was at first supposed by the great mass of the people that a certificate of this character was tantamount to a decree entitling to the legal succession to the inheritance of the deceased, and, the venacular translation of the term lending colour to the illusion, great recourse was had to this form of procedure as being cheaper and quicker than the tedious formalities of a regular suit.

229. Applications for foreclosure of mortgage by way of conditional sale have again risen from 339 to 386. Petitions for review numbered 2,098 against 2,461 in the previous year, and of these 1,129 or 54 per cent. were admitted, and the remainder struck off for default or rejected on the merits. Petitions to sue *in formá pauperis* rose from 1,230 to 1,289.

230. Under the head of references from other districts, the statement shows an increase of 2,424 or 15·3 per cent. for which the reason ascribed in several districts is the power given to Civil Courts under Section 648 of the new Code of Civil Procedure to issue warrants of arrest and attachment of property beyond the limits of their local jurisdiction.

231. *Classification of suits.*—The following comparative statement from which readmitted and transferred cases are excluded shows the variations in the different classes of suits during the past four years :—

*	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Difference.
Suits for money due on registered bonds	10,949	120,42	8,528	8,014	—514
Do. do. unregistered bonds	71,298	75,791	73,485	78,531	+ 5,049
Do. do. otherwise than on bonds	91,785	98,451	99,719	1,02,928	+ 3,209
Do. do. breaches of contract ...	1,747	11,611	1,6[illegible]9	2,162	+ 473
Do. for rent other than of land ...	2,669	2,845	2,636	2,800	+ 164
Do. for damages ...	2,386	2,226	2,288	2,130	—158
Do. for recovery of personal property or value.	12,895	11,454	13,220	14,898	+1,678
Do. relating to marriage, dower and divorce.	3,541	3,269	3,572	2,969	—603
Do. Do. inheritance ...	3,195	4,036	3,488	2,594	—894
Do. Do. revenue ...	5,571	6,653	6,622	6,853	+ 231
Do. for mortgages of immovables ...	3,251	2,868	2,966	3,546	+ 580
Do. for partition of immovable property.	835	938	907	806	—101
Rent suits under Punjab Tenancy Act ...	5,092	4,846	4,734	5,263	+ 529
Suits under Tenancy Act. To establish or contest rights of occupancy, Sections 5, 6 and 8.	1,051	818	712	456	—256
Suits under Tenancy Act. Connected with rent, Sections 10, 11, 14, 15 and 18.	524	291	372	531	+ 159
Suits under Tenancy Act. Connected with ejectment, Sections 19, 20, 25 and 26.	1,127	1,135	928	658	—270
Other suits ...	10,987	10,224	10,379	8,126	—2,253
TOTAL ...	2,28,903	2,39,498	2,36,245	2,43,265	+7,020
Suits by bankers and shopkeepers against agriculturists.	90,839	1,01,272	1,15,778	1,16,717	+ 939

232. The continued decrease of 6·4 in the number of suits on registered bonds, when taken in connection with the corresponding falling-off in the number of registrations, seems to indicate that this form of security is not as popular with the lending classes as it used to be—a view which is to some extent supported by the increase of 6·9 and 3·2 per cent. in suits on unregistered bonds and money due otherwise than on bonds. There is nothing, however, in these figures which goes to prove that bonds are altogether falling into disfavor, as the increase in suits on unregistered bonds above noted is very marked.

233. The steady decrease in the number of suits under the Tenancy Act during the past three years has not as yet been satisfactorily explained, though it may possibly be due to the fact that the relative status of proprietors and tenants *inter se* under the Act has

now become better defined, and hence there is less occasion for suits to establish or contest occupancy rights or for ejectment, in which classes only the decrease is apparent. Suits against agriculturists by bankers amounted this year to 48 per cent. of the entire litigation, and these for some years past have been steadily on the increase. The other figures speak for themselves and need no explanation.

234. *Value and cost of suits.*—The total aggregate value of the suits disposed of in 1878 amounted to Rs. 1,15,63,716 against Rs. 1,19,06,843 in 1877 and Rs. 1,22,92,865 in 1876, and the aggregate cost to Rs. 12,12,684, while the average cost of each suit was Rs. 5-6-9. The total number of land suits, excluding those the money value of which cannot be determined, amounted to 19,169, against 17,489 in the previous year. The total number of suits under Rs. 500 in value was 238,000; but it must here be remembered that the artificial system for calculating the value of land in dispute for the purposes of the Court Fees Act greatly tends to lower the estimated value of land suits, and hence to swell the number of suits under Rs. 500 in value.

235. *Agency.*—The distribution of original suits among the several District Courts in detail in the past three years is shown in the following table:—

Officers.	Original cases decided.				Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
	Number in 1878.	Percentage.					
		1876.	1877.	1878.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Deputy Commissioners ...	181	·07	·1	·1	5	5	
Judicial Assistants (Europeans)...	1,792	·5	·7	·7	83	110	112
Ditto (Natives) ...	2,239	·8	·9	·9	416	336	373
Assistant Commissioners ...	7,874	4·2	4·4	3·1	163	312	231
Extra Assistant Commissioners (Europeans) ...	2,749	1·1	1·0	1·0	136	186	250
Ditto (Natives) ...	25,427	13·0	11·1	10·1	402	339	310
Tahsildars ...	30,329	15·1	14·4	12·1	310	319	276
Naib Táhsíldars ...	8,753	5·9	5·3	3·5	123	238	243
Munsiffs ...	1,36,119	44·8	48·3	54·3	1,495	1,593	1,839
Honorary Civil Judges ...	12,267	5·0	5·5	4·9	249	246	223
Judges of District Small Cause Courts.	14,491	6·3	5·2	5·8	1,951	1,595	3,623
Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	8,635	3·1	3·1	3·5	954	943	1,079
Total ...	2,50,856	...	...	...	...	...	...

It will be noticed that the proportion of cases decided by Tahsíldárs is steadily decreasing, while every year the number of cases disposed of by Munsiffs is on the increase, and it is satisfactory to learn that this latter agency is generally effective and popular throughout the Province. On an average the smallest number of cases was decided by these officers in the Ráwalpindi Division, while in nine districts an average of more than 2,000 cases was disposed of by each Munsiff. European officers disposed of 14·2 per cent of the civil business of the Province and Natives of 85·8 per cent.

236. *Decrees.*—There has been a slight decrease of 6 per cent. in the number of applications as compared with 1877, and of the total applications for disposal amounting to 156,973,—135,845 or 86·5 per cent. were disposed of against 90 per cent. in 1877 and 1876: of these 38 per cent. were completely executed. The total value of decrees put in execution amounted to Rs. 94,89,841, and of this sum Rs. 31,44,430, or 34 per cent., were realized, being an increase of 4 per cent. from 1877 and 8 per cent. from 1876; 5,753 decrees relating to immovable property, as compared with 5,905 in the previous year, were executed, and decrees for specific performance increased from 905 to 1,006. The number of applications for personal arrest rose from 6,760 to 8,131, and the increase is probably due to the greater facilities for the adoption of this form of execution afforded by Section 648 of the new Code of Civil Procedure. Eight hundred and twenty-eight persons were committed to jail against 723 in 1877, but the average period of detention fell from 38 to 31 days. The number of temporary alienations of land rose from 302 to 406, and sales of immovable property followed 2,510 of the 8,761 attachments made. The average duration of execution cases rose from 30 to 36 days.

237. By Book Circular II. of 1878 the Judges of the Chief Court recommended that all executions of decrees at head-quarters should be entrusted to one officer; but the system, though apparently working well, has not been in force long enough to admit of a decided opinion being expressed upon its merits.

238. *Witnesses.*—One hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and ninety-four witnesses appeared voluntarily, and 206,201 on summons against 146,947 and 254,135 respectively in 1877. There has thus been an increase of 1,247 in the former class and a decrease of 47,934 in the latter—a result which, though noticed in former years, has not as yet been satisfactorily explained. The average cost of each process issued for the attendance of witnesses was 5 annas 3 pies; there has

been a satisfactory improvement in the observance of the direction of the Code with regard to the time of paying the expenses of witnesses.

239. *Small Cause Courts.*—As noted above there are now only 4 District Small Cause Courts in existence, those at Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi and Simla, as, with a view to reducing to the lowest degree compatible with the quick and efficient administration of justice in petty suits, the evils that were deemed to be prevalant to some extent in these Courts, the Courts at Ludhiána, Hoshiárpur, Pesháwar and Jallandar were abolished towards the end of 1877. Notwithstanding this decrease in the number of Courts, the institutions during the year increased from 12,478 to 14,515, and including re-admitted cases the total for disposal amounted to 15,056 cases, while the number of cases left pending at the close of the year rose from 327 to 565. This extraordinary result is due to the working of the new Civil Procedure Code which, by conferring upon the Small Cause Courts jurisdiction in all cognizable cases in which the cause of action may arise within their limits, has to some extent defeated the objects of Government in reducing their number and those limits. As the law stands at present, agriculturists residing out of the limits can be sued in the Small Cause Courts for debts contracted with money-lenders who reside or carry on business within the limits—a result which, having regard to the condition of the country and the working of these Courts, must be regretted as liable to give rise to hardships for which the remedy will not be so easily discovered. Moreover the number of *ex-parte* decisions has risen from 10 to 15 per cent., of cases pending at the close of the year from 327 to 565, the average duration of contested cases from 12 and of uncontested cases from 11 to 18 and 17 days respectively, and the number of suits by money-lenders against agriculturists from 411 to 1,184, or from 3·7 per cent. to 8 per cent. of the total number. From these results it is clear that the practical extension of the local jurisdiction of these Courts has produced results in other directions as well as in causing an increase in the number of cases, and it is a matter for great consideration whether the results so produced are for the better or not. There were 337 applications for re-trial against 466 in 1877, and in 9 per cent. of these only was the former judgment reversed or modified.

Similar features are noticeable in the less important class of Cantonment Small Cause Courts, though not of course in such a high degree. The total of cases for disposal rose from 7,625 to 8,787, and the average duration in contested cases from 11 to 16 days, and in uncontested from

7 to 11 days. The number of cases left pending at the close of the year was 152.

240. *Appeals in District and Divisional Courts.*—It had been found in past years that the appellate work of Commissioners was so heavy as to leave them but little time for the adequate exercise of their equally important executive functions; and accordingly in the early part of the year under report, with a view to regulate the stream of appeals by diverting a large portion of first appeals in petty cases under Rs. 500 in value to the Courts of Judicial Assistants and thereby relieve Commissioners, Government Resolution No. 1419, dated 4th April 1878, was issued. Under this resolution the powers of most Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Divisions, where the press of civil work was found to be heaviest, were re-adjusted and reduced from the full to the special grade. The results of the change thus introduced will be at once apparent from the subjoined table:—

Year.	Original Cases appealable disposed of.	Appeals.								Percentage to first appeals to decisions appealable.
		To Assistant Commissioners.	To Judicial Assistants.	To Deputy Commissioners.	Total to District Courts.	*To Commissioners.*		Total to Divisional Courts.	Grand Total.	
						From Courts of first instance.	From subordinate Appellate Courts.			
1877 ...	72,579	136	6,762	1,880	8,778	4,356	952	5,308	14,086	18
1878 ...	70,322	124	7,883	1,876	9,883	2,752	982	3,734	13,617	18
Difference ...	−2,257	−12	+1,121	−4	+1,105	−1,604	+30	−1,674	−469	

241. It will be seen that the scheme has admirably fulfilled its object of relieving Commissioners, and this too without throwing any additional burden upon Deputy Commissioners. The only point in these figures which may give rise to some apprehensions as to the eventual success of the system is the increase of 30 in the number of second appeals to Commissioners, as this number, though naturally small on the first introduction of the scheme, may increase; and, if such be the case, it would tend to show either that the working of the lower appellate Courts was not altogether satisfactory, or that the increased facilities were giving rise to an increase in vexatious litigation. Upon the whole there has been a decrease of 3·3 per cent. in the appellate work in Courts subordinate to the Chief Court.

242. Of the total number of appeals in District Courts, 10,597, including those left pending from the previous year, 9,768 were disposed of, Judicial Assistants and specially empowered Assistant Commissioners deciding 81 per cent. In 7·8 per cent. of these the orders were modified, and in 15·8 per cent. reversed, while 10·3 per cent. were remanded for further inquiry.. In the remainder the orders were either confirmed with or without contest, or the cases were struck off in defaults. The figures differ but slighty from those of the previous year. The average duration has decreased from 31 to 27 days, the best result since 1875.

243. On the other hand, the average duration of appeals in Divisional Courts rose from 72 to 91 days, notwithstanding the decrease in the amount of appellate work. Including cases left pending from the previous year, there were in all 4,997 cases for disposal in these Courts: Commissioners decided 2,784, and Additional Commissioners 1,619, or 36·7 per cent., and 594 cases were left pending at the close of the year against 1,218 in 1877. The details of disposal in the two years show but slight variations. Cases withdrawn or struck off rose from 4·0 to 5·4 per cent. The orders were confirmed in 66·3 per cent. of the cases against 66·4, modified in 3·8 against 5·7 per cent. and reversed in 18·8 against 18·5, while 5·7 per cent. of the cases were remanded for further inquiry against 5·4 per cent. The average value of appeals in District Courts was Rs. 50-9-2, and the average cost Rs. 5-13-3 against Rs. 41-15-5 and Rs. 4-15-5 respectively in 1877. In Divisional Courts the average value was Rs. 209-3-1 against Rs. 168-0-11, and the average cost 18·6 against Rs. 16-15-9. The increase under both heads is probably due to the introduction of the change of system above explained.

244. *Chief Court.*—The following comparative table shows the working of the Chief Court during the past two years:—

	Year.	Number of appeals instituted.	Number of appeals for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Average duration.
Regular Appeals ...	1877	561	745	495	109
	1878	427	677	443	162
Special Appeals ...	1877	1,318	1,525	1,224	58
	1878	1,339	1,640	1,287	55
Total ...	1877	1,879	2,270	1,719	73
	1878	1,766	2,317	1,730	83
Difference ...	...	−113	+47	+11	+10

The increase in special appeals of 21 and the falling-off in regular appeals of 113 are both probably due to re-arrangement of appellate work under the new scheme. The number of cases left pending has increased from 389 in 1876 to 551 in 1877 and 587 in 1878, and that too notwithstanding the fact that the disposals of 1878 slightly exceed those of the previous year. The most noteworthy feature in the details of disposals is the increase in the proportion of rejections at preliminary hearing from 39 in 1876 to 46 in 1877 and 61 in the year under report, due to the system followed out of sending for and examining the files of the lower Courts before admitting the appeal to a bench. The proportion of orders confirmed has risen from 76·1 to 81·4 per cent., and the number of cases remanded has decreased from 11·1 to 7·9. The largest case pending at the close of 1878, which has since been disposed of, was one involving the proprietary right to land, and dated from 31st January 1878. The aggregate value of appeals in suits other than for land was Rs. 161,324, and the average value Rs. 221-9-7, the average cost being Rs. 19-12-7. Similar statistics for land suits are Rs. 241,067, Rs. 440-11-4 and Rs. 17-2-7. In addition to the appellate work, the Court disposed of the following miscellaneous work:—639 cases under Section 622, Act X. of 1877, applications for review, &c., and 18 cases under Section 617, or 657 cases in all; and at the same time it exercised an extended control and supervision over the working of the subordinate Courts, and rendered general assistance to Government in other matters connected with the judicial administration of the Province with the most satisfactory results. On the whole, therefore, notwithstanding the increase in the average duration of appeals and in the number of cases left pending at the close of the year, which, though much to be regretted, was under the circumstances almost unavoidable, the working of the Chief Court has been eminently successful and contrasts most favorably with that of any other Court of similar grade in other provinces.

245. *Procedure.*—The principal points deserving notice under this head are the issue of the Government Resolution readjusting the powers of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, of the Chief Court Circular regulating the distribution of execution cases, and of another Circular on the subject of distribution of business by Civil Officers, and the working of the New Procedure Code, Act X. of 1877, and the manner in which it has affected the judicial administration of the Province. These have almost all been treated of in preceding paragraphs, and call for no further remarks here.

246. REGISTRATION.—As the present system of Registration has been in force in the Province for seven years, it would appear to be advantageous now to tabulate the general results for convenience of comparison :—

DETAILS.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	Average of 6 years	1878-79.
Registrations.								
Book I. ... { Deeds affecting immovable property } (Compulsory)...	34,054	32,453	29,515	33,661	30,931	39,895	33,418	40,650
(Optional) ...	21,942	20,422	17,220	19,134	15,767	24,957	19,907	22,120
Total ...	55,996	52,875	46,735	52,795	46,698	64,852	53,325	62,770
Book III ... { Wills (Optional) ...	98	119	122	124	119	175	126	204
Authorities to adopt (Compulsory) ...	9	2	...	...	1	...	2	2
Book IV.... Miscellaneous (Optional) ...	28,220	24,588	20,574	18,798	14,263	19,925	21,061	14,162
Grand Total, Registrations ...	84,323	77,584	67,431	71,717	61,081	84,952	74,514	77,138
Value in Rupees of immovable property transferred...	1,51,26,670	1,38,84,313	1,40,82,653	1,72,42,816	1,46,54,540	1,90,85,248	1,56,79,373	1,96,12,973
Total receipts from all sources, Rs. ...	1,74,276	1,64,037	1,47,933	1,60,919	1,41,976	1,86,119	1,62,543	1,79,432
Total expenditure, Rs. ...	1,10,260	98,947	97,637	1,02,829	1,00,504	1,06,410	1,02,764	1,01,299
Annual surplus, Rs. ...	64,016	65,090	50,296	58,090	41,472	79,709	59,779	78,133

247. The drought and scarcity which operated so markedly in increasing the number of registrations in 1877-78 unfortunately extended into several months of the year under report. The consequence was that the number of compulsory and optional registrations of deeds affecting immovable property is abnormally large, both generally throughout the Province and especially in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, where the distress was more marked. In fact, the number of compulsory registrations of this class is higher than in 1877-78 even, although the year cannot be said to have been such a bad one from an agricultural point of view. This rather peculiar result is attributed by the Inspector-General to the fact that the credit of the agricultural classes had fallen so low, owing to a succession of bad seasons, that the money-lenders were unwilling to make advances, except upon the security of landed property. This view is borne out by the fact that the number of optional miscellaneous registrations, consisting chiefly of bonds, has considerably diminished during the year under report, and the total value of the immovable property alienated has considerably increased. Special care has been devoted this year to the latter statistics, and the amount of Rs. 1,96,12,972, stated as the value of immovables alienated during the year, may be taken to be accurate.

248. As has been before noted, the number of registrations of deeds affecting immovable property continues to be very small in those districts in which land revenue settlement is in progress, except in cases like Muzaffargarh, where, owing to heavy floods from the Indus, an unusual degree of distress prevailed, and registrations were consequently more numerous. Recent orders of the Financial Commissioner, rendering an inquiry for a registered deed necessary in all cases where mutation of names is effected, will probably tend to raise the number of registrations in these districts to a normal level.

249. The steady decrease in the number of miscellaneous optional registrations, which has already been noticed, is more than usually marked in this year. Various reasons have been given to account for this result. At first it was suggested that the people were not aware of what classes of documents registration was compulsory, and therefore a number of deeds were registered unnecessarily. This cause may have operated during the first few years, but as a system of registration has been for a long time in existence it can scarcely be assigned to account for the decrease at present.

250. Another cause which has been sometimes put forward is that the Courts were not disposed to attach sufficient importance to the fact of registration, and that the people, seeing that such was the case, have gradually given up registering documents of which the registration was optional. This reason, though more specious than the first, has been proved to be inadequate to account for this decrease by an inquiry that has been in progress since June 1877, in consequence of which all registered deeds which have been discredited by the Courts are specially reported on to the Inspector-General, and a copy of the judgment forwarded. In scarcely any of these cases has it appeared that sufficient importance was not attached to the fact of registration, and the deeds were only discredited for the most cogent reasons.

251. It is suggested that sub-registrars are apt to discourage optional registration, now that they are remunerated by a fixed salary and not by a percentage on the income. The returns of some of the sub-offices seem to show that such is the case; but this evil can be prevented by increased activity on the part of the inspecting officers, any return to the old system or any system approaching thereto would probably revive the mal-practices which then existed and which have now happily been stopped.

Another cause is that, owing to the heavy *ad-valorem* fees that were charged formerly, very many important documents of this class were not registered at all.

It is to be hoped that this cause will be removed in succeeding years, as a scale of fixed registration fees for all documents has been substituted for the former *ad-valorem* fees.

252. Another noteworthy feature in connection with this year's returns is the, comparatively speaking, enormous increase that has taken place in the number of wills registered, which this year has amounted to 204. About 70 per cent. of the wills were executed by Hindus, and this fact appears to indicate that the increasing tendency to make wills that has been growing up amongst the people of India extends to this Province also.

253. The total value of the property affected by registered deeds during the year is stated at Rs. 2,31,16,795, and these figures, as before noted, may be taken as reasonably accurate.

At the commencement of the year there were 32 district and 175 sub-registration offices open; but during the year 4 of the latter were closed for various reasons, so that at the end of the year there were only 171 sub-offices in existence.

254. The Koháț and Házara and 18 other sub-offices scattered over the Province do not pay their expenses; "but taking the Province as a whole the expenses of the department during the year under report have come only to about 56½ per cent. of the income,"—a result that can only be regarded as highly satisfactory.

255. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The Municipalities in the Punjab are all constituted under Act IV. of 1873. The number and classes are nearly the same as last year, *viz.*, 8 of the 1st class, 20 of the 2nd class, and 169 of the 3rd class against 171 in the previous year: of the last-mentioned class the Municipalities of Chowindah in the Siálkot District, Domeli in the Jhílum District, and Mankera and Kot Sultán in the Dera Ismail Khan District were abolished, and the towns of Hodul Nuh and Gonah in the Gurgaon District were created Municipalities under the Act during the year.

The population within municipal limits was 2,038,193 souls.

256. In Dharmsála alone were the members appointed by election only. In four towns the members were appointed partly by election and partly by nomination; in the remaining 192 Municipalities the members were appointed by nomination only. Of the 2,093 members of committees, 691 were officials and 1,402 non-officials, of whom 401 were Europeans and 1,692 Natives.

257. In most Municipalities the income was derived principally from octroi. In the Murree and Dharmsála Municipalities no octroi was levied. The income of the latter Municipality was derived from taxes on houses and the canal water-tax. In Murree and 5 other towns the income was derived from taxes on houses and lands.

258. The average incidence of octroi taxation in such of the 1st class Municipalities as resort to this mode was Re. 1-4-7 per head per annum: in the 2nd and 3rd class Municipalities was Re. 0-12-3 per head. The average rate of taxation in the Municipalities without octroi was Re. 0-15-8 per head. The average rate of Municipal taxation of all kinds in the Province was Re. 0-15-1 per head against Re. 0-14-9 in

1877-78. The rate per head of taxation on food for man and beast was Re. 0-8-1 against Re. 0-8-4 in 1877-78. The income of 175 Municipalities was added to from other sources besides taxation, *viz.*, from rents of buildings and gardens, from fines, town-sweepings, and grants from Provincial Services.

259. The following statement shows the population, income and outlay for 1878-79 of 23 of the largest and most important Municipalities, 5 of these being of the 1st class Municipalities :—

MUNICIPALITIES.	Population	INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
		From taxation.	From other sources.	Civil.	Public Works.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Delhi ...	160,562	1,77,077	36,554	1,49,815	66,939
Rewári ...	25,190	28,815	3,761	21,832	10,114
Bhiwáni ...	33,149	33,028	221	24,784	6,778
Sirsa ...	12,796	10,911	9,295	13,235	3,449
Amballa ...	26,274	18,554	124	12,339	5,757
Ludhiána ...	40,385	47,429	1,487	35,160	7,474
Simla ...	17,440	1,01,193	36,157	82,392	47,417
Jallandar ...	50,924	25,593	2,456	24,667	7,361
Hoshiárpur ...	21,307	28,832	797	16,744	12,481
Amritsar ...	142,381	2,49,966	1,40,719	2,82,584	80,070
Batála ...	26,897	15,417	610	10,705	3,914
Siálkot ...	33,035	23,845	1,662	18,606	6,046
Lahore ...	128,738	1,37,379	17,709	90,799	63,756
Ferozepore ...	18,627	37,434	2,023	20,706	13,326
Gujránwála ...	20,215	19,299	2,154	13,847	4,960
Ráwalpindi ...	20,768	51,652	5,866	34,409	24,046
Jhílum ...	11,319	23,721	686	14,060	7,709
Pind Dádan Khan ...	15,414	24,270	5,438	15,827	5,133
Mooltan ...	50,783	75,866	1,022	43,087	26,604
Jhang-Maghiána ...	22,342	23,220	761	18,698	4,660
Dera Ismail Khan ...	19,954	34,652	748	24,899	13,099
Dera Gházi Khan ...	19,133	24,470	604	15,663	10,480
Peshávar	58,430	1,16,996	20,658	1,11,999	31,095
TOTAL ...	976,063	13,29,419	2,91,512	10,96,857	4,62,668

260. The total income of the minor Municipalities was Rs. 5,98,278 from taxation and Rs. 59,261 from other sources, and their expenditure was Rs. 5,03,665 in Civil charges and Rs. 1,21,348 in Public Works charges.

261. The following are abstracts of the total Municipal income and outlay in the Province for 1878-79 as compared with 1877-78 :—

	1878-79.	1877-78.
I.—Income.	Rs.	Rs.
Octroi taxation ...	18,17,553	18,10,089
Taxes on houses, &c. ...	1,03,296	60,258
Other taxes ...	6,848	18,138
Rents ...	72,900	69,890
Fines ...	11,692	10,664
Miscellaneous ...	2,66,181	1,53,254
Total ...	22,78,470	21,22,293
II.—Expenditure	Rs.	Rs.
Office establishment ...	93,685	88,826
Collection of income ...	1,62,747	1,38,248
Municipal Police ...	4,45,944	4,44,707
Conservancy ...	3,00,747	2,89,740
Dispensaries and other Medical and Charitable institutions ...	1,91,098	1,58,365
Schools, Menageries, Museums, Libraries, &c. ...	1,04,109	92,436
Repayment of debt, &c. ...	85,975	22,341
Miscellaneous ...	2,16,217	1,36,708
Construction, maintenance and watering of roads ...	2,66,974	2,64,247
Drainage works ...	38,250	64,888
Water-supply ...	38,953	34,857
Buildings ...	1,08,181	1,22,307
Other public works ...	1,31,658	1,04,585
Total ...	21,84,538	19,63,255

The total income from all sources was Rs. 22,78,470 against Rs. 21,22,293 in the previous year.

The total expenditure was Rs. 21,84,538 against Rs. 19,63,256 in 1877-78.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 6,94,892 and closed with a balance of Rs. 7,88,824.

The following were the liabilities at the close of the year :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Simla	...	2,36,444	3	7
Jhílum	...	166	12	6
Peshâwar	...	46,012	4	4
Lahore	...	5,03,335	4	5

262. MILITARY.—*Bengal Army.*—The Bengal Army in the Punjab on the 31st March 1879 was composed of 10,916 British and 10,490 Native Troops, with 72 guns, and was distributed as undernoted :—

WHERE STATIONED.			TROOPS.		TOTAL.	Field guns.
			British.	Native.		
Delhi	...	...	...	786	786	...
Fort Delhi	...	...	386	...	386	...
Amballa	...	...	1,448	1,140	2,588	6
Kasauli	...	...	60	...	60	...
Dagshai	...	...	291	...	291	...
Jutogh	...	...	35	...	35	...
Sabáthu	...	...	108	...	108	...
Fort Ludhiána	...	...	...	101	101	...
Fort Phillour	...	...	...	349	349	...
Jallandar	...	...	226	570	796	6
Meean Meer	...	...	1,084	1,385	2,469	18
Fort Lahore	...	...	221	...	221	...
Mooltan	...	...	727	82	809	...
Fort Mooltan	...	...	70	...	70	...
Ferozepore	...	...	874	843	1,717	6
Fort Ferozepore	...	...	214	28	242	6
Fort Govindgarh	...	...	93	...	93	6
Amritsar	...	...	171	141	312	...
Fort Kangra	...	...	70	59	129	...
Dharmsala	...	...	...	84	84	...
Bakloh	...	...	...	46	46	...
Dalhousie	...	...	56	...	56	...
Rawalpindi	...	...	1,244	269	1,513	12
Murree	...	..	111	...	111	...
Jhílum	...	...	...	273	273	...
Attock	...	...	214	...	214	6
Talagang	...	...	...	51	51	...
Siálkot	...	...	654	257	911	...
Peshâwar	...	...	1,576	2,436	4,012	6
Fort Shabkudar	...	...	...	140	140	...
Fort Michni	...	...	...	137	137	...
Fort Abazai	...	...	...	86	86	...
Fort Mackeson	...	...	...	89	89	...
Nowshera	...	...	910	231	1,141	...
Moving in the districts	...	...	73	907	980	...
Total of 1878-79	...		10,916	10,490	21,406	72
Total of 1877-78	...		15,598	17,829	33,427	97
Difference	...		— 4,682	— 7,339	— 12,021	— 25

263. The following statement shows the strength and cost of the Punjab Frontier Force for the year ending the 31st March 1879 :—

ARM.		Strength.	Cost.
			Rs.
Artillery	... ...	876	2,73,900
Cavalry	... ...	2,969	15,57,136
Infantry	... ...	10,164	22,99,852
Staff	... ...	2	46,489
	Total of 1878-79	14,011	91,77,377
	Total of 1877-78	12,588	39,07,645
	Differences	+ 1,423	+ 2,69,237

264. The following corps of the Punjab Frontier Force were included in the force assembled in November 1878 for the invasion of Kabul :—

In the Kurram Column—

No. 1 Mountain Battery.
No. 2 Mountain Battery.
5th Punjab Cavalry.
2nd Punjab Infantry.
5th Punjab Infantry.
5th Gurkhas.

In the Kandahar Column—

No. 3 Mountain Battery.
1st Punjab Cavalry.
2nd Punjab Cavalry.
1st Punjab Infantry.

In the Khyber Column—

No. 4 Mountain Battery.
Corps of Guides (Cavalry and Infantry).
1st Sikh Infantry.

The 2nd Sikh Infantry also joined the Kandahar Column, after a considerable time spent in keeping open communications on the Quetta line.

265. *Raids.—Deraját Division.*—The following statistics show that the border was much more unsettled than last year, and crimes were more common :—

District.				Raids.	Murders.	Wounding.	Thefts.	Kidnapping.
Bannu	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	4	3	1	18	
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	
Rajánpur	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
	Total of 1878-79		...	5	6	3	35	
	Total of 1877-78		...	...	4	1	19	

266. In Dera Ismail Khan one raid is noted in December, two in January and one in March. The rising of the Wazírs began in the end of December, when they established themselves in the Zam Pass unopposed by the Bhittanni garrison of the Kot Kirgi outpost. The following brief *résumé* of the occurrences is taken from the narrative of Captain Shepherd, the officer in charge of the outposts of Dera Ismail Khan :—

"At 5 P. M. on that day they attempted to come out of the Pass, but were met by the Cavalry garrison of the Zam Post; shots were exchanged, and the Wazírs retired.

"At daylight on the morning of the 1st January the Wazírs again issued from the Pass and were engaged with the Zam garrison, which had been reinforced by the addition of 40 sabres from Girni. At first the Subadar in command took out with him 60 bayonets, but after a short time he retired with them into the post. The cavalry detachments, however, remained and harassed the enemy with the fire of dismounted men, so up to evening the Wazírs had not advanced far on their way towards Tánk. During the day the enemy lost 4 or 5 men. Towards evening the Native Officers of the cavalry detachments, seeing that the enemy were strongly posted and had no intention of retiring, resolved to withdraw their men towards the more open ground in the direction of Máin Bágh, and there to make efforts to stop the enemy should they press their advance towards Tánk. They were proceeding

to put this scheme in operation when they received an order from the Subadár commanding at Zam to retire at once on the post.

"The Wazírs then went on to Tánk, which they fired in several places and plundered, retiring again before daylight to the hills.

"After this success on the part of the Wazírs, all the bad characters of the adjacent Powindah kirris turned out on plundering expeditions, and several small villages were set on fire.

"The Wazírs were joined by the Mahsúds who had settled in the neighbourhood, and who returned with their families and goods into the hills on the same night.

"The Wazírs did no damage to any of the public buildings in the town of Tánk, nor did they attempt to attack the tahsil or tháua, nor have I heard of any loss of life.

"On the 2nd January the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Tánk sent to request aid from the Zam Post, and accordingly the whole of the cavalry detachments went to Tánk and occupied the tahsil buildings.

"On the same day, hearing that a marauding party of about 40 Kharotis were in the neighbourhood, the native officer, Muhammad Nasir Khan, commanding the cavalry, turned out his guard, and coming up with them called upon them to surrender. As they refused and fired on his guard, he attacked them, killed 10 and took 6 prisoners, the only casualty on our side being one horse wounded.

"On the night of the 2nd, the police thána at Jatta was attacked by Zulli Khels and Miáni marauders, and, after a short defence by its small garrison of policemen, was set on fire.

"On the night of the 2nd also the villages of Gumal and Manghi were plundered. The Officer commanding at Manji, a Subadár of the 4th Sikh Infantry, seems to have made no effort to drive the enemy off, but simply contented himself with defending his post.

"On the 3rd January the head-quarters of 4th Punjab Cavalry and 4th Sikh Infantry arrived at Tánk, and on the afternoon a large kirri of Suliman Khels was disarmed by the troops under the command of Colonel Boisragon and 18 prisoners were captured by detachment, 4th Punjab Cavalry.

"On the morning of the 4th January the cavalry garrison of Girni, under Jamadár Amír Singh, attacked a party of Zulli Khel Wazírs who were making their way into the hills. Two Wazírs were killed and one severely wounded. The Wazírs then surrendered, and the rest of the party, 40 in number, were made prisoners. A large number of bullocks laden with grain were also captured.

"During the 4th, detachments of 4th Punjab Cavalry and 4th Sikh Infantry patrolled through the Gumal Valley and endeavoured to intercept some Zulli Khel kirris; but these had removed into the hills, having had timely warning of our approach. The troops spent the night in the Girni outpost.

"On the morning of the 5th January the head-quarters of 4th Punjab Cavalry, which along with 27 sabres of the cavalry portion of the Girni garrison numbered 90 sabres, and about 50 infantry under Captain Gowan, 4th Sikh Infantry, moved out at the request of Major Macaulay, Deputy Commissioner, to demand the surrender of a Suliman Khel kirri, which had been plundering within our border.

"The kirri lay at about 5 miles distance from Girni on the Jattá Road, and was naturally a strong position, standing on low sand hills, and had been strengthened with entrenchments. After about an hour's delay, during which the Deputy Commissioner was trying to induce the headmen of the village to submit to his demands, an advance was made on the village. The kirri was captured and 72 of the Suliman Khels were killed, our loss being 4th Punjab Cavary 1 killed 7 wounded, 2 horses killed, two wounded, 2 missing; 4th Sikh Infantry 1 killed 5 wounded. A full report of this skirmish has been already forwarded. The troops afterwards marched to Manjhi, where they spent the night.

"On the night of the 6th they marched to Jatta and joined Colonel Boisragon and the head-quarters of the 4th Sikh Infantry.

"On the 7th the head-quarters of both regiments marched to Tánk, leaving Lieutenant Forrest, 4th Punjab Cavalry, at Jatta with 40 sabres and 50 infantry as a support to the Manjhi and Girni Posts with instructions to frequently patrol through the Gumal Valley and communicate daily with head-quarters at Tánk.

"On the 8th all available men of the 4th Punjab Cavalry and 4th Sikh Infantry, under Colonel Boisragon, surrounded and disarmed a

Kharoti kirri near the village of Shah Alam; much booty, which had been plundered from the neighbouring villages, was recovered.

"On the 15th, 80 sabres, 4th Punjab Cavalry, and a detachment of the 4th Sikh Infantry under Colonel Bainbridge disarmed a Kharoti kirri near Runwal, and recovered a quantity of stolen property.

"On the 17th the troops at Tánk reconnoitred the Wazír position at the mouth of the Zam Pass, and detachments of infantry occupied the village of Shah Alam and Kot Nasran.

"On the 19th the troops attacked the Wazír breastworks, which were at once abandoned.

"On the same night the detachments at Shah Alam and Kot Nasran had a skirmish with a party of marauding Wazírs, inflicting some loss on them and recovering plundered property.

"On the night of the 16th at about 10 P. M., the Mahsúd Wazírs attempted to raid the village of Gumal. They were fired upon by the villagers, who wounded one of them. The cavalry from the Manjhi Post arrived soon after, and on hearing the cavalry coming over the stones of the Gumal River the band of Wazírs, supposed to number about 240, made off. Hearing at 4 A. M. on the 17th that the Jatta Post had been reinforced and that the Wazírs were assembling, I left Rori, for Jatta, having informed the Officer commanding camp at Rori, who immediately sent 50 rifles to Jatta. I visited Murtaza and the village of Gumal. The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, also came to Jatta from Tánk. He particularly commended the villagers of Gumal for their gallant defence. The wounded Wazír has since died.

"The news having been received by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, that Gumal might be attacked, 30 sabres had been sent from Tánk, and the Girni detachment of 25 sabres also arrived at Jatta from Girni. They arrived at Gumal about one hour after the retreat of the Wazírs."

"On the 7th March information was received that the Musa Khels, Soths and Mizrahs had collected in the Vehowa Pass and were threatening Vehowa. Steps were immediately taken to reinforce the Vehowa and Mangrota posts, and I proceeded to the former place, arriving there on the 9th with 16 sabres of the Bahávalpur Contingent, whom I took on from Mangrota. This force was subsequently increased to

26 sabres and 22 rifles. Heavy rain falling during the next four days compelled the hillmen to disperse, and I reported all quiet to the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan. On the 19th Yakub Khan Kasrani reported that the Musa Khels were again collected, and an attack threatened. I ordered the Mangrota Post cavalry to move up to Yokh Budhu, to be within supporting distance; but subsequent reports from spies and from Bhago Khan, Soth, stated these reports to be untrue, and in compliance with an order from the Officer commanding at Dera Gházi Khan I returned there on the 21st, to meet the Brigadier-General commanding. Meanwhile a force of 50 sabres, 4th Punjab Cavalry, and 50 rifles, 3rd Punjab Infantry, under Captain Money, 4th Punjab Cavalry, had been despatched from Draband to reinforce Vehowa, and arrived there on the 23rd most opportunely, as a large number of hillmen, estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 men (though this was probably much exaggerated), had collected at Pir Ghat near Droog. This gathering was reported to consist of Musa Khels, Kakurs and Sheoranis, principally, however, Musa Khels, so it is unlikely that there could have been more than 2,000 altogether. On hearing through Bhago Khan, Soth, that Vehowa had been strongly reinforced, this force dispersed with the exception of the Musa Khels, who made an attack on the Bozdárs without, however, inflicting much damage; and on the 24th, owing to the intervention of Syad Zaman Shah, and some other Syads, they also returned to their homes."

267. *Volunteers.*—The inspection of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps at Lahore was conducted by Brigadier-General Murray, Commanding Lahore Division, on the 7th and 8th March 1879, who expresses his great satisfaction with the manner in which the parade movements and exercises were executed.

General Murray states:—"After parade an attack was made on a position held by a company of the 9th Native Infantry, which was well conceived and remarkably well and intelligently executed. The way the men availed themselves of cover and sighted their rifles as they advanced showed a marked improvement in skirmishing since last inspection. The arms, accoutrements and clothing were all in a clean, satisfactory and serviceable state.

"The duties during the week the regiment was in camp were strictly performed, and discipline rigidly maintained."

"The financial position of the corps is on a sound and satisfactory footing, and the steady increase in numbers is very gratifying."

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the loss of the services of Colonel Cory, who was obliged to resign the command on account of the pressure of other engagements. He has been succeeded by Major T. W. Rawlins. To all these officers, and to the Adjutant, Captain C. S. Bailey, credit is due for the very efficient and satisfactory state of the corps.

268. The annual inspection of the Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps was held on the 12th October 1878, by Colonel Gaye, R. A., who reports favorably of their drill and discipline.

Colonel Gaye thus refers to the exercises performed on parade:—

Officers.	11
Staff Sergeants.	2
Sergeants.	18
Corporals.	16
Men.	106
Buglers.	2
Total	155

"At 4 P. M. the Volunteers, strength as per margin, paraded in line for my inspection, formed in four companies under command of Major Peterson, the Commandant.

"The marching past in column was good. The manual and firing exercises were well performed."

"The battalion of four companies was manœuvred by Major Peterson in line and columns, took ground to the flanks by fours, from quarter column formed line to the right on the rear company; retired by fours from right of companies, covered by No. 1, with No. 3 Company in support. Supports relieved skirmishers retiring. Reserve lined ditch in rear and opened fire when skirmishers had passed through, &c. Afterwards one company was sent in skirmishing order to take up a position on rising ground and to cover with its fire the advance of two other companies in skirmishing order to seize a strong position to the front, the fourth company under cover and in support. The two companies were reinforced by the company in rear, and held possession of the position taken. They afterwards retired and assembled in column, &c.

"The company, battalion and skirmishing movements were well performed. Officers and non-commissioned officers were smart and intelligent, the men were steady and willing, their deportment towards their officers was good, commands were readily obeyed, advantage was taken of cover, the marching was good, companies when skirmishing were kept intact and in hand under their leaders; there was a good tone perceptible, showing good discipline."

"The Cadet company, composed of young men from Bishop Cotton's School, was particularly smart at drill, soldier-like and well set up, showing that great attention had been paid to it by its officer and that these young Volunteers have done their best to make themselves efficient."

269. *Horse fairs.—Ráwalpindi.*—The principal horse fair in the Punjab suffered from the extreme unfavorableness of the season, and was attended by much smaller numbers than in the previous year. The total number of horses, mares and young stock was 1,234, besides 400 mules and donkeys. In all classes, excepting geldings and 4 year olds, high commendation was awarded to the animals selected for prizes.

270. The sales effected show well, even in comparison with last year; 1,324 animals in all being sold against 1,034 at last year's fair, and the prices were high. Of the number sold, 213 horses and 138 mules were purchased by Government as remounts, or for the transport service. It is noted that the purchases of remounts exceeded by 50 per cent. those of last year, and the number of mules was doubled.

271. The large amount of unsoundness and malformation resulting from the want of freedom and liberty when young was much noticed at this fair. The Ráwalpindi District has not improved in this respect so rapidly as might have been expected, considering the position it holds as a horse-breeding district. The use of spiked bits adds greatly to the evil. A severe bit saves the cost of a strong head-stall, and enables a native to control an unruly and unbroken colt or filly; but it tends very much towards injury to the hock joints. It is very different to eradicate so deeply rooted a practice.

272. *Dera Gházi Khan.*—This fair was held in February 1879 under great disadvantages; scarcity and distress prevailing generally throughout the district, caused by a destructive inundation, by which whole tracts became submerged. But except for the fact that a large number of mares have been sold as remounts, there is no reason to suppose that horse-breeding has fallen off in this district. Some 60 horses have been bought as remounts at an average of Rs. 170. Many of these purchases were made before the fair, and these horses were therefore not exhibited.

It is to be regretted that branding has not been as yet introduced in this district. The mares which obtained the 2nd and 3rd

prizes as brood mares were very fine animals, but both were purchased by a remount officer, and are thus lost to the district. It appears that the greatest number of remounts bought in this district are mares.

273. The Dera Ismail Khan fair was poorly attended for similar reasons.

274. Fairs and shows were also held at Lahore, Mooltan, Jhílum and Shahpur, for the purpose of seeing and comparing the results of horse-breeding operations in different districts and were fairly attended. It is found that Mooltan promises to be one of the best breeding districts in the Punjab.

275. *Horse-breeding.*—The number of Government stallions at the beginning of the year was 135. To these was added one Waler, purchased during the year, and the casualties amounted to 13, leaving 123. These are—

Thorough-bred English ...	24
Half-bred and Norfolk Trotter ...	29
Arab ...	42
Stud-bred ...	24
Cape ...	1
Australian ...	3
...	123

The number of mares branded for horse-breeding was 2,789 at the close of last season. During the year 642 were branded, making a total of 3,431, and there are also in the Punjab 124 mares of the old Karnál stud and 59 cast mares received from regiments and batteries.

276. The result of breeding from different classes of stallions has been carefully watched during the year by Mr. Meyrick, Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, during his tour in the districts, and while attending the horse fairs and shows. It appears from his remarks that the cross with English thorough-bred horses has been unsuccessful, while that with stud-bred sires and those of the Norfolk Trotter breed has produced excellent stock. The highest class of Arabs have produced stock second to none, but average Arabs do not give large frames to their progeny. They are, however, extremely well shaped and are not unfit for Native Cavalry.

277. Salutrís have been supplied in several districts, but the people have not availed themselves of their services for the castration of colts

in any satisfactory degree. The prejudice against subjecting colts to this operation is very strong and hard to be overcome. Were dealers sure of a market for gelded colts, the inducements held out by the Government might have more effect than at present; but the only purchasers of geldings are Europeans. It is hoped that when salutrís are found by the breeders to be of real service to them, the influence of this class of men will become sufficiently great to enable them to induce the leading native gentlemen to adopt the views of Government, and to assist the endeavours made to improve the breed of horses. But for this end to be accomplished, we must have a very much larger supply of scientific native Veterinary Surgeons than at present. It is believed that in all India there are but two or three schools for salutrís. Of these, one is at Poona, and another at Hapur; none are in the Punjab.

278. With reference to mule-breeding, it is to be regretted that during the year the best source of supply for donkey stallions, namely, Kabul, has been closed by the war. There were 49 donkey stallions in the Punjab at the beginning of the year, and 50 at its close, namely, 27 Arabs, 12 Bokharas, 7 Punjabi and 4 Spanish. This in spite of great efforts to increase the number of animals likely to breed mules fit for military purposes. Meanwhile 1,142 mares have been branded in the districts for this purpose.

279. It is not clear why so few mares are covered in proportion to the number branded; but the returns show that during the year out of 3,431 mares branded for horse-breeding and 1,142 for mule-breeding, only 552 were covered by horse and 136 by donkey stallions.

One reason given by the Superintendent of Horse-breeding is that the failure of rain and scarcity of crops have driven zamindárs in many districts to part with their mares. He states that in the Deraját Division (where branding does not exist) great numbers of mares have been sold to native Cavalry Regiments and that horse-breeding in the Punjab has received a blow from which it will be some years in recovering.

On the other hand, it is hoped that the increased demand for remounts as well as for draught and baggage animals which has arisen with the occupation of Kabul, cannot fail to greatly stimulate the supply.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.—*Weather.*—The rain-fall of 1878-79 was 29·6 inches against a fall of 26·2 in the preceding year. The downpour was copious during the months of July and August, and heavy floods were caused in the Hoshiárpur, Jallandar and Dera Gházi Khan Districts, but it ceased early in September to the very great harm of the autumn crops, and the winter rains failed almost entirely. Fortunately the spring crops were saved by a fall at the very last moment in the middle of March, when prospects were looking very gloomy. The consequence of these misfortunes was that the autumn crop was poor in many districts and the spring crop was nearly everywhere below the average. The failure was naturally most felt in the south of the Punjab, where the previous season of 1877-78 was also unfavorable.

281. *Crops.*—The effect of the rainfall may be fully seen in the area under the crops of the two harvests. The autumn harvest indeed occupied a larger area than that of last year by 2,274,701 acres, though still less than that of 1876 by 7 lakhs of acres, but the spring crop showed a falling off of 8½ lakhs. The chief increase of the autumn sowings was in the Hissar and Delhi Divisions, where the staple crop of the previous year had almost entirely failed; and the chief falling off of the spring crop, in Delhi, Peshâwar and Mooltan. The area under each crop for the past three years is as follows:—

		Area in Acres.	
Spring	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Wheat ...	6,609,497	6,983,904	6,909,702
Barley ...	1,874,217	2,114,547	2,068,193
Gram ...	2,272,256	1,898,421	1,318,665
Peas ...	103,695	102,618	88,311
Lentils ...	187,544	199,031	192,060
Poppy ...	12,348	12,424	10,905
Tobacco ...	69,194	78,390	70,255
Linseed ...	23,708	28,881	24,351
Mustard ...	435,726	387,988	331,976
Târâmira ...	199,239	272,959	253,852
Safflower ...	24,708	27,022	23,899
Vegetables ...	152,620	159,010	155,099
Tea ...	8,060	10,046	10,173
Other crops ...	73,461	118,676	88,072
Total ...	12,046,273	12,393,917	11,545,513

Autumn.	Area in Acres. 1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Rice ...	708,699	403,386	623,963
Millets ...	4,649,702	2,964,613	4,405,253
Indian corn...	1,084,339	952,991	1,040,689
Pulses ...	1,547,489	933,627	1,239,361
Oil-seeds ...	188,016	89,540	137,733
Cotton ...	668,876	656,609	785,428
Hemp ...	51,225	16,096	31,224
Indigo ...	129,409	106,956	93,528
Vegetables ...	94,080	82,756	86,776
Sugarcane ...	356,749	340,161	380,879
Other crops ...	111,423	81,336	77,439
Total ...	9,590,007	6,627,572	8,902,273

The falling off is chiefly in gram, and the increase in jowár and bájra. Poppy and indigo cultivation show a decreased area; sugarcane, rice and cotton show a large increase: the area under tea remained almost stationary. The area under crop at both harvests was still 11,88,494 acres less than in 1876-77.

282. Some interesting agricultural experiments were made at the Hissar cattle farm, and the Commissioner of the Division is anxious to extend the experience of these to all his districts. The year has not been a favorable one for experiments of foreign seeds. More advantage might be taken of the management of wards' estates to introduce improved methods of cultivation and superior kinds of crops among the people.

283. *Sericulture.*—An impetus has been given to sericulture by purchases of an English firm in Gurdáspur. The experiments made with Tasar silk at Hoshiárpur have not been so successful, but the seasons of 1878-79 have not been kind in their courses to these industrial enterprises. The silk industry of Kashmir has been almost entirely destroyed.

284. *Stock.*—The year has not been a favorable one for cattle. A loss of 30,000 head from rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease occurred in the Ráwalpindi Division, and since the close of the year cattle disease has been severe in Amritsar. The drain of animals for the Kabul War has also been very great, and all this has followed the terrible mortality in the south of the Punjab noticed in last year's Report. The result of these various evils is that the number of cows, oxen and buffaloes in the Punjab is now returned as 348,795 less than

it was 5 years ago, and the number of camels as 39,983 fewer than in 1873-74. The chief losses of horned cattle are in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Hissar, Amballa and Hazara. The figures of the returns of stock may not be perfectly reliable, but there can be no doubt that the losses have been very great.

285. The usual fairs were held during the year, but the Ráwalpindi cattle show was not kept owing to the prevalence of cattle disease in the Division. The number of cattle that attended was 185,179 as against 186,899 last year: as many cultivators are anxious to get rid of their cattle in years of scanty grass, the falling off of attendance at fairs in bad years is not very marked. Rupees 4,858 were given in prizes, and Rs. 30,718 were realized on account of fees, from which a net profit of 21,455 remained over.

The Government stallions and the Hissar bulls appear to be appreciated for breeding purposes, but the rams cannot be said to be a success. It may be, however, that a sufficient time has not been given yet to watch the results under the new rules laid down for recording them.

286. *Rates of Rent and Produce.*—There is nothing special to note on the subject of rents. There is a general small rise, but the statistics of the rent returns are doubtful. A large increase in the rate of yield of cotton and indigo, and a falling off in the yield of the spring crops, are results in accordance with the known physical features of the year. The rates of yield given for the chief staple crops are as follow:—

		Yield in lbs.	
		1877-78.	1878-79.
Rice	...	682	714
Indigo	...	50	92
Cotton	...	85	130
Sugar	...	409	533
Opium	...	...	9
Tobacco	...	788	786
Barley	...	788	542
Gram	...	683	381
Bájra	...	...	359
Jowár	...	...	384
Wheat	...	677	626
Oil-seeds	...	336	301
Fibres	...	238	287

287. *Prices.*—There was a general rise of prices throughout the year, due to the somewhat unfavorable season and the drain of the Kabul war. Salt and sugar became cheaper; the former certainly because of the removal of the customs line, and reduction in the rate of duty. The prices of the autumn crops fell somewhat from the midsummer

rates, but they have continued to prevail at rates twice as dear as those of ordinary years. The average prices of the principal products were as follows per rupee :—

	1st Jany. 1878.			*1st June* 1878.			*1st Jany.* 1879.		
	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.	M.	S.	C.
Wheat ...	0	15	6	0	16	2	0	12	12
Atta ...	0	13	4	0	14	14	0	11	6
Barley ...	0	17	0	0	24	0	0	20	9
Gram ...	0	17	10	0	15	14	0	14	2
Indian corn ...	0	19	6	0	12	6	0	16	7
Jowár ...	0	19	3	0	12	10	0	16	13
Bájra ...	0	16	11	0	12	9	0	14	11
Cotton ...	0	2	7	0	2	3	0	2	12
Sugar ...	0	2	13	0	2	4	0	2	1
Ghi ...	0	1	10	0	1	8	0	1	6
Tobacco ...	0	7	12	0	3	6	0	7	9
Salt ...	0	8	12	0	12	6	0	12	3
Firewood ...	3	13	7	3	8	0	2	31	11

The prevailing prices have no doubt been favorable to the cultivators, who have had a moderate surplus to dispose of; but they show that the lower classes of the population have been pinched throughout the year, the commonest grains having sold at rates higher than those usual for the best of wheat.

288. Arboriculture.—Since 1875-76 the district reports on arboriculture have been submitted to the Conservator of Forests. The subject is one which calls for the close attention of district officers if real advance is to be made. Neither the current year nor the preceding one was good for the culture of trees, which need a well distributed rain-fall. As a rule it would seem that too much is attempted, and in consequence most of the trees and seedlings planted out perish. The hints given by the Conservator on various points to District Officers cannot fail to produce good results if they are only acted up to.

289. Forests.—During the year under report, the Forest Administration of the Province has been almost revolutionized by the passing of the Indian Forest Act (VII. of 1878), which, in addition to bringing about a complete change in the nomenclature of the areas under the Department, has necessitated considerable alterations in some of the administrative divisions.

These now are—

1. Sutlej.
2. Beas.
3. Ravi.
4. Chenab.
5. Jhílum.
6. Ráwalpindi.
7. Fuel Reserve, North.
8. Fuel Reserve, South.
9. Plantation.

The rakhs in Lahore have been transferred to the Plantation, and those in Gujránwála to the Chenab Division; so that the Fuel Reserve, South, with the exception of a few isolated patches of forest area in Dera Ghází Khan, is now conterminous with the Mooltan Civil Division.

290. Up to the present time, some 336 square miles have been declared "reserved forest" under the Act; and the total area strictly protected in this way or under the somewhat similar provisions of the Hazára Forest Regulation, or the leases with the Native States of Chamba and Bashahr, amounts to 791 square miles. In the Report for 1877-78, out of a total area of 6,858 miles, 3,791 are shown as reserved and 3,067 as unreserved. As the slight use that has been made of the powers granted under Section 34 of the Act of declaring any previously reserved area a reserved forest at once may excite some comment, it is as well to explain that over nearly all forest areas in the Punjab, and especially in the plains, complicated rights and privileges have long been enjoyed by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages, and it would have been unwise in the extreme to have declared any area a reserved forest that was not either free of rights or capable of being made so at once.

291. Another great though surmountable difficulty, with which the progress of forest conservancy in this Province has to contend, is the insufficiency of the present establishment for demarcation and settlement of the forest areas, and until some adequate remedy is applied, it is impossible to hope for rapid improvement in this, one of the most urgent requirements of the Punjab.

292. The new Hazára Forests Regulation, referred to in last Report, received the sanction of the Government of India shortly after the close of the year under report.

293. The important work of forest settlement of the Salt Range has been taken in hand, and is progressing as well as can be expected, considering the great difficulties to be overcome in the way of determining popular rights therein.

The settlement in Murree and Kahuta has again been necessarily deferred owing to the survey not being sufficiently advanced to admit of the work of demarcation being commenced; but it is expected that the maps will be in the hands of the forest officer during the ensuing cold weather, when the preliminary inquiry can be at once proceeded with.

294. Timber work on the Jhílum was closed during the year, and will

be taken up on the Sutlej in 1879-80. Revised proposals for demarcating large areas in Gujránwála and Montgomery were submitted and have since been sanctioned, and the survey and demarcation of the Lahore rakhs are in progress. In fact, in all the divisions the preparatory work for demarcation and settlement is well forward, and even with the present weak staff considerable results may be confidently anticipated during the ensuing year.

295. *Forest Improvements.*—The total plantation area amounts to 19,434 acres, of which the most important tracts are the Changa Manga forest, comprising 11,409 acres and the Sailaba rakh in the Lahore District, and some 1,450 acres actually under reboisement with sanatta, kikar, and phulai in the Pabbi range of hills. The whole range has been declared a reserved forest under the Act, and considerable progress has been made in silting up by dams and then planting the small ravines, whereby it is hoped that the denudation and detrition that have been going on for years past will be soon checked and eventually stopped. Somewhat extensive operations, involving a total cost up to March 1879 of Rs. 28,153, were undertaken at Bauli Lehna Singh, in the Lahore District; but owing to the poor, sour nature of the soil the measure of success attending the well-sinking and plantings has not been very great. The usual thinnings at Changa Manga and the Lahore Sailaba rakhs were successfully carried out, and the wood sold at from Rs. 15 to Rs. 16 per 100 maunds. Stone fences were erected in some of the forests in the Ráwalpindi and Fuel Reserve, North Divisions, with satisfactory results, and as funds become available the system will be extended.

On the whole, though, as in the previous year, considerable damage was caused by drought, the plantation operations have been fairly successful.

296. *Experiments.*—The four species of Australian acacias referred to in last year's Report have not succeeded in the plains, though they are doing well at elevations from 4,000 to 5,000 feet in the hills. The eucalypti continue to flourish at Changa Manga, and fresh plantations have been made. Greater care must be taken in labelling the pots in which the specimens are sown, as the names, which are all-important, have in not a few instances been lost. The carob plot at Lahore is doing well, but the ripening of the bean appears to be too hurried in this rapid climate, and the consequence is that the pods are dry and seed poor and small. Fresh seed has been sent for from Europe.

297. *Yield and working of the Forests.*—There is nothing much to remark on under this head during the year, as the operations were mainly confined to logging and launching what had been cut already, and to disposing of windfall trees, except in the Beas Division, where, in addition to large fellings for local grants and Public Works Department requirements, some 16,705 scantlings of sizes were cut. Samples of all the principal woods are being kept, and when ready will be sent for examination. The fuel fellings were very large, and considerable difficulty is experienced in supplying the requirements of the Punjab Northern State Railway.

As in previous years, in addition to the sale of wood and other forest produce, a large income was realized from grazing dues.

298. *Financial Results.*—During the year the subordinate establishment was reorganised and the staff considerably strengthened by several additional forest rangers. The cost, though amounting to Rs. 264,602 against Rs. 258,217 in 1877-78, is in reality much the same as in former years. The expenses were swelled by temporary and irregular appointments, which will now be altogether avoided.

299. The gross receipts and charges for the past five years, with the gross results and net surplus or deficit after making allowance for the alteration in the value of stock, are shown in the following comparative table:—

YEAR.	Expenditure.	Revenue.	Gross Result.	NET RESULT.	
				Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1874-75 ...	6,46,479	8,34,874	1,88,395	2,44,797	
1875-76 ...	5,54,226	9,05,742	3,51,516	1,52,058	
1876-77 ...	5,22,482	5,98,754	76,272	1,71,136	
1877-78 ...	5,17,166	6,83,710	1,66,544		
1878-79 ...	5,23,554	4,76,575	—46,979	38,112	4,847

The deficit shown in the gross result is mainly due to an outstanding of Rs. 40,326, grazing dues in the Montgomery District, which, owing to a misunderstanding as to the management of certain rakhs, since rectified, had been wrongly credited in the accounts. The net surplus is due to the large increase of the value of timber at the Jhílum Depôt and Changa Manga at the close, as against the beginning of the year. In comparing the results of forest operations in the Punjab with those in other Provinces, it must be borne in mind that not only must large sums be spent here on purely plantation operations, but that nearly Rs. 40,000 a year are paid as lease money or seigniorage.

The decrease in the surplus this year is also due to the fact that as the rakhs are better preserved the income from grazing dues naturally falls off, and that this year the stock of old timber available was exhausted. As soon as the work of demarcation is well advanced, fresh fellings will be commenced and better results will be shown.

300. MINES AND QUARRIES.—There has been nothing during the past year to call for special notice under this head. The Report for 1872-73 may still be referred to for a description of the mineral resources of this Province, and the statement given in Appendix No. 47 is a repetition of that prepared for the year 1873-74.

301. MANUFACTURES.—It was stated in last Report that efforts were being made to improve the system of registration of trades and manufactures in towns, and some progress in this direction has been made. The prescribed statistical table given in Appendix No. 48 shows results varying considerably from those exhibited in the statement of manufactures given in the Report for 1877-78. These variations will be observed in the following table, giving the estimated values of the several manufactures of the Province for the past four years :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Silk ...	18,41,599	19,62,049	30,38,295	7,24,418
Cotton ...	2,00,85,549	1,75,05,556	1,65,39,244	2,78,74,428
Wool ...	10,18,696	9,42,329	8,42,693	9,10, 338
Other fibres ...	8,58,172	6,41,578	3,00,685	4,20'026
Paper ...	2,01,695	1,58,565	1,40,592	1,10'284
Wood ...	61,48,460	67,28,686	66,82,594	72,63'695
Iron ...	41,36,360	43,26,132	43,07,580	51,87·997
Brass and copper ...	7,30,564	6,38,573	6,53,884	11,02·822
Building ...	27,09,589	43,22,867	37,78,274	39,33,208
Leather ...	48,08,762	63,21,802	54,58,719	94,53,819
Gold and silver work, jewellery	32,94,056	56,27,054	86,16,261	1,46,89,546
Dyeing ...	6,78,351	7,38,926	7,35,405	27,33,587
Oil ...	13,00,663	12,45,966	8,88,923	52,07,898
Pashmina manufactures ...	13,36,342	8,96,507	7,03,529	10,07,455
Other manufactures ...	48,32,966	31,14,470	33,18,618	34,74,765
TOTAL ...	5,39,82,824	5,51,71,350	5,60,65,296	8,40,94,286

302. The results obtained for the past year, after the issue of circular instructions to the Local Officers of the Province, are doubtless still incorrect, but it is believed that the figures give a much nearer approximation to the actual state of our manufactures than those of previous years afforded. The estimated value of these manufactures show an enormous increase during the past as compared with the previous year,

while the number of workmen shows a decrease of no fewer than 200,000. In the cotton manufacture alone there is a decrease in the number of workmen from 578,000 to 497,000, which is partly due to the exclusion of the hands engaged in operations preparatory to its manufacture, such as picking, cleaning, carding and pressing, as well as of mere traders and dealers; partly also to the greater care which has evidently been, in most districts, bestowed upon the preparation of the returns.

303. In regard to estimated value, a considerable decrease will be observed under the head of silk, which must also be ascribed to the more careful preparation of the returns, for in one district alone there is a fall from over 5 lakhs to the small sum of Rs. 500, the explanation being that the entry last year referred to pashmina; in another district there is a decrease from 21 lakhs to 2½ lakhs, accompanied by the explanation that the amount given this year is believed to represent the truth more nearly than last year's figures, which were probably excessive. The trade has doubtless been seriously affected by war in Kabul and distress in Kashmir.

304. Under cotton there is an increase in the estimated value of over one hundred lakhs of rupees, but it cannot be stated with any degree of certainty how much of this is real, and how much is due to the former statements being defective; for it is understood that in many of the returns in former years, the net earnings of the workmen only were shown, instead of the gross receipts under that branch of manufacture. Under other heads also great differences will be observed between the returns of the past year and those of previous years, for which it is scarcely possible to afford any other explanation than that they are the results of the greater attention paid to the preparation of the statistics for 1878-79.

305. The number of manufactures of all kinds, large and small, and the number of workmen employed in them during each of the last 4 years as shown in local returns, are given below :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Number of Manufactories ...	501,165	505,634	449,768	454,172
Ditto of Workmen ...	1,407,911	1,347,254	1,286,397	1,063,780

The difference in the number of manufactories calls for no notice, while that regarding the number of workmen has been explained above. Efforts for the improvement of the system of registration of trades and manufactures in towns will continue to be made, and it is hoped that something like accuracy may ultimately be obtained.

306. Trade.—The modification of the system of registering the statistics of trade, to which reference was made in the last Report, was not effected during the past year, which was far advanced before the instructions for the alteration of the mode of registration were received; so that the statements for 1878-79 will be in the same form as those for previous years, and will embrace both the foreign and inter-provincial trade. The following table contains the figures which show the trade for the past five years:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
1874-75 ...	7,084,599	9,35,73,922	9,203,004	6,61,92,000
1875-76 ...	6,877,653	8,93,40,569	6,263,222	5,11,31,708
1876-77 ...	7,836,084	9,62,41,877	7,878,678	5,68,49,935
1877-78 ...	8,486,252	9,44,77,129	16,049,537	8,10,59,859
1878-79 ...	9,456,589	9,15,86,880	9,300,361	5,89,35,016

307. It will be observed that there has been a vast falling off under the head of Exports, due to the cessation of the transport of grain to the famine districts of other provinces falling entirely under the inter-provincial branch of trade. The extent of trade with foreign countries during the past three years is shown below:—

Imports.

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Kashmir ...	430,156	54,28,894	593,443	52,24,412	541,310	55,83,289
	Logs 66,525	5,39,617	Logs 45,062		Logs 28,631	
Ladakh ...	4,762	1,68,146	4,786	1,52,407	4,634	1,71,043
Chinese Thibet ...	6,115	1,42,689	13,456	6,09,934	33,029	12,66,211
Bajour ...	145,75	4,18,719	163,350	5,35,897	166,134	5,93,249
Kabul ...	709,062	71,60,071	273,290	55,62,954	253,787	38,00,482
	Logs 21,250					
Tirah ...	35,330	1,49,795	110,593	86,987	85,197	75,906
Suvestan ...	24,458	1,01,956	188,985	5,11,815	168,556	5,89,820
	1,355,678 Logs 87,775	1,41,09,984	1,347,903 Logs 45,062	1,26,84,406	1,252,647 Logs 28,631	1,20,80,000

Exports.

	1876-77.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
Kashmir ...	372,020	27,12,933	522,790	35,48,402	373,027	25,56,448
Ladakh ...	3,624	1,34,001	3,309	84,301	1,857	88,169
Chinese Thibet ...	120	4,210	347	5,891	2,121	31,210
Bajour ...	43,538	1,90,300	115,979	7,15,950	153,192	9,42,661
Kabul ...	312,275	79,31,296	195,651	60,31,060	191,955	52,47,405
Tirah ...	10,236	59,527	15,158	61,231	22,837	61,945
Suvestan ...	13,009	1,80,409	42,145	3,79,204	43,988	5,72,739
	754,822	1,12,21,734	895,370	1,08,26,039	788,977	*95,00,628

This shows a further falling off both in imports and exports,

due to the long period of distress in Kashmir and to the complications with Afghanistan, which have had an important effect on trade with the countries beyond both the north and west frontiers of the Province.

308. The following statement shows the variations in the principal articles of import and export with countries beyond the border for the same years :—

IMPORTS.	NUMBER OR WEIGHT IN MAUNDS.			VALUE IN RUPEES.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Drugs ...	26,256	33,195	25,393	11,92,542	12,58,317	9,90,221
Dyes ...	103,895	93,108	84,617	9,58,179	7,37,443	5,70,985
Fruits and nuts ...	192,827	111,452	109,288	20,02,201	12,49,422	13,46,640
Ghi ...	52,303	56,715	54,181	9,64,028	11,35,804	12,67,707
Grains and pulses ...	89,467	89,099	117,039	2,02,203	1,99,999	3,64,704
Silk, raw ...	5,775	5,195	3,370	32,38,650	24,49,090	13,92,635
Do., manufactured ...	...	134½	32	6,315	2,62,800	61,400
Wool and pashm, raw ...	22,160	26,574	32,164	4,06,301	3,34,546	14,02,760
Do. manufactured ...	...	4,251	4,403	21,73,314	19,30,500	21,90,575
Wood ...	583,835	693,128	411,361	} 17,22,016	14,65,064	{ 7,24,297
Logs ...	87,775	45,062	28,631			4,84,711
EXPORTS.						
Cotton, raw ...	6,401	11,534	11,636	1,26,555	2,00,431	1,90,482
Cotton piece-goods, European...	16,770	21,531	19,821	16,28,124	23,84,557	24,93,920
Do. do., Indian...	43,695	41,172	35,552	13,10,921	21,57,849	15,78,701
Drugs of all kinds ...	5,022	5,732	5,283	68,850	83,541	73,008
Dyes ...	20,887	17,192	12,602	15,19,439	10,91,456	8,99,291
Grains and pulses ...	228,771	393,644	303,421	3,44,055	8,97,038	7,02,292
Salt ...	234,846	247,766	281,841	6,17,031	5,33,635	5,70,852
Sugar, refined ...	25,136	28,707	14,885	3,37,520	3,69,511	2,36,093
Do., unrefined ...	30,138	28,929	26,669	1,44,569	1,30,309	1,68,553
Spices ...	8,654	6,542	4,369	2,22,167	1,37,412	1,02,028
Tea ...	25,098	15,223	15,076	38,18,918	18,16,364	19,21,886

309. The imports of silk, it will be observed, has again fallen off considerably, owing chiefly to the destruction of the worms in Kashmir; but the figures under wool and pashm show a more favorable state of affairs. It is, however, to be regretted that there was an error in the figures showing the value of the trade under this head in the previous year, owing to a mistake of classification in the departmental returns, the value of manufactured woollen goods having been entered at 4 lakhs in 1877-78, instead of at 19¼ lakhs; but the figures have been corrected in the above statement, and it will be observed that the trade of 1878-79 under this particular head still compares favorably with that of the previous year.

310. In regard to exports, the returns showing the trade in European cotton goods is again favourable, but there has been a falling off in the exports of Indian manufactured piece-goods, as well as in tea.

311. The inter-provincial trade, of which, as explained above, statistics are again forthcoming for the past year, show very little variation

in regard to imports, but a considerable reduction under exports, as exhibited in the following statement :—

Year.		Imports.		Exports.	
		Maunds	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
1875-76	...	5,499,078	7,37,38,537	5,560,650	4,11,14,046
1867-77	...	6,480,406	8,21,31,993	7,123,856	4,56,28,201
1877-78	...	7,138,349	8,17,92,723	15,154,167	7,02,23,820
1878-79	...	8,203,942	7,95,06,880	8,511,692	4,94,34,388

312. The most important decrease is under grains of all kinds, as already intimated ; but the following statement affords information in regard to the variations in all the chief articles of import and export during the past three years :—

	Number or Weight.			Value in Rupees.		
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-97.
Imports.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle ...	No. 30,977	No. 28,857	No. 43,324	2,88,367	4,83,268	8,87,843
Twist and yarn, European...	Mds. 20,600	Mds. 27,573	Mds. 25,469	17,50,760	23,39,320	21,65,225
Cotton piece-goods, European	353,944	307,360	305,480	4,25,21,619	3,66,94,771	72,60,465
Do. do., Indian ...	9,945	10,103	21,859	4,91,543	4,77,609	6,66,884
Drugs all kinds, excluding opium.	47,116	53,643	38,338	4,26,284	7,39,572	3,87,628
Dyeing Materials, all kinds	34,808	59,015	76,090	9,01,743	9,77,826	9,18,274
Gunny Bags ...	No. 1,502,820	No. 5,511,337	No. 1,016,108	3,24,807	6,91,940	1,29,927
Fruits and Nuts ...	Mds. 52,690	Mds. 74,087	Mds. 75,273	6,06,075	10,01,478	10,42,182
Grains of all kinds ...	1,433,351	1,417,998	1,690,185	31,94,810	38,27,920	57,53,003
Leather and manufactures of leather.	2,465	17,897	19,173	5,83,877	3,41,500	5,31,23
Liquors ...	141,458	64,193	87,765	39,58,950	9,59,165	13,18,975
Metals and manufactures of metals.	256,094	405,244	635,744	34,71,574	52,02,624	63,72,948
Opium ...	1,107	770	1,124	9,89,802	6,91,680	10,10,826
Ghi ...	16,312	21,339	31,213	3,47,417	4,94,099	7,91,227
Salt ...	312,934	1,218,790	1,316,362	14,97,250	38,70,531	50,68,875
Silk and silk manufactures	5,178	7,480	6,158	31,17,380	39,74,800	36,02,200
Spices ...	51,649	50,430	29,125	15,15,544	14,19,941	7,13,399
Sugar, refined ...	2.99,118	412,561	256,663	35,26,222	50,07,640	36,31,000
Do., unrefined ...	1,121,772	504,466	895,172	42,69,410	21,56,109	53,93,070
Tea, foreign ...	20,860	13,432	14,554	15,35,760	13,43,200	11,64,320
Tobacco	50,690	43,167	38,963	3,97,888	5,22,608	2,80,780
Exports.						
Cotton, raw ...	200,550	131,124	303,828	24,02,654	18,20,106	40,96,580
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	61,747	53,781	34,173	71,63,961	61,12,386	51,85,756
Do. do., Indian ...	41,034	47,600	48,298	20,73,499	23,45,530	14,78,267
Drugs all kinds, excluding opium.	29,088	52,388	41,002	6,26,453	9,41,426	6,48,503
Dyeing materials, all kinds,	43,173	47,154	41,219	13,11,804	15,11,862	7,88,153
Fruits and nuts ...	65,462	84,140	81,207	8,00,527	11,81,615	11,76,200
Grains, all kinds ...	2,502,835	11,724,458	4,737,610	40,38,333	2,84,13,291	1,42,21,777
Hides and skins ...	26,049	140,390	157,224	15,70,972	43,19,428	31,11,879
Leather and manufactures of leather,	5,676	29,591	29,905	11,00,044	12,80,561	12,92,279
Ghi ...	21,022	49,041	27,915	4,59,521	12,31,649	7,55,824
Salt ...	1,176,927	1,019,020	1,601,188	48,62,045	47,71,950	52,17,683
Saltpetre ...	36,995	39,612	65,714	1,43,700	1,57,104	2,48,844
Oil-seeds ...	1,480,874	540,412	106,209	44,28,740	17,37,398	3,78,167
Silk and silk manufactures	3,735	4,539	2,396	25,79,032	34,01,308	11,61,400
Spices ...	42,057	56,509	26,839	9,23,569	13,75,438	7,19,137
Sugar, refined ...	164,039	63,225	31,991	15,25,534	7,76,863	4,42,819
Do., unrefined ...	667,227	356,960	446,985	26,52,257	15,88,580	24,22,669
Tea, Indian ...	16,171	10,725	9,016	9,96,240	8,56,460	6,55,955
Wool, raw ...	141,013	114,846	122,036	19,75,725	16,21,403	19,13,378

In regard to the difference observable in the figures against European cotton piece-goods, it will be noticed that while the decrease in weight is comparatively unimportant, the decrease in value is considerable.

In regard to exports, there has been a large increase in the trade in raw cotton, while salt also shows an expansion of trade. The out-flow of silk into other provinces has naturally been affected by the failure of that industry in Kashmir.

313. *Joint Stock Companies.*—There were 10 Companies in the Punjab at the close of the year 1878-79, registered under the Indian Companies Act, *viz*:—

(1).—*The Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.*
(2).—*The Murree Brewery Company, Limited.*
(3).—*The Kangra Valley Tea Company, Limited.*
(4).—*The Amritsar Hotel Company, Limited.*
(5).—*The Kángra Valley Slate Company, Limited.*
(6).—*The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.*
(7).—*The Lahore Branch, Indian Co-operative Society, Limited.*
(8).—*The Punjab Co-operative Association, Limited.*
(9).—*The Imperial Rink Company, Limited.*
(10).—*The Punjab Sugar Works Company, Limited.*

314. No new Companies were registered during the year under report, and two Companies, *viz*, the Delhi Ancient Treasure Company, Limited, and the Empress Victoria Theatrical Company, Limited, shown in previous reports, ceased to exist.

315. It should have been noted in the Report for 1877-78 that the Central Asian Trading Company, Limited, went into voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Section 145 of the Indian Companies Act, during that year.

316. No Societies were registered under Act XXI. of 1860 during the year 1878-79, the number on the rolls at the close of the year being 8 as in 1877-78, *viz.*:—

(1).—*The Mayo Industrial School Society, Simla.*
(2).—*The Punjab Masonic Institution, Lahore.*
(3).—*The Roberts' Institute, Lahore.*
(4).—*Bishop Cotton's School, Simla.*
(5).—*The United Service Institution of India, Simla.*
(6).—*The Lahore High School.*
(7).—*The Anárkali Library.*
(8).—*The Delhi Institute, Library, and Reading Room.*

317. PUBLIC WORKS.—*Military Works.*—On the outbreak of hostilities with Afghánistán and the operations in the Kurram Valley, the road from Tirnoul to Kushalgarh, hitherto maintained from District Funds and which crosses many nallas and sandy tracks in a district in which carts are little used, was suddenly called on to sustain a heavy cart and quick traffic. A commencement only was made during the year to collect metal for the sandy parts, and grass and brushwood were laid to form a road surface over some of the worst portions during the early spring of 1879. Subsequently, on more funds being granted, the work progressed with greater vigour. The section from Kushálgarh to Kohát was for the most part semi-metalled, and sufficient for light cart traffic. Much had to be done in the way of repair to enable it to sustain the traffic which passed from October 1878 to the end of the year. A masonry causeway was built to cross the Gundiáli nalla; several other smaller causeways and Irish bridges were constructed. A new bridge, superstructure of the strut and straining beam type, to replace the Howe girder bridge near Gumbat which was burnt by the Jowakis, was completed. On the section from Kohát to Hangu, which was previously a narrow road unsuitable for cart traffic, a good deal was done to widen out the road to 30 feet, to embank the road on low ground, to improve the slopes and approaches to nalla crossings, and to provide side drainage with culverts, where requisite. Many temporary drain bridges were replaced by permanent ones.

318. The road surface was improved by laying shingle, gravel, brushwood, &c., as the circumstances admitted. The section from Hangu to Thal had to be laid out, and many diversions made in the alignments of the old tracks. Jungle roots and stones had to be cleared away, many small drain bridges were constructed, and the steep approaches to many of the large streams crossed were widened, and the gradients improved. Temporary measures to improve the surface by laying down fascines, brush-wood and the leaves of the dwarf palm were resorted to in places.

319. These works, and the improvements to the line of communication extending from the Lahore and Pesháwar road near Ráwalpindi to the banks of the Indus, a distance of 65 miles, and from the Indus at Kushálgarh *viá* Kohát to Thal, a distance of 92 miles, were carried out as an additional service on the already very heavy divisional charges they passed through, and the most difficult problem had to be faced of constructing a cart road in a district where such traffic is not known on

the lines of a road which were all the time being cut up by the carts pressing on to the front, with little local labour or means of transport, food at famine prices, and the workmen scared with the dread of pestilence and marauders.

This road as far as Kohát is now being constructed as a 2nd class metalled road.

320. Some improvements were made to the camel track between Bannu and Thal which passes through a part of the independent Waziri country, thus facilitating the transport of Commissariat stores from the Bannu District to the Kurram Column.

321. The slopes down the banks of the Indus to the boat-bridge, and especially a portion on the left bank, were excessively steep and narrow. The new approaches will be 24 feet wide throughout; the gradients of the western bank will be 1 in 10·6 to 1 in 21, and on the eastern bank the maximum gradient will be 1 in 28. This work was two-thirds completed. Some additions were made to the equipment of the bridge-of-boats, and measures were taken for its safety.

322. The training works on the River Indus for the protection of the Dera Ismail Khan Cantonment from the encroachments of the river were maintained; the branch of the river, which at one time had so seriously threatened the station, mostly silted up, and with the exception of some erosion at the head of the dhobis nalla, a few miles above the station, the state of the river was favourable.

323. During the month of August 1878, owing to the inundations from the river and from the hills, the banks of the canals and bunds protecting the Dera Gházi Khan Cantonment gave way, and the waters poured into, and spread over, the station, destroying almost all the mud-built military and civil buildings. The two Native Infantry Lines as well as the Cavalry Lines, with the exception of a few permanent buildings, such as guard-rooms, hospitals and magazines, were completely wrecked. On the subsidence of the floods, all the timber and materials which could be again made use of were collected and stored.

With reference to the military communications with Afghánistán, the road from the River Indus at Mithankot to Rajánpur, which passes for 8 miles through low lands subject to inundation, required raising throughout to a height of 1 foot above flood-level : this was carried out, and gaps left for the passage of floods. Some work was also carried

out in constructing landing stages, boat-bridges, and other minor works and improvements for the convenience of the troops passing by this route to Afghánistán.

324. The reconstruction of the quarters of the Native Officers in Fort Dalipgarh in the Bannu District, on which considerable progress had been made during the past year, were completed. The subsidiary quarters for the accommodation of the hospital in the ravelin of the fort were also completed, on a plan which relieved the hospital from the crowding and objectionable sanitary conditions which previously existed.

325. The brick lining of the artesian boring at the outpost of Sabzilkakot was completed; this portion of the well is 222 feet deep, and at this depth the boring commences. With a 9¾-inch iron tube, which was carried down to a total depth of 400 feet below the surface, a 7-inch tube continued the bore to 520 feet, and during the present year the bore has been continued with a 5-inch tube, which has reached a depth of 576 feet, being 24 feet short of the maximum depth it was proposed to sink. Owing to the failure of the apparatus, the work was at this stage brought to a close.

326. *Civil Buildings.—Imperial.*—The subsidiary accommodation for the Post Office at Dera Gházi Khan, which had been destroyed during the floods of August 1878, was in process of construction, and other minor works were constructed in various localities. The new Telegraph Office at Amballa, which was well advanced last year, was completed. The new signallers' quarters were also completed, and handed over to the Telegraph Department in August 1878. A commencement was made on the subsidiary buildings; at the request of the Telegraph Department, the back verandah of the signalling room was enclosed with glazed doors to the openings. The approaches to these two buildings were metalled, and the enclosure walls completed.

Good progress was made with the construction of the quarters for signallers and out-houses for the Simla Telegraph Office.

327. *Provincial.*—A strong room for the Simla Treasury, adjacent to the Deputy Commissioner's Kutcherry, was in progress, and the roof of the Deputy Commissioner's Court-house at Simla had a new shingle covering completed.

The following additions and alterations were made to the new Court-house at Amritsar, which was completed and made over to the

civil authorities for occupation :—(1) Sunshades were added to the west side openings to the Police Office, Police guard-room, and Treasury Officer's Office; (2) a cook-house was provided for the guard. The works in progress are the additions and alterations to the record rooms and racks with a view to supply the full accommodation required.

A new tahsil at Gujránwála was under construction. The foundation and plinth were completed, and the superstructure built up to the level of the roof. The Tahsildar's and Naib-Tahsildar's rooms, with the court-room and out-houses were also well advanced. The new tahsil at Abbottabad was completed and made over to the civil authorities. Plans and estimate for the construction of a fortified tahsil, adjacent to and supported by the thána at Swabi, in the Pesháwar District, were sanctioned late in the season, and the collection of materials commenced. The Barnes' Court estate at Simla was purchased for a residence for the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and considerable progress made in the additions, alterations, and reconstructions necessary to adapt the buildings for this purpose.

The new Church at Dalhousie was completed, with the exception of a part of the boarded floor, the fitting up of the windows, and a few minor details. The exterior walls of Christ Church, Simla, were re-plastered and repaired with Portland cement plaster.

The re-roofing of many jail buildings in the 2nd Circle of Superintendence was carried out during the year, the new roofs being of a permanent character. Chief amongst them may be mentioned the following :—

Re-roofing No. 1 Barrack, Amballa Jail.
Ditto Police guard-room, Ludhiána Jail.
Ditto and repairs, Amballa Jail.
Ditto Havalát, Dharmsála Jail.

Quarters for the Police and Burkandaz guard in the Lahore Central Jail were raised and re-roofed, and the construction of 5 rooms and 5 temporary godowns for the guard were in progress. The greater part of Nos. 4 and 5 worksheds were substantively re-roofed.

Repairs to solitary cells, Ludhiána Jail.

A new first class police station at Abohur, in the Sirsa District, to replace the former building, which was of sun-dried bricks and which was destroyed by floods, was sanctioned late in the year, and some little progress made in preliminary operations. The new post will be of burnt brick, and of a permanent class of construction. A police station

at Narowal, in the Siálkot District, was completed, and other minor police works constructed in various localities.

A large clock and bell were obtained from England and placed in position in the main tower of the new College and Normal School at Lahore, which was completed during the year, thus bringing this work to a completion. New school buildings of a minor character were also constructed and enlarged in other localities.

328. *Roads.*—On all the main lines of metalled roads new coats of metal were put down where required, and kankar collected for the metalling of other portions. Some of the unmetalled main lines of road were partially metalled. About 21 miles of the cart road from Kálka to Simla were metalled; further metalling was progressing very satisfactorily, and a good deal was done in the way of clearing land-slips and repairing bridges and side drains during the year. The improvements on the road from Chichawatni to Jhang and Dera Ismail Khan under the civil officers is progressing: between Dera Ismail Khan and Jhang, 35 miles of metalling have been completed, and a considerable portion of the sandy desert between the Indus and the Chenab is now traversed by a good road suitable for the mail service.

329. The roads maintained from District Funds were kept in good repair; some of them are gradually being metalled; progress was made with the metalling of the road from Jagádhri to Chachrauli in the Amballa District; this road is being metalled at the request of the Sardár of Kalsia, who pays for the portion in his territory. The metalling of the Nowshera and Trimu road in the Gurdáspur District was in progress. This road is 20 miles in length, *i. e.*, 10 miles from Gurdáspur to Trimu and 10 from Nowshera to Gurdáspur. The portion from Gurdáspur to Trimu joins with the road going to Siálkot, that from Gurdáspur to Nowshera ferry leads in the direction of Hoshiárpur. The District Committee of that district is making a similar road in connection with this. Two miles of the road from Shujabad City to the Railway Station in the Mooltan District were metalled. This road is much used for traffic. In the Jallandar District the metalling of the road from Phagwára to Bungah, an important line of traffic and Railway feeder 13 miles long (of which 1¼ miles are in the Kapurthala State), was taken in hand during the year, and has been completed since its close.

330. *Bridges.*—Two girder bridges were completed in the Hoshiárpur District, one at Kot Satuli on the Mundi and Phagwára road, and

the other at Korala, on the road from the Jallandar boundary to the Nowshera ferry. A bridge was constructed over the Kirn on the Gurdáspur and Doumgha road *viá* Kot Naina to Shakargarh, in the Gurdáspur District; there is great traffic by this cart-road, but owing to the inundation of the Kirn it used to become impassable; it was therefore necessary to build a bridge over this nalla.

Some progress was made with the bridge over the Biju in the Choli stream on the Pathánkot and Shakargarh road. In the rainy season the floods of this stream rise to 10 or 11 feet, and the traffic used to be impeded in consequence. Several other bridges were constructed over different streams in various localities. The number of boat-bridges in the Punjab is the same as mentioned last year.

331. The construction of a new dâk bungalow at Rohtak, with outhouses, stabling, &c., was in progress and had well advanced. A sarai was built at Tikhawal, in the Hoshiárpur District, through the liberality of Tabu Mull of Mukerian.

332. *Railways.*—There are now four lines of Railway within the limits of the Punjab, *viz.*, the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway (guaranteed), which has long been open to traffic; the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, partly opened and partly under construction; the Indus Valley (State) Railway, opened to traffic during the year; and the Rájputána (State) Railway, open to traffic for some time. The Indus Valley Steam Flotilla, which forms the connecting link between the Sind and Punjab sections of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and is worked by the Company, will be noticed in connection with that Railway.

333. *Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.*—On the 25th and 26th August last, that section of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways between the Sutlej and Beas was visited by floods of a hitherto unprecedented nature, and though the bridges over the large rivers stood firm, several other bridges were swept away, and the line was seriously breached in many places. These floods were due partly to an unusually heavy rainfall, and partly to extensive spills over the left bank of the Beas, which, penetrating for many miles through the interior of the district, caused extensive damage to cattle, crops and houses. The communication along the railway was quickly restored and has since been maintained by temporary diversions; no time has been lost in taking in hand the permanent restoration of the bridges and banks, and very large additions to the waterways will be provided.

334. Crossing as it does at right angles the whole of the Sub-Himalayan drainage, at a short distance only from the hills, this portion of the line from Sahāranpur to Amritsar is always more or less exposed to catastrophes of this sort, and it is only after years of experience that due provision can be made for the waterway necessary to pass such extensive floods. That these have increased in violence within the last few years there can be no question; but whether this result is due to the too free cutting of timber on the hill slopes or to other causes, cannot at present be stated with any approach to certainty.

It also seems probable that the Beas is working towards the east in order to regain its former bed, and extensive works have been proposed with a view of preventing this.

335. Among other events of the year in the history of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway may be mentioned the transit of large bodies of troops and stores, first, for the expeditionary force to Malta last summer, and next, for the three columns proceeding into Afghanistan. During the last 6 months of the year, 184 special trains were run, conveying 146,000 troops and followers, 15,000 horses, ponies and mules, 6,000 bullocks, 22 camels and 138 guns, and the fact that this large increase in addition to the ordinary traffic was conveyed with scarcely a single accident reflects great credit on the Railway officials concerned.

336. During the present spring also an unusually large concourse of pilgrims at the Hardwar fair again tried the carrying capacity of the line to its utmost. Seventy special trains were run in addition to the ordinary trains between the 10th February and 20th April, the total number of 3rd class passengers carried during that period being 854,000 and the total receipts over 7 lakhs, an increase of 200,000 in numbers and 2½ lakhs in amount over the traffic to and from the fair of last year.

337. The vessels of the Indus Steam Flotilla also rendered valuable assistance to the Kandahar column by the transport of troops and stores between Mooltan and Mithankot.

The value of the Flotilla will in future doubtless be lessened by the opening of the Indus Valley Railway, but it has done very good work in its day.

338. A commencement has been made towards the scheme of light provincial railways for the Punjab, by the survey of one of the most promising lines, that from Amritsar to Pathánkot.

339. *Punjab Northern (State) Railway.*—The broad gauge line from Lahore to Jhílum was opened for traffic on the 6th October 1878, from

which date the metre gauge line was abandoned, and is now being removed.

The works on the line beyond Jhílum were pushed on vigorously and the roadway is now continuous to Ráwalpindi, except in a few places in the Bakralla hills. The bridge over the Dinanulia is approaching completion, and bridges over the Bakralla and Sohan are in course of construction.

The line has been laid as far as Dina; 40 miles of sleepers are in stock, about half the required ballast was expected, and all the works of the stations along the line are being rapidly completed. In accordance with the wishes of the Military Department the site for the station at Ráwalpindi has been fixed outside cantonment boundaries.

340. A branch line to extend eventually to the Mayo Salt Mines is being constructed to Chak Nizam and will be open for traffic about the end of 1879.

341. *Indus Valley (State) Railway.*—Through communication between Mooltan and Kurrachee, except at the Indus crossing, was established during the year by the completion of the works necessary to fill up remaining gaps. Among these was the large bridge over the Sutlej at Adamwáhan opened by General the Hon'ble Sir A. Clarke, on the 8th June, and named the "Empress Bridge" by special command of Her Majesty.

The northern section of the line from Muzaffarabad junction to Rohri was opened for traffic on the 1st July. The opening of the southern section was delayed by disastrous floods from the Indus which caused breaches in the bank on both sections, which were not finally closed until October.

342. To protect the line from floods in future it is proposed to strengthen the embankment with a facing of stones and to increase the present water-way. An officer was specially deputed by Government to report on and advise in the matter, and it is hoped the necessary measures of protection will be complete before the next floods.

343. Mr. Molesworth has been specially deputed to England to arrange matters in connection with the design for the great bridge over the Indus at Sukkur. The want of better means of crossing that river and of more rolling stock was severely felt in the great increase of traffic consequent on the movements of troops in connection with the Afghán Campaign.

344. The annexed statement shows the progress made in construction of Railways in the Punjab and the state of their working during the year.

Statement showing the progress made in construction of Railways and the state of their working from 1st April 1878 *to 31st March* 1879.

Name of Railway.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total Mileage open.	Passengers during the Year. 1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.	Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total capital expended from commencement.
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.															
Punjab and Delhi Section,	...	566	16,102	77,291	18,263½	2,948,714½	3,060,371	32,50,991	42,06,122	74,57,113	43,37,185	31,19,928	532	11,644	7,05,34,836
Sind Section ...	...	110	1,777½	6,958½	6,495	115,436	130,667	1,60,444	7,35,931	8,96,375	6,70,886	2,25,489	115	968	2,03,24,764
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	...	...	72½	49	...	3,834	3,955½	42,478	6,97,967	7,40,445	8,35,765	Loss 95,320	129	1,147	49,43,844
Total ...	...	676	17,952	84,298½	24,758½	3,067,984½	3,194,993½	34,53,913	56,40,020	90,93,933	58,43,836	32,50,097	776	13,759	9,58,03,444
Indus Valley State Railway	501·19*	501·19*	1,529	6,669	*Nil*	405,922	414,120	3,57,268	8,59,527†	12,16,795	13,48,[illegible]36	*Nil.*	257	2,300	76,98,413‡
Punjab Northern State Railway, Lahore to Jhilum.	...	103·4	3,497	16,778	...	894,651	914,926	Passenger earnings... 3,51,582 Other coaching ... 94,225	6,78,531	12,24,338	8,58,410	2,65,928	69	959	−13,58,037§

* 501·19 miles from Muzaffarabad Junction to Kotri.
† This includes goods, horses, cattle, dogs, luggage and parcels, electric telegraph, sundry earnings.
‡ Excluding the amount to be adjusted in supply accounts for March 1879.
§ This minus expenditure due to the transfer of rolling stock, permanent way materials, to the Lala Musa and Chak Nizam Line, together with the transfer of other stores from the Lower to the Upper Section.

345. There has been a considerable decrease in the amounts of net profits of the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, and Indus Steam Flotilla during the year, as compared with 1877-78, the returns showing only Rs. 32,50,097 in 1878-79, as against Rs. 43,20,454 in 1877-78. The traffic on the Sind section and Indus Steam Flotilla during the latter year was abnormally heavy, owing to the large quantities of grain that were carried down by that route to the famine-stricken districts in Madras and Bombay, and the net earnings in the present year contrast favorably with the amount of Rs. 28,37,630 shown as the net earnings in 1876-77.

It must be remembered too that the opening of the Indus Valley Railway had a most injurious effect upon the working of the Indus Steam Flotilla, which in the present year shows a loss of Rs. 95,320 instead of a considerable net profit.

346. *Rájputana Railway.*—There is only a small section of this railway within the Punjab Province, connecting Delhi with Rewari, a distance of 51 miles, with a branch of 7 miles to the Farukhnagar salt work, the whole of which has been open for some time. The principal articles of traffic are salt, sugar, grain and pulses, and the passenger traffic to and from the Punjab stations is considerable. The statement of earnings will be more properly noticed in the report which treats of the working of the whole line.

347. *Canals.*—The irrigating canals in operation in this Province under the control of the Irrigation Department are the Bári Doáb Canal, the Western Jumna Canal, the Inundation Canals of the Lower Bári Doáb from the Sutlej; of the Mooltan District from the Sutlej and Chenab; and of the Dera Gházi Khan District from the Indus. The Sirhind and Swát Canals and the re-alignment of the Western Jumna Canal are still under construction.

348. *Bári Doáb Canal.*—During the heavy flood of 24th July and the two following days considerable damage was caused to the masonry of the headworks, and a large portion of the protecting embankment on the right bank of the river opposite Madhopur was carried away.

Repairs were speedily taken in hand, and the masonry rebuilt by 31st March 1879, and a new line at a greater distance from the main stream selected for the embankment. Owing to the want of rain in January and February the canal could not be closed for repairs, and the construction of the remaining weirs on the Main Branch Lower had to be deferred.

The Kasur and Sobraon Branches were extended, and the Thamman and Turkwind Rajbahas further developed, and several bridges on them completed.

The small Basantpur Canal, constructed for the Mahárája of Kashmir, was ready for the admission of water at the close of the year; and the mill channel for the Punjab Sugar Works and one of Lieutenant Clibborn's sugarcane mills at Zafarwál were completed. There was excess of Rs. 9,034 in the earnings of the 25 flour mills worked by the Canal over the earnings of the previous year. The increased use that is being made of the water power is highly satisfactory.

The ordinary work of maintenance and repair and the plantation operations were successfully carried out, and call for no special remarks. It is worthy of notice that the supply of water for the kharif harvest of 1878 was the largest that had ever been sent down the Canals.

349. *Western Jumna Canal.*—In the Delhi and Karnál Divisions of the existing canal there was no important work requiring special notice executed beyond the completion of the bridge connecting the island with the Western Jumna Canal Regulator, and of the surveys and levels for the proposed alteration of the tail of the Rer Escape with certain other minor improvements to the drainage system.

In the Hánsi Division the Rohtak and Bahadra Branches were cleared of silt; but the Hánsi Branch, owing to the exigencies of the season, could not be cleared. The progress of the work here was somewhat retarded by the sickness that prevailed amongst the staff.

In the new Main Line Division work was vigorously pushed on. The Hansi and Indri Branches are complete, and 98 per cent. of the Main Line is finished. The work of excavation has been cheaply done, and there will be a satisfactory saving on the estimate in this head. In the new Delhi Branch satisfactory progress has been made in the excavations and masonry work, and here also it is hoped that there will be a considerable saving.

350. *Inundation Canals*—New heads were dug for the Khanwah and Upper Sohag Canals in Upper Sutlej Division, and ordinary clearance and repairs were successfully carried out.

In the Mooltan District a new head was commenced and two-thirds finished for the Diwannah, and considerable improvements were effected in the Sutlej series of canals. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring satisfactory cher labor on the Muhammadwah, and progress has been very disappointing.

In the Deraját Circle great damage was caused by the heavy floods of the Indus in August and September; and the new head for the Manka and the repairs to the Shoria and Dhingana Canals, thereby necessitated, were very costly.

Minor injuries were caused to several of the other canals, and five of the protective embankments were severely breached.

351. *Sirhind Canal.*—The progress made in the regulator and weir at Rupar has been very satisfactory, and the former is now nearly completed. In the super-passages and syphons for the hill torrents great difficulty has been experienced owing to the extraordinary prevalence of surface springs, and delay has consequently arisen in execution of the works. The difficulties, however, have been for the most part overcome, and satisfactory results may be hoped for next year. Several inlets have also been completed during the year.

The working of the Railway and Workshops has been satisfactory, and the "outturn from the cast iron foundry has again been nearly double what it was last year," while the quality of the castings has steadily improved.

The Abohar and Bhatinda Branches are in a very forward condition, and the regulators at the heads are practically completed.

The excavation on the Sutlej Navigation Canal is almost completed, and the bridges are in a forward state. The construction of the locks, however, is still in abeyance.

The feeder lines are well advanced, though in this as in the 3rd Division great difficulty has been experienced in procuring fuel.

The Gaggar and Chor Branches and the Patiála Escape Channel are nearly ready, and works on the Patiála Navigation Channel have all been previously reported as complete.

352. *Swát River Canal.*—The land for this canal has now all been taken up, and considerable progress made in the works to allow for the passage of hill torrents and the excavation. The progress thus made would have been still greater, if the construction of military works in the Khyber and at Ali Masjid had not necessitated the transfer of large numbers of the workmen. It is satisfactory to observe the progress of the work on this canal has not been interrupted, as was the case in past years, by border disturbances.

353. In regard to the irrigation works managed by District Officers there is little to note beyond the further progress of the canals in the Shahpur District, where the extension of the station canal towards Sahiwál was completed, and was expected to be a great boon to the people. Progress is also reported in the excavation of the canal in the Kushab Tahsil, which will render a considerable waste productive and afford a supply of water for travellers in a tract where none was to be obtained for miles around.

354. An area of about 84,000 acres was irrigated from the canals in the Ferozepore District, but in the Sirsa District irrigation was limited to the small tract watered by the Sikandarpur Nalah.

355. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—Little progress has been made during the year on the Artesian boring at Bhiwáni; the project gives small prospect of success: after the boring had been opened out as a well 60 feet in depth, and the bore hole carried to a depth of 431 feet, work came to a close owing to the failure of the apparatus, the cutting tool having got firmly jammed at the bottom of the tube.

Considerable progress was made with the Simla water-supply project. The road leading to the main spring, and along which the main will be taken, was completed; the excavation of the reservoirs at Sinjowli and near the Church was in progress, as also the Church retaining and breast walls. Progress was made on the head-works and the pipe-laying. Several improvements of a miscellaneous character were carried out in the sanitarium.

The following works for the protection of the City of Jallandar from floods were in progress:—The height of the Tanda embankment road was reduced to 1½ feet, and the slopes improved. A bund to protect the city was thrown up near to Sheikhpur, 6,800 feet in length. This bund was completed before the rains of 1878-79. A drainage channel was opened out for the water from the railway bridges to the new openings on the Grand Trunk Road, between the 231st and 232nd miles, and on towards Kapurthala.

The construction of a drain near the Palku Nalah, in the Wazirabad Sub-Division of the Gujránwála District, was under progress. This is an important work, and the advantages resulting from it are—(1) that it will carry off the city sewage which formerly collected round the City to the detriment of public health; and (2) that it will carry off the rain water which, having no outlet, overflowed, and hindered the passage and traffic on the road.

The water-supply and sewerage projects for the city and station of Lahore were being pushed on with vigour. The site of the reservoir within the Lahore City had been cleared of the houses which stood on it. The excavation of the reservoir had far advanced, and bricks were being stacked ready for the masonry to be taken in hand as soon as the concrete in the foundation was ready. The supply wells and junction pipes also have progressed very favourably. The outfall sewer was well advanced. All the iron work for the project was indented for from England, and has arrived.

356. TELEGRAPH.—Owing to the military operations in Afghánistán there has been an unusual degree of activity throughout the Department during the year. To meet the requirements of the Kurram Force a single line of wire from Kohát-Thal was commenced on 17th October 1878 and completed as far as the latter station on 9th November. As the force advanced the construction of the line was rapidly pushed on, and in all 160 miles of wire were constructed and six offices opened at the following places:—Thal, Hazir Pir, Kurram, Peiwar Cantonment, Peiwar Kotal, and Ali Khel. During the operations of the Pesháwar Force, a line, covering a distance of 111 miles from Pesháwar to Gandamak, with intermediate stations at Jamrud, Ali Masjid, Lundi Kotal, Dakka, Basawal and Jallalabad, was constructed and worked.

The traffic on both lines was exceptionally heavy, but the delays were few, and under the circumstances the working of the department can only be regarded as highly satisfactory.

The line of telegraphs from Kuldana to Baragali was re-constructed in August 1878.

The erection of a second wire from Ráwalpindi to Jhílum was completed in December 1878.

An extra wire was erected for military purposes between Ráwalpindi and Lawrencepore, and subsequently continued on to Pabbi, thus completing two wires from Lahore to Pesháwar.

A third line from Lahore to Amritsar was put up in March 1879.

A temporary wire between Lahore and Ferozepore was erected in November 1878.

A line between Amritsar and Dalhousie, 118 miles in length, was constructed in September.

A third wire from Amballa to Simla was put up in March 1879.

357. The campaign in Afghánistán threw much extra business upon the Deraját line of telegraph also, which is included in the Sind Circle; but the manner in which the work was performed was satisfactory.

The Kurram still offers an obstacle to the continuous working of the line which is liable to be carried away in floods, but the only serious interruption which occurred during the year was caused by a severe storm in Dera Gházi Khan.

358. The following total line and wire mileages were in existence in the Province at the end of the year :—

Government Lines	...	2,211
Ditto Wires	...	4,544
Railway line maintained by Government	...	555·5
Ditto Wires	...	1434·5

359. The number of telegraph offices in the Province was 30 : four of these, however, are merely temporary offices, opened at hill stations for a portion of the year and worked entirely by military signallers under the charge of the Station Staff Officer. The Baháwalpur State Telegraph Office was closed during the year as mentioned in the Report for 1877-78.

360. The following table shows the number of messages despatched from telegraph offices in the Punjab during the last five years :—

1874-75	...	...	...	... 45,670
1875-76	...	...	...	... 63,228
1876-77	...	...	...	... 80,516
1877-78	...	...	...	... 91,264
1878-79	...	...	...	... 148,979

the numbers at the most important offices being—

			1877-78	1878-79
Simla	...	...	16,960	21,679
Lahore	...	...	7,563	15,372
Ráwalpindi	...	...	5,363	9,243
Amballa	...	...	5,373	10,975
Mooltan	...	...	6,026	12,464
Peshâwar	...	...	4,596	9,333

It will be seen that there has been a great increase in the number of messages sent during the year,—148,979 in 1878-79 as against 91,264 in 1877-78. The abnormal increase is probably due to the

continuance of the war in Afghánistán during the greater part of the year under report, though of course it may be inferred that the normal increase in the amount of traffic has taken place during the present as in previous years.

361. POST OFFICE.—As in past years, the postal communications of the Province were carried on by the Imperial Establishment and the District Post. The cost of the former is defrayed out of Imperial Revenues, and the latter is maintained partly by a grant from Imperial Revenues and partly by the Local District Dâk Cess.

362. The following statement shows the number of post offices, outlying letter boxes, rural messengers, and letter-box peons of the Imperial Postal Establishment during the past two years :—

	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Letter-box Peons.
Opened or entertained in 1877-78,	8	12	34	...
Existing at close of 1877-78 ...	519	414	343	20
Opened or entertained in 1878-79,	24	13	23	36
Closed or discontinued in 1878-79,	4	172	80	12
Existing at close of 1878-79, ...	539	255	286	44

The increase in the number of post offices is mainly due to the new offices necessitated by the Afghán War, and that in the number of letter-box peons to the entertainment of fresh hands.

The decrease in the number of letter-boxes is only apparent and not real, and is due to the fact that the letter-boxes in post office buildings have been this year excluded from the enumeration, and that certain rural messengers who, though employed in delivering letters locally in the Post Office Circle, also acted as peons in the surrounding villages and who had formerly been shown under both heads, have been omitted this year from this class.

The total number of covers carried by the Imperial Post during the past year was 16,306,056 against 14,658,904 in 1877-78. The number of covers received back undelivered was 619,434 or 3·79 per cent. upon the total number posted. The percentage last year was 3·08 per cent.

363. The following comparative statement shows the results of the operations of the District Post :—

	Post Offices.	Village Postmen.	Letter Boxes.	Mileage.	Income from Local cess	Imperial Grant.	Total Expenditure.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In 1877-78 ...	23	371	46	4,548	58,500	45,000	1,09,578
In 1878-79 ...	22	370	62	4,425	66,921	45,000	1,09,885

The decrease in the number of miles open is due to the fact that some of the lines, which were found not to be of much use, have been abolished. The amount shown in column 6 as total expenditure includes an annual subsidy of Rs. 18,468 paid to the Chíchawatni, Jhang, and Dera Ismail Khan mail cart line.

The total number of covers sent to the district post offices and village postmen for delivery was 481,769 against 457,075 in 1877-78; the number of covers received back undelivered 24,702 against 23,982; and the number of covers collected for despatch 196,657 against 181,923. The percentage of covers returned undelivered, 5·13, is nearly the same as last year, when it stood at 5·2, while the large increase that has taken place in the number of letter-boxes and covers delivered and collected is highly satisfactory, and shows that the advantage of postal communication are more appreciated and used to a greater extent by the people in the interior of districts.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.—The general statement prepared by the Accountant-General will be found in Appendix No. 53. In the present statement are included local as well as Imperial and Provincial Services receipts and charges. In the paragraphs immediately following are noticed only such of the services as are under the control of the Local Government.

365. *Land Revenue.*—The following are the receipts and charges for the two years :—

	1878-79.	1877-78.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	2,02,29,462	1,99,31,735	+ 2,75,451
Charges ...	25,85,519	25,62,482	+ 23,117

The increase in receipts, as explained in Chapter II., is owing to arrears of previous years, recovered in the year under report.

366. *Excise.*—The realizations for the two years were as follows, according to the returns prepared in the Financial Commissioner's Office :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
License fees for vend of spirits ...	3,01,425	2,71,088
Still-head duty ...	2,54,603	2,28,385
Acreage duty on poppy cultivation ...	40,185	33,271
Monopoly of vend of intoxicating drugs, including opium ...	4,43,978	4,28,768
Miscellaneous ...	6,155	7,283
Total ...	10,46,346	9,68,795

The figures given by the Accountant-General differ from the above :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts ...	10,43,765	9,65,459
Charges ...	57,627	59,845

There has been a falling off under all the principal heads : only in license fees for the sale of European liquors and under fees and fines

is there any increase. The decrease is chiefly due to the introduction of the Sadr Distillery system instead of that of contract into Kulu; also to the decline in Kángra which has been going on for some years, and which it is suspected is due to the existence of smuggling, if not of illicit distillation.

The decrease in acreage duty is due to the want of rain in the proper season, and to the more rigorous working of the rules for regulating the cultivation of poppy having been distasteful to the people: also to the fact that cultivators used to grow poppy for home consumption as well as for sale, and now that this is interdicted they give up this crop altogether in some districts, notably in Shahpur.

367. *Stamps.*—During the year there was an increase in income of Rs. 62,299, *viz.*, from Rs. 27,40,862 in 1877-78, to Rs. 28,03,161. Taking refunds into calculation, the net increase was Rs. 44,684, as follows:—

		1877-78.	1878-79.
		Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts	...	27,40,862	28,03,161
Discount on Sales and other Stamps	...	57,946	59,093
Refunds	...	1,84,423	2,00,891
Total Charges	...	2,42,369	2,59,984
Net Receipts	...	24,98,493	25,43,177

368. The Stamp income of 1877-78 was shown in last year's Report to have been the highest of any year since Acts XVIII. of 1869 and VII. of 1870 came into force; in the year now under report it has reached the still higher amount shown above. The following table gives details:—

			1877-78.	1878-79.
			Rs.	Rs.
Bills of Exchange		...	39,083	46,605
Sale of General Stamps	General	...	6,73,712	6,71,910
	Adhesive	...	66,771	70,011
Sale of Court Fee Stamps		...	19,41,262	19,98,494
Duty on Impressing Documents		...	9,138	6,626
Fines and Canal ties		...	7,855	6,998
Miscellaneous		...	5,041	2,517
Total		...	27,40,862	28,03,161

369. The income from one-anna adhesive stamps increased from Rs. 66,771 in 1877-78 to Rs. 70,011, and is believed to be partly due to a greater demand for these stamps for bills of exchange payable on demand; also to the provisions of the Stamp Act requiring stamps to be affixed to balances struck in bankers' books, having been more stringently enforced. The sales of Court Fees stamps amounted to Rs. 19,98,494 or Rs. 57,232 more than in the previous year.

370. During the course of the year the Superintendent of Stamps marched through 16 districts of the Province and examined the stocks of stamps in 12 depôts at head-quarters of districts and 37 branch depôts and tahsíls, and also examined the stamps on files pending in 25 record offices.

371. *Law and Justice.*—The increased expenditure is due to officiating appointments in the Chief Court, and to the leave allowances of the Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, on leave at Simla. Under this head are included Jails and Registration, which for convenience are noticed separately.

372. *Jails.*—Although the receipts exceeded those of the previous year, there was a falling off compared with preceding years, due to the very large amount of sickness during the year which crippled the working power of the several jails; also to the revised rates for printing prescribed by Government, which lessened the income, and to the demand for tents and other articles having been less. There was a large increase in expenditure on account of high price of food and consequent increase of prison population.

373. *Registration.*—There is a decrease in the income of 1878-79 to the extent of Rs. 6,985, as compared with that of 1877-78, when the income was abnormally high, owing to the prevailing scarcity and high prices, so that a reduction in the following year was expected.

374. *Police.*—The increase in receipts is due to large cash recoveries of payments in the previous year, and punitive police receipts, also on account of payments for police supplied to private persons. The increased expenditure is due to extra police entertained in the Peshâwar Division, and special police charges connected with the Afghán War and cost of the Intelligence Department.

375. *Medical.*—The increase in receipts is purely nominal, the large income of 1877-78 being due to a large refund of Rs. 2,700 by the Principal, Lahore Medical School, of unexpended allowances drawn in that year, and to a receipt of Rs. 347 of the previous year having been brought into account in that year. The excess expenditure is due to the operation of Leave and Acting Allowance Rules and to increase in the number of Assistant Surgeons.

376. A notice generally of the administration of Provincial properties, formerly appertaining to the General Local Fund (now amalgamated with the Provincial Services), is hereto subjoined.

The following is the usual comparative abstract of the Provincial income and expenditure for the two years :—

	1878-79.		1877-78.	
	Income.	Expenditure.	Income.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ferries with boat-bridges ...	1,96,676	2,08,786	1,98,069	2,52,126
Ditto without ditto ...	2,58,359	31,335	2,62,783	29,337
Staging bungalows and rest-houses for travellers ...	40,571	39,993	38,768	41,024
Encamping-grounds ...	14,177	17,878	13,750	16,214
Nazul properties ...	44,311	11,821	37,876	13,296
Cattle Pounds ...	1,00,064	33,150	1,03,67	33,689
Total ...	6,54,158	3,42,963	6,54,925	3,85,668

377. The financial result for the year was on the whole better than had been expected. Diminution of ordinary traffic, owing to the same causes which operated in the preceding year and augumented by the circumstances connected with military operations on the North-West Frontier, affected injuriously the income of the ferries, sarais and encamping-grounds. Some of the rivers were abnormally low and fordable in many places. Cattle trespasses were fewer, owing to somewhat more abundant fodder. On the other hand, many of the staging bungalows were occupied by a large number of persons, proceeding

to the frontier, and they and the boat-bridges were less expensively managed.

378. The management of nazul properties was also more successful. The year's income was somewhat in excess of the preceding years, principally under rents, and the expenditure was less, the result of the year being a net surplus of Rs. 32,490, besides a sum of Rs. 31,084 realized by the sale of 423 properties and credited to account for investment in Government securities. The total amount invested to close of the year was Rs. 5,39,100, yielding an annual return of Rs. 22,358, which is not included in the income above mentioned.

As mentioned in the remarks last year, the management of the sarais was taken over by District Committees, who receive all income and defray all expenditure on them. The results do not yet apparently exhibit as much improvement as was expected, though the total income of the year was somewhat better than that of the preceding year.

The following remarks apply to services which are under control of the Forests Government of India.

379. *Forests.*—The working of the Forest Department during the year under report has been reviewed in a previous chapter (*vide* paragraphs 289-299), and it will suffice in this place to show general results.

	Income.	Expenditure.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1877-78	... 6,83,710	5,19,857	+1,63,853
1878-79	... 4,76,575	5,23,052	—46,477

These figures represent the actual transactions of the year.

The deficit is purely nominal, as at the close of the year the Plantation and Jhílum Divisions happened to have a large quantity of the timber, which has since been sold and has realized Rs. 75,000.

380. CANAL REVENUE.—The usual comparative statement of Income and Expenditure on reproductive works, prepared in the Public Works Office of Accounts, will be found in Appendix No. 54. This statement, as in former years, includes works under construction as well as those in full or partial operation. Excluding from consideration, for the present, works under construction, and regarding only the canals and other works

usually irrigating, the comparative earnings for the past two years were shown as below :—

	Year	Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Inundation Canals and other minor Irrigation Works.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—CAPITAL OUTLAY to end of year ...	1877-78	48,83,805	1,46,97,271	20,18,953	2,16,00,029
	1878-79	57,59,213	1,48,36,496	20,18,081	2,26,13,790
II.—INCOME realized during the year :—					
Direct, viz., water-rent and miscellaneous receipts ...	1877-78	9,92,106	5,69,037	1,53,893	17,15,036
	1878-79	11,80,564	8,05,833	2,28,631	22,15,028
Indirect, viz., land revenue due to irrigation works including water-advantage revenue ...	1877-78	3,73,757	1,19,028	4,22,706	9,15,491
	1878-79	1,09,371	1,77,380	4,91,186	7,77,937
Total direct and indirect ...	1877-78	13,65,863	6,88,065	5,76,599	26,30,527
	1878-79	12,89,935	9,83,213	7,19,817	29,92,965

		Western Jumna Canal.	Bári Doáb Canal.	Inundation Canals and other minor Irrigation Works.	TOTAL.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CHARGES of the year :—					
Maintenance, including establishments ...	1877-78	4,18,725	5,23,987	5,21,480	14,64,192
	1878-79	4,15,435	5,14,358	6,35,526	15,65,319
Interest on capital outlay ...	1877-78	1,16,020	5,72,092	90,853	7,78,965
	1878-79	1,16,020	5,72,092	90,813	7,78,925
Total ...	1877-78	5,34,745	10,96,079	6,12,333	22,43,157
	1878-79	5,13,455	10,86,450	7,44,339	23,44,244
NET PROFIT OR LOSS—					
(*a*.) *Including* interest ...	1877-78	+8,31,118	—4,08,014	—35,734	+3,87,370
	1878-79	+7,58,480	—1,03,237	—6,522	+6,48,721
(*b*.) *Excluding* interest on capital. On *direct* income only: Amount ...	1877-78	+5,73,381	+45,050	—3,67,587	+2,50,844
	1877-79	+7,65,129	+2,91,475	—4,06,895	+6,49,709
(*b*.) *Excluding* interest on capital. On *direct* income only: Percentage on capital outlay.	1877-78	+11·7	+0·3	—18·2	+1·1
	1878-79	+13·3	+2·0	—20·2	+2·9
(*b*.) *Excluding* interest on capital. On total income, both direct and indirect: Amount ...	1877-78	+9,47,138	+1,64,078	+55,119	+11,66,335
	1878-79	+8,74,500	+4,68,855	+84,291	+14,27,646
(*b*.) *Excluding* interest on capital. On total income, both direct and indirect: Percentage on capital outlay.	1877-78	+19·3	+1·1	+2·7	+5·4
	1878-79	+15·2	+3·2	+4·2	+6·3

381. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 35,36,167, of which Rs. 9,24,506 were on works earning revenue and Rs. 26,11,661 on works under construction; of the latter sum Rs. 8,28,831 were contributed by the Native States for the Sirhind Canal.

The total capital invested to the end of the year has been :—

	Rs.
On canals in operation	2,35,38,296
Ditto under construction	1,96,89,729
Total	4,32,28,025

Of this amount Rs. 69,17,355 have been contributed by Native States on account of the Sirhind Canal.

382. The total income of the canals was Rs. 20,81,100 excluding, and Rs. 28,59,037 including, the land revenue dependent on the canals. The working expenses were Rs. 14,31,391, so that the net revenue was Rs. 6,49,709 excluding, and Rs. 14,27,646 including, the land revenue.

In the preceding year the net revenue only amounted to Rs. 2,50,844 excluding, and Rs. 11,66,335 including, the land revenue.

383. The percentages of profit on the capital of the works in operation over this year are 2·87 and 6·31 against 1·16 and 5·39 in the preceding year; so that the profit, including the land revenue is in excess of the interest by 1·75 per cent.

The canals which do not pay their interest are the Bári Doáb and Indus Canals.

384. The area irrigated during the year was 1,418,279 acres against 1,324,480 in the preceding year; but there was a falling-off in the permanent canals of 48,951 acres, due to the great sickness in the Hissar Division at the commencement of the cold season, which prevented the people from beginning their ploughing at the usual time.

385. The above figures are based on the collections of the year: by the assessments, the results would not have been quite so good, as owing to the falling-off in the area irrigated on the Western Jumna Canal, mentioned above, the earnings fell short of those of the preceding year by Rs. 22,920. Even then the percentage of profit would have been 6·20, or 1·65 in excess of the charge for interest.

386. CUSTOMS AND SALT.—The receipts and charges for the two years were as follows :—

RECEIPTS.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Mines	44,24,415	39,47,932
Line	41,79,283	37,55,231
Total	86,03,698	77,03,163
CHARGES.		
Mines	4,82,740	3,37,021
Line	3,08,265	2,15,672
Total	7,91,005	5,52,693

Though the realizations at the Punjab Mines fell in consequence of the reduction in the rate of duty from Rs. 42,59,724 in 1877-78 to Rs. 38,10,271 in 1878-79, the sales were much larger than in any former year with the exception of 1869-70. This is particularly satisfactory, as the trade laboured under serious disadvantages in the matter of carriage during a portion of the year owing to interruption of railway traffic and to the impressment of carriage for military purposes consequent on the war in Afghánistán. When the railway line from Lála Musa, now nearing completion, is ready, it is expected that the facility of communication thereby afforded, and the reduction of duty by reducing the price of salt, will contribute to increase the consumption.

The Indus Valley Line has been amalgamated with the Punjab Mines Division, and the Mooltan Division abolished, the Delhi collectorate being confined to the Sultánpur and Noh Sars.

During the year the sugar duties were abolished.

387. DISTRICT COMMITTEES.—The receipts from the local rates and cesses for the two years were as follows :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs.	Rs.
Local rates ...	14,18,993	14,35,918
Road cess ...	2,25,078	2,29,064
Educational cess ...	2,31,761	2,28,426
District dâk cess ...	61,716	66,922
Miscellaneous ...	21,953	71,908

388. The amount allotted to District Committees as the district fund was Rs. 16,29,670, being about Rs. 96,981 more than the aggregate of the assignments for 1877-78.

389. The expenditure for the year aggregated Rs. 19,79,823 against Rs. 14,15,754 in 1877-78 and was as follows :—

		1878-79.
		Rs.
Refunds	...	772
Land Revenue	...	61,663
Provincial rates	...	1,05,795
District Dâk	...	92,729
Minor Departments	...	40,905
Education	...	4,27,515
Medical	...	1,82,222
Stationery and Printing	...	247
Miscellaneous	...	31,776
Public Works	...	7,51,139
Contributions	...	2,85,060
Total	...	19,79,823

390. The expenditure on Arboriculture was Rs. 33,345 against Rs. 34,828 in 1877-78, and includes Rs. 16,867 for planting and maintaining trees. The results are again unsatisfactory, though somewhat better than in the previous year: of 177,000 trees planted, 43,852 are reported to have died.

391. Under Public Works Department, the total expenditure on roads and communications was Rs. 5,00,936 against Rs. 5,62,091 in 1877-78; 30½ miles of metalled and 164¾ miles of unmetalled roads were completed and 79¾ miles of road were in progress; 11,387½ miles were repaired, and 200 bridges and culverts were built or in progress besides 62 metalled gaps and 127 other works. The trees planted on road sides amounted to 273,340, against 425,466 in the preceding year.

The expenditure on tanks, wells, schools and dispensaries was Rs. 1,56,968 against Rs. 1,70,096 in 1877-78, and 41 schools and 6 dispensaries were completed besides others in progress; and 39 other buildings, 21 tanks, 35 wells and 138 other works were completed or improved; 1,146 buildings and 279 tanks and wells were repaired.

392. The District Committees continue to be favorably reported on, the members taking increased interest in their duties.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SANITATION.—This most important branch of the administration, which must, from its very nature, be carried out more or less by the people themselves, is left largely to the control of the local governing bodies, such as District and Municipal Committees, guided so far as practicable by the Sanitary Commissioner, with whom also the preparation of the vital statistics for the Province lies.

394. Up to the present, as might indeed be expected from the want of knowledge on the part of the masses and of the members of the Committees themselves to comprehend the necessity for sanitary precautions, nothing like an organized system of attack upon the prevailing insanitary condition of the country was possible except in the municipal towns, where the greater compactness of area and the larger funds available for the purpose afforded greater facilities than were forthcoming in the rural districts, in which of course the close supervision requisite was practically impossible, though the subject was not neglected even in these districts. Institutions for the provision of medical relief are steadily increasing in number everywhere throughout the Province, as will be seen in a succeeding paragraph, while a code of simple sanitary rules has been drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner, and circulated widely through the interior of the districts, in hopes of bringing home to the understanding of the villagers the absolutely vital necessity for some such reform. A system of compulsory enforcement of these rules is at present of course out of the question, though steps have already been taken with good results to introduce them into some of the larger villages by enlisting the sympathies of the more influential landholders on the side of progress, and the force of example may eventually bring about their extension over a still wider area.

395. Still it is in the towns that signs of improvement must be first looked for, and it is gratifying to see that the Municipal Committees are becoming more and more alive to the necessity of the case. During the year a sum of Rs. 5,75,794, or 21·2 per cent. of the total municipal income, was expended upon conservancy establishments,

construction of roads, latrines, &c., and improved schemes for drainage and water-supply. The main works under this head are the drainage and water-supply schemes in progress of execution in Simla, Pesháwar and Lahore, all of which are in an advanced condition and approaching completion. A similar scheme has for some time past been in contemplation in Delhi; but, owing to the great difficulty that has been experienced in discovering a pure source for the water-supply, the execution has been repeatedly postponed. It is, however, believed that these difficulties have now been overcome, and that the work will soon be taken in hand and a commencement made in earnest. Great efforts have also been made to improve the sanitary condition of the other towns, and though in many cases these efforts unfortunately have been ill-directed and not well sustained, and much still remains to be done in the by-ways and interiors of the cities, the Sanitary Commissioner is able to report that much has been done already to correct and mitigate the former evils, and that the future prospect of eventual success looks very promising.

396. Vital Statistics.—Here, too, local agencies have been utilized. In the municipal towns a compulsory system of registration of births and deaths has been in force for some years, and the returns for births from 98 and of deaths from 171 towns out of 197 are pronounced by the Sanitary Commissioner to be satisfactory and indicative of a great improvement in the working of the system.

397. In the rural circles, owing to the greater difficulty of supervision it has as yet been found impracticable to introduce this compulsory system, though a system of voluntary registration of deaths, through the agency of the police, assisted in some districts by village committees, has been introduced, and this system, though still in its infancy, is now found to work fairly. Attempts have been made to provide for the registration of births as well, but up to the present these have not been altogether successful.

398. *Births.*—Returns under this head were received from 197 municipal towns as against 181 in 1877, and from one rural circle, the Hazára District; but as these last are manifestly inaccurate, they need not be noticed here. The statistics show that in a population of 1,994,519 according to the census of 1875-76,—37,619 births of male and 34,158 of female children, or 71,777 in all, occurred. The ratio of males to females born was 111·6 to 100, or nearly the same as last year, while the total birth-rate for the municipalities was 36 per mille of the

population. The death-rate for the same towns was 58 per mille, and a comparison of the two ratios shows that the system of registration, though undoubtedly much improved, is not as well carried out in the case of births as it should be.

399. *Deaths.*—The system of registration under this head has been more generally extended, and is far more satisfactory and accurate. The following comparative table shows the more important features of the mortality statistics for the last eleven years :—

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel com-plaints.	Other causes.	TOTAL.	Death rate per mille.
1868 ...	532	24,222	151,337	17,823	73,871	267,785	15
1869 ...	9,258	53,169	272,946	30,953	87,495	453,821	26
1870 ...	469	27,163	275,093	27,249	88,952	418,926	24
1871 ...	369	25,534	213,548	21,678	102,249	363,378	21
1872 ...	8,727	23,728	264,711	23,345	110,097	430,608	25
1873 ...	148	25,699	219,900	19,640	91,757	357,153	20
1874 ...	78	12,026	190,631	16,407	97,571	316,713	18
1875 ...	6,246	13,594	279,841	27,550	119,977	447,208	26
1876 ...	5,736	10,254	351,286	27,271	102,297	496,844	28
1877 ...	29	12,296	219,281	17,664	101,662	350,932	20
1878 ...	215	40,271	440,492	32,071	115,722	628,771	36

400. It will at once be observed that the year 1878 was most abnormally unhealthy, as not only was the mortality from fevers more than double what it had been in 1877, but there was also an alarming increase in the number of deaths under every other head. This increase on the recorded number is to a certain extent due to the steady improvement that has taken place in the system of registration; but this alone would never account altogether for the sudden and almost appalling results noted above, and other reasons must therefore be sought in the atmospheric or other distinctive characteristics of the season. The total rain-fall of the Province during the year gave an average of 30·50 inches for each district, and this, though larger than in the two preceding years, can scarcely be described as excessive. The fall, however, in the third quarter of the year was very high, the average being 20·40 for each district; and this fact tended to aggravate those climatic influences due to the monsoon which, as noted in former Reports, almost invariably produce during the months of September, October and November a sudden increase in the mortality from fever—a disease which, whether malarious or specific, contagious or otherwise, is the most baneful and deadly we have to contend with in this Province. In some

particular localities, moreover, such as Jallandar and Ludhiána, the fall was very sudden and heavy and, as the Sanitary Commissioner observes, "the evils of their sewage-saturated soil were added to and increased by the accident of flooding on the surface or water-logging below it with a consequent intensification of fever activity."

401. The great scarcity, amounting in some districts almost to a famine, and the unusually high prices prevailing during the year, with the consequent distress, also largely contributed towards the spread of disease and the resulting mortality. At the same time a clearly marked epidemic of typhus fever swept across the north-western districts, while the deaths from relapsing fevers in the south-western districts, which were more affected by the drought and scarcity, rose to an almost unprecedented amount. The death returns of the Province were swelled also by another unusual circumstance, as it is estimated that some 60,000 or 70,000 famine-stricken refugees from Kashmir on the north, Jaipur and Bikanir on the south, and the North-Western Provinces on the east, died within the limits of the Punjab, and their deaths were registered here. Small-pox too assumed a virulently epidemic form, and the deaths from this disease rose to 40,271, or more than in any other year except 1869, when the climatic and other conditions were very similar. It is possible that the extension of the system of vaccination may have prevented the mortality exceeding even that of the above mentioned year, and some colour is given to this view by the fact that the disorder was most fatal in the districts of Gurgaon and Montgomery, in the former of which great opposition has always been offered to the spread of the system, owing to the existence there of a celebrated temple of the goddess of small-pox, and the latter has only been brought within the vaccine circle during the year. It might here be noted that, as in 1869, the progress of the epidemic was marked by two seasons of extreme activity in the months of May and June, and December and January. With so many powerful causes, therefore, operating at the same time—causes too which have left traces of their action on nearly every branch of the administration—it is scarcely to be wondered at that the mortality statistics for the year under report should be distinguished by such regrettable results.

402. Amongst the less important points in these returns there may be noticed the curious increase in the number of suicides from 197 in 1877 to 268 in 1878. There was a slight decrease in the number of

deaths from snake-bite and hydrophobia, while the mortality from accidents fell from 5,076 to 4,649. The deaths amongst children under 12 and persons over 50 formed more than two-thirds of the whole mortality during the year, while the ratios of mortality amongst children under 12, adults, and persons over 50, was 15·9, 8·9 and 11·1 per mille respectively. The only districts in which the deaths of female children exceeded those of male were Jallandar and Hoshiárpur; but of a total registered population of Europeans and Eurasians in the towns amounting to 7,530, 143 deaths and 118 births occurred, against 110 deaths and 99 births in 1877; but of a total population, according to the census of 1868, of 17,487,125 persons, 333,895 males and 284,816 or 628,711 persons in all, died.

403. MEDICAL RELIEF.—The annexed table shows at a glance the more interesting features of this branch of the Administration :—

YEAR.	Number of Dispensaries.	Number of Patients Treated.			Income.				Expenditure.
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	Government.	Municipalities.	Other sources.	Total.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875	150	28,615	1,003,458	1,032,073	1,32,461	1,60,989	28,609	3,22,059	3,24,616
1876	163	30,428	1,175,034	1,205,462	1,07,034	1,87,374	26,743	3,21,151	3,22,814
1877	166	31,627	1,114,420	1,146,047	92,658	1,88,270	21,515	3,02,443	2,98,746
1878	172	43,190	1,393,766	1,436,956	85,311	2,11,008	25,130	3,21,449	3,22,518
Difference between 1877 and 1878.	+6	+11,563	+279,346	+290,909	−7,347	+22,738	+3,625	+19,006	+23,772

It will be seen that, with the exception of the satisfactory continuous decrease in the cost of these institutions to Government, there has been an increase under every head.

404. During the year, one second class, four third class dispensaries and one branch dispensary were opened, so that the classification now stands thus :—

1 General Hospital, Mayo Hospital at Lahore.
1 Lying-in Hospital at Amritsar.
27 First Class Dispensaries.
29 Second Class Dispensaries.
91 Third Class Dispensaries.
23 Branch Dispensaries.

The Mayo Hospital and Lying-in Hospital are separately noticed in succeeding paragraphs, and the Leper Asylums are not included in these returns.

405. The first class dispensaries are under the care of Assistant Surgeons, and second class under that of specially selected Hospital Assistants.; while the Civil Surgeons exercise a general supervision over the working of all the other dispensaries in their districts.

406. The enormous increase that has taken place in the attendance of both out- and in-patients is due to the unusually unhealthy nature of the season ; no fewer than 380,817 patients were treated for malarious fevers, and the suffering from cognate diseases—diarrhœa, dysentery and disorders of the spleen—was also very great. Notwithstanding all this, however, the death-rate, only amounting to 11·33 per cent. of the total number of patients, was low.

407. Considering the patients by classes, 1,115 Europeans, 2,348 Eurasians, 558,540 Hindus, 814,422 Muhammadans and 60,531 "other classes" were treated during the year, and the daily average of out- and in-patients was 6,864 men, 2,029 women, 1,794 children—in all 10,687, against 8,704 in 1,877 ; 3,635 major operations, including almost all the important operations known to surgery, were performed with great success, as only 182 deaths resulted. The minor operations amounted to 93,010.

408. Another satisfactory feature in the statistics of income is the increase of Rs. 867 in subscriptions from Europeans and of Rs. 2,691 from Natives that has taken place.

Great care is also being taken to see that wealthy Natives, who can and ought to pay for treatment and medicines received, do so.

409. The main increase in expenditure is under the head of dieting, but this was only to be expected, considering the large number of in-patients treated and the high prices prevailing during the year. The average cost of each diet was Re. 0-1-5, which is very moderate under the circumstances.

The working of the dispensaries has been on the whole excellent, and the relief afforded enormous, and in most cases gratuitous.

410. *Leper Asylums.*—The total number of these institutions in the Province during the year was 7, the same as in 1877, with an attendance of 701 in-patients and 12 out-patients. On 1st April 1878, however, the Pesháwar Asylum was closed, as the Municipal Funds could no longer contribute to its support, and the patients transferred to the Tarn Táran Asylum in the Amritsar District. This institution, the largest and best managed in the Province, is supported from funds contributed by the Amritsar Municipality and by other districts paying for the support of their lepers sent there. The remaining asylums are supported from local funds, with the exception of that at Amballa, which is under the charge of, and supported by, the American Missionaries. Including a contribution of Rs. 526 from Provincial Services, the total income amounted to Rs. 24,491 and the expenditure to Rs. 22,119.

Only 2 out-patients and the same number of in-patients were benefited by the treatment received, and, after a fair trial, it is now believed that Garjun oil, though probably a palliative, is not a cure for the disease, and in some asylums carbolic acid and oil are being used in its stead.

411. *The Mayo Hospital.*—Owing to the heavy rains in August and the unusually severe winter, the health of Lahore during the past year was, as compared with 1877-78, decidedly unsatisfactory. The prevailing scarcity too in Kashmir compelled large numbers of the poorer inhabitants to leave the country, and a considerable proportion of these refugees came to Lahore in search of employment. The result of these causes is easily discernible in the returns of the Mayo Hospital. The number of out-patients increased to 29,650 from 26,902 last year, and of in-patients to 2,021 from 1,632. The mortality too, amounting as it did amongst the in-patients to 288 deaths, contrasts very unfavorably with 152 deaths in the previous year, being 13·85 per cent. of the total number against 9·31 per cent. As might have been expected from the unfavorable nature of the seasons, and the emaciated and impoverished condition of

the Kashmiri refugees, the mortality was chiefly due to fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, phthisis and pneumonia. During the spring and summer also small-pox was very prevalent in the neighbourhood of Lahore, and the outbreak was attended with considerable mortality.

The average daily attendance during the year was as follows :—

			Out-patients.	In-patients.
Adults ...	Males	...	114	62
	Females	...	44	15
Children		...	36	11
	Total	...	194	88

412. It is gratifying to see that the increase in the number of persons treated this year as compared with last is almost entirely due to the larger proportion of women and children, especially the latter, who have obtained relief from the Hospital.

413. Another satisfactory point in the history of the past year is the large increase which has taken place in the number of the persons, presumably children, who voluntarily presented themselves for vaccination, and there is every reason to hope that the operations of the Hospital in this important branch will year by year be extended.

414. There were 254 major operations performed during the year against 237 last year, with the same number of deaths, 9. There were 39 operations for the stone with only 4 deaths, and 38 cases of cataract, 19 completely and 19 only partially successful. The total income of the year was Rs. 17,712-7-11, of which Rs. 2,675-10-9 were derived from municipal and private subscriptions and the balance contributed by Government. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 16,829-12-2, leaving a credit balance at the close of the year, notwithstanding the unusually heavy charge that had to be met of Rs. 882-11-9. Amongst the private subscriptions may be noted the munificent donation of His Excellency the Viceroy, Rs. 500, and a sum of Rs. 200 contributed by His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur.

415. In addition to the patients treated in the Mayo Hospital, a branch hospital for the indigent Kashmiri refugees was kept open for three months during the year. The total number of patients treated amounted to 702, of whom 476 were males, 131 females, and 95 children.

The daily average attendance was :—

Adults	... { Males	...	31·7
	{ Females	...	9·7
Children		...	6·0
	Total	...	47·4

One hundred and twenty-six deaths occurred, mainly due to dysentery, diarrhœa and fever. The proportion of deaths is unusually large, but was due to the debilitated and exhausted condition, from want of proper food, in which the patients were brought to the hospital.

416. *Amritsar Lying-in Hospital.*—The progress that has been made in every way in this institution is very encouraging. The number of in-patients rose from 29 in 1877 to 60 in 1878, while the out-patients also increased from 110 to 164. In 12 cases recourse had to be made to operative interference with successful results in all cases but one of craniotomy.

The cost of the hospital, amounting to Rs. 1,900-5-0, is entirely defrayed by the Amritsar Municipality, and judging from the average cost of diet, Re. 0-1-3, the management seems to be economical and good. Measures are in contemplation to provide a new and more suitable building, when even more satisfactory results may be expected.

417. From the Midwifery School for Europeans and Natives attached to the hospital, 3 women passed out during the year, making a total of 36 in all, who have received certificates as trained midwives since the school was opened.

418. *Lunatic Asylums.*—There are two such institutions in the Province,—one at Lahore, and one at Delhi.

No important additions were made to the buildings, and the accommodations for patients remained the same as noted in last year's Report.

419. In the larger institution at Lahore the number of patients remaining at the commencement of 1878 was 215 males and 53 females, in all 268 persons. During the year 81 male and 19 female patients were admitted and 69 were discharged or removed from the asylum. In addition to these 38 inmates died during the year, so that on 31st December 1878 there were 206 males and 55 females,

in all 261 patients, of whom 33 were criminal lunatics, remaining in the asylum. The number of admissions in the criminal class sank from 16 in 1876 and 12 in 1877 to 8 last year. The percentage of cures was 25·0, while the death-rate was only 13·8. As in the previous year, diarrhœa, phthisis and pneumonia were the principal causes of mortality, and only two deaths were ascribed directly to fever. One female patient committed suicide by hanging during the year.

420. The total number of cases treated during the year was 368, and may be divided amongst the different types of insanity as follows:—

Mania Acute	200
Do. Chronic	74
Dementia Acute	13
Do. Chronic	17
Melancholia	17
Other cases	37

As in preceding years, *ganja* was the principal cause instrumental in producing insanity, and 74 cases are attributed to this drug alone.

421. The total cost of the asylum was Rs. 28,112-10-0, being at the rate of Rs. 100-5-1 for each patient calculated on the daily average strength as against Rs. 95-7-0 in 1877. Owing to the recovery of considerable arrears due from paying patients, Rs. 154-3-10 were credited to this head against Rs. 20 in 1877. The net profits on manufactures rose from Rs. 100 in 1877 to Rs. 301-11-4 in the year under report.

422. In the Delhi Asylum there were 90 patients, 74 males and 16 females, remaining on 1st January 1878, and during the year 39 males and 13 females were admitted, and 3 males were re-admitted. Thirty-four inmates, 28 males and 6 females, were discharged during the year, 21 of whom were completely cured. Seventeen males and 4 females died; so that at the close of the year there were 71 males and 19 females, in all 90 inmates, including 16 criminal lunatics remaining in the asylum. The daily average strength of patients, 97, was unusually large and in excess of that during any of the five preceding years. The percentage of cures and deaths stands at the same figure, 21·55. The death-rate is

abnormally high, but is explained by the fact that the season was unusually unhealthy. Here also the mortality was chiefly due to diarrhœa and pneumonia. Two deaths are attributed to sporadic cholera. One patient was found strangled in his bed, apparently by one of the four other inmates of the same ward, though the actual offender could not be discovered. This fact, coupled with the 6 escapes that took place during the year, indicates a certain degree of inefficiency on the part of the watch and ward establishment, and it is hoped that by a proper display of energy the occurrence of similar events will be avoided for the future.

423. The types of insanity were :—

Mania Acute ...	30
Do. Chronic ...	48
Dementia Acute ...	14
Do. Chronic ...	31
Melancholia ...	6
Other cases ...	16

As at Lahore, a very large proportion of the cases, 30, was due to the excessive use of *ganja*.

424. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 9,250-7-11, and the annual cost per head for each inmate Rs. 89-2-10. There has therefore been a decrease in the cost per head and a considerable increase in the total cost, owing to the higher daily average above noted. Rs. 36-1-6 were recovered from paying patients, an item which now for the first time appears in the credit account. A sum of Rs. 536-1-6 was paid in by the Commissioner of Ajmere on account of patients sent by him to the asylum. The profit of manufactures amounted to Rs. 421-15-11 against Rs. 164-4-0 in 1877, and great attention is being paid to this branch in order to reduce the cost of the establishment as much as possible.

425. A sanitary reform, rendered necessary by the filthy habits of some of the patients, and consisting in the substitution of a layer of fine dry earth for the ordinary leeping of the floors and raised beds in the cells, was found to work admirably, and is worthy of greater attention.

426. *Lock Hospitals.*—The Contagious Diseases Act (No. XIV. of 1868) has not yet been extended to the Punjab; but Rules made under the Cantonment Act (No. XXII. of 1864), to provide for the inspection of houses of ill-fame and for preventing the spread of venereal disorders, are in force in nearly all the cantonments occupied by British troops,

and their operation for the past four years will be seen from the following table :—

Cantonments.		Average number of Prostitutes. On the Register.	Average number of Prostitutes. Attending medical examination.	Average number of Prostitutes. In Hospital.	Receipts from fees and fines.	Expenditure.	European Troops. Average strength.	European Troops. Rates of admissions per 1,000 from venereal diseases.
					Rs.	Rs.		
Delhi ...	1875	191·1	170·5	8·3	39	2,941	506	152
	1876	196·4	153·7	15·2	97	3,316	505	144
	1877	171·71	139·16	8·47	111	2,982	425	37
	1878	158·64	131·84	9·0	76	3,014	390	185
Amballa ...	1875	111·8	56 4	5·9	169	2,066	1,293	125
	1876	100·9	49·6	10·4	51	2,337	1,219	147
	1877	99·87	48·13	9·17	79	2,653	1,255	135
	1878	94·0	90·33	17·42	34	2,771	1,288	201
Kasauli ...	1875	11·5	11·3	0·3	...	570	314	60
	1876	12·1	12·1	0·2	...	448	360	61
	1877	13·07	13·07	0·31	...	455	379	33
	1878	14·30	14·30	2·16	...	510	382	164
Subáthu ...	1875	14·5	14·5	1·4	...	654	431	188
	1876	16·7	16·7	3·1	...	710	763	294
	1877	17·50	17·50	2·77	...	669	779	79
	1878	17·83	17·58	4·25	...	726	650	118
Dagshai ...	1875	16·6	16·6	3·2	...	669		
	1876	17·7	17·7	1·8	...	642	Not given.	
	1877	21·0	21·0	1·1	...	651		
	1878	18·82	18·82	4·0	...	997	777	54
Jallandar ...	1875	66·2	61·4	3·3	55	2,867	992	95
	1876	84·0	77·0	5·7	36	3,149	835	92
	1877	50·6	50·2	2·98	38	2,429	1,547	251
	1878	47·08	45·79	2·0	...	2,502	787	205
Dalhousie ...	1875	15·9	15·4	0·6	...	661	262	168
	1876	13·3	13·3	1·6	...	565	274	179
	1877	9·60	9 70	0·94	...	502	319	150
	1878	13·08	12·91	4·08	...	547	232	241
Siálkot ...	1875	100·2	79·5	12·1	36	2,716	912	95
	1876	104·7	84·4	10·3	78	3,622	1,067	163
	1877	86·0	81·31	13·47	110	3,171	1,055	122
	1878	99·12	93·50	23·0	107	3,866	764	234·96
Lahore and Meean Meer ...	1875	176·8	148 5	9·7	368	4,642	1,053	89
	1876	176·5	151·0	11·0	271	4,561	865	125
	1877	175·04	148·58	11·53	244	4,452	1,006	165
	1878	183·46	147·50	13·25	231	4,475	704	234·37
Ferozepore ...	1875	96·4	88·4	2·3	6	1,737	Not given.	147
	1876	98·5	89·7	2·6	12	1,755		107
	1877	84·6	77·5	4·2	...	1,898		107
	1878	84·68	65·15	9·0	3	1,876		
Mooltan ...	1875	144·0	104·0	7·9	88	2,342	828	165
	1876	145·0	119·0	6·5	30	2,053	710	126
	1877	168·6	137·6	6·4	111	2,015	786	148
	1878	219·7	182·5	11·0	...	2,285	745	...
Ráwalpindi ...	1875	92·5	80·6	13·3	122	2,473	1,666	80
	1876	97·2	89·77	13·2	425	2,611	1.550	87
	1877	153·6	96·8	14·7	156	2,863	1,787	59
	1878	134·50	120·13	2·5	349	3,145	Not given	
Attock ...	1875	8·8	8·8	1·9		889	107	302
	1876	10·7	10·7	0·4	...	788	196	107
	1877	10·50	10·50	1·2	...	892	Not given	
	1878	11·71	11·52	2·08	...	585	28[illegible]	166·09
Nowshera ...	1875	32·9	31·1	0·2	...	1,032	425	25
	1876	25·7	23·2	0·1	...	960	345	11
	1877	41·16	40·40	0·27	...	1,674	638	8
	1878	45·87	41·39	11·0	...	1,165	510	188
Peshawar ...	1875	48·3	43·6	7·0	43	3,336	1,494	124
	1876	56·3	54·0	2·9	11	2,175	1,472	134
	1877	191·56	176·7	10·8	23	2.444	1,066	181·05
	1878	207·75	193·25	14·0	22	2,737	1,287	223

427. There has been a large increase during the past year, as compared with the previous year, in the percentage of venereal cases among the European garrisons in the several military cantonments of the Province. The cause generally assigned for the greater portion of this increase is the prevalence of disease among newly arrived troops, from which it may be inferred that due precautions had not been taken by the military authorities for the protection of the men on the march in the movements of troops during the past year. Illicit prostitution, too, it is to be feared, was carried on to an unusual extent during the past year, owing to the influx of distressed Kashmíris into our northern cantonments, as well as in other stations by women who were forced by scarcity or famine in their own homes to seek subsistence.

428. It is, however, satisfactory to note that in the several military cantonments where the Lock Hospital Rules are in force the reports on their working during the past year were favourable, so far as registered women were concerned. There was, on the whole, a fairly punctual attendance at the periodical examinations, and the result of medical treatment appears to be that disease among the women is generally of a much less virulent type than was formerly the case.

429. A Lock Hospital was established at Murree during the year under report, but up to the time of going to Press no report on its working has reached Government.

430. VACCINATION.—Owing for the necessity for adequately providing for the requirements of 8 new districts which have recently been included in the vaccine circle, an increase of 4 Native Superintendents and 14 Vaccinators was made to the Provincial Establishment, which now therefore consists of 1 Superintendent-General, 1 Superintendent, 1 Native Deputy Superintendent, 33 Native Superintendents, and 135 Vaccinators.

In addition to the operations of this staff, vaccination is carried on in the Province by 35 Dispensary Vaccinators, 27 Municipal Vaccinators, 23 Local Vaccinators, 8 Hospital Assistants, 1 Hakím, 5 Cantonment Vaccinators, 4 Baháwalpur Vaccinators.

The Dispensary Vaccinators, Hospital Assistants and Hakíms work under the direction of the Civil Surgeons, and there has been a decrease of 2 in the number of Hospital Assistants and of 5 in the Hakíms thus employed during the year under report.

431. The operations of the Municipal and District Vaccinators were found not to be satisfactory, and a considerable reduction of 15 men in the former and 32 in the latter class has been made.

The places thus vacant will gradually be filled up by duly qualified persons; and, though of course there has been a decrease in the number of persons vaccinated, the beneficial results of the reduction are clear from the gratifying increase in the percentage of successful operations, which has risen in the case of primary operations from 88·33 to 92·76, and in that of re-vaccinations from 72·31 to 80·64.

432. The annexed comparative statement shows the results of the working of this branch of the administration during this and the previous year :—

		Total number of operations.		Percentage of successful cases.	
		Primary.	Secondary.	Primary.	Secondary.
Punjab Vaccine establishment	1877-78	371,821	1,756	98·81	56·03
	1878-79	380,118	11,411	94·67	42·49
Dispensary and other establishments.	1877-78	116,670	4,144	88·33	72·31
	1878-79	85,301	5,092	88·81	74·03
Grand Total	1877-78	488,511	5,600	...	...
	1878-79	465,419	16,503	...	...
	Difference	—23,092	+10,603	...	...

It will be seen that the decrease of 13,519 in the total number of operations is entirely due to the falling off in the number of persons vaccinated by dispensary and other agencies owing to the reduction

above referred to. At the same time, however, it must be noticed that the average number of vaccinations performed by each member of the special establishment has fallen from 3087·4 to 2900·21, a decrease which is ascribed to great prevalence of sickness during the autumn and winter, which not only incapacitated for a time a large number of the staff, but even rendered necessary a postponement of vaccine operations in some districts.

433. The decrease in the percentage of successful cases is merely nominal, and is due to the fact that, under recent orders of the Government of India, cases, the result of which is unknown, have this year been included in the number of cases on which the percentages are calculated and counted as unsuccessful, whereas in former years they were omitted. If the calculation were made upon the former system, the percentages of successful primary and secondary vaccinations performed by the special establishment would amount to 97·11 and 60 per cent. respectively, while the percentages of successful cases of other departments have already been noted above.

434. Though below the total of the previous year, the number of operations performed, 481,922, is considerably in excess of that of any of the preceding five years, except 1874-75. The large increase that has taken place in the number of re-vaccinations with successful results is very satisfactory, as there can be no doubt that the performance of the operation after the lapse of a certain number of years is almost as essential as the primary vaccination in infancy.

435. The cost of the special establishment during the past year amounted to Rs. 58,406 as against Rs. 59,902 in the previous year, so that, calculated on the total number of successful operations, 364,742, the cost of each operation was about 2 annas 6 pie, or nearly the same as last year. The average cost of each successful operation performed by other establishments was about 1 anna 7 pie.

436. The number of successful vaccinations under one year of age, 206,930, only represents a proportion of 29·3 per cent. on the total number of births, which, calculated at 40 per mille, may be taken to have been 704,160 during the year under report, so that at the close of the year nearly three-fourths of the infantile population remained unprotected. There can therefore be no doubt that an increase in the number of local agencies must be looked for, as notwithstanding the unsatisfactory

condition of the Municipal District and Dispensary establishments at present, better results are to be attained from permanent local institutions with which the people have become familiarized than from the operations of a special department, which, from its nature, must be hurried and consequently incomplete.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.—*Financial Statistics.*—A total assignment of Rs. 11,02,286 was made for expenditure on education in the Punjab during the year 1878-79, which was provided from the following sources:—

		Rs.
Provincial Revenue	...	6,85,000
General Local Fund	...	29,970
District Fund	...	3,87,316

The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,36,091, *viz.*, Rs. 6,91,053 from Provincial Services and General Local Fund, now merged in Provincial Services, and Rs. 3,45,038 from District Funds.

438. *Educational Institutions.*—The number of Government and Aided Institutions, exclusive of the Punjab University, during 1878-79, as compared with 1877-78, was as follows:—

		1877-78.	1878-79.
Government Institutions	...	1,535*	1,510
Aided ditto	...	464	469
Total	...	1,999	1,979

These institutions comprised—

1 Government College at Lahore, attended by students who have passed the University Entrance Examination.

9 Government schools of the higher class, teaching up to the Matriculation Examination, being the same number as in the previous year.

9 Aided schools of the higher class as in the previous year.

174 Government middle schools, comprising 27 middle departments of district schools, including the Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi and 23 Anglo-Vernacular schools and 124 Vernacular middle schools, under Deputy Commissioners,—a decrease of 2 in the Anglo-Vernacular schools.

* The apparent discrepancies between the figures in this and last Administration Report, showing the number of schools and attendance of pupils, are due to the fact that the Jail schools, as not being maintained at the expense of the Educational Department, are omitted this year from the returns.

37 Aided schools of the middle class, against 36 in the previous year. Of these 34 are Anglo-Vernacular and 1 Vernacular and 2 are schools for children of European extraction.

1,217 Government lower and primary schools,—a decrease of 5.

176 Aided lower and primary schools,—a decrease of 1.

105 Government female schools,—a decrease of 17.

240 Aided female schools,—an increase of 4.

3 Government normal schools, the same as in the previous year.

6 Aided normal schools, the same as in the previous year.

1 School of Art, *viz.*, the Mayo School of Industrial Art at Lahore.

439. The average daily attendance of scholars during 1878-79, in Government institutions, was 64,384,—a decrease of 5,751. The number of pupils on the rolls in Government schools fell during the year from 88,692 to 86,491.

In Aided institutions the average attendance was 20,085,—a decrease of 1,518. The falling-off in the number of scholars in Government and Aided schools is due partly to the prevalence of scarcity and sickness during the year. The average daily attendance in different institutions was as shown below:—

In the Government College	...	84
In the Government high schools	...	315
In Aided ditto	...	1,222
In Government middle schools	...	17,986
In Aided ditto	...	3,449
In Government lower schools	...	43,529
In Aided ditto	...	8,859
In Government female schools	...	2,245
In Aided ditto	...	5,441
In Government normal schools	...	185
In Aided ditto	...	214
In the School of Art	...	40

440. The following two statements show—the *first*, the annual cost of educating a scholar in the several Government and Aided schools; and the *second*, the expenditure in each class of educational institutions

during the year under report. It must be remembered that in Government schools of the higher class those boys only who have passed the Middle School Examination are included, whereas Aided schools include boys in every stage. Any comparison between the two is therefore impossible:—

I.

	Total Cost.			Cost to Government.		
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Colleges ...	688	10	7	617	6	5
Higher Class Schools ...	229	11	7	247	10	10
Middle " ...	11	5	0	5	8	1
Lower " ...	4	5	1	0	2	5
Female Schools ...	5	1	2	0	7	10
Normal " ...	106	1	4	68	3	10
School of Art ...	184	7	8	170	6	5
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						
Higher Class Schools ...	33	2	0	11	12	7
Middle " ...	24	9	5	11	0	2
Lower " ...	6	13	6	2	4	11
Female Schools ...	13	10	7	4	10	6
Normal " ...	99	6	0	57	7	3

II.

	From Provincial Services and Local Rates and Cesses.			From Fees and other Sources.			Total Expenditure.		
GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P
Colleges ...	54,401	10	0	6,201	0	0	60,602	10	0
High Class Schools ...	76,356	13	0	1,977	14	0	78,334	11	0
Middle " ...	2,22,249	9	0	39,720	0	0	2,61,970	5	0
Lower " ...	2,23,647	7	0	11,902	4	0	2,35,549	11	0
Female Schools ...	9,561	6	0	4,035	13	0	13,597	3	0
Normal " ...	28,960	4	0	...	...	...	28,960	4	0
Jail " ...	6,004	5	0	219	15	0	6,224	4	0
School of Art ...	10,069	14	0	629	14	0	10,699	12	0
AIDED INSTITUTIONS.									
Higher Class Schools ...	34,121	5	0	58,595	6	0	92,716	11	0
Middle " ...	49,228	0	0	57,540	10	0	1,06,768	10	0
Lower " ...	25,824	3	0	47,093	14	0	72,918	1	0
Female Schools ...	35,519	11	0	63,076	15	0	98,596	10	0
Normal " ...	15,986	11	0	11,556	8	0	27,543	3	0

441. *Calcutta University Examination.*—For the Master of Arts Examination there was 1 candidate, who passed with honors, having passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination which just preceded it; for the Bachelor of Arts there were 6 candidates, 2 of whom, including the student who subsequently passed the M. A. examination, were successful; for the First Arts Examination, 22, of whom 11 passed; and for the Entrance Examination 97, of whom 55 passed.

442. *Punjab University College.*—The Punjab University College accounts are made up for the calendar year. At the end of the year 1878, the endowment amounted to Rs. 3,55,300. During that year the income amounted to Rs. 52,796, or, including the balance in hand of Rs. 6,735 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 59,531. The expenditure was Rs. 56,495.

The results of the Punjab University examinations were given in last year's Report, and need not be noticed here again.

No examination of Hakíms and Baids appears to have been held during the year.

443. The Oriental College and School is supported by the funds of the Punjab University College, and is under the superintendence of Dr. Leitner. Instruction is given in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, and the usual branches of education are taught through the medium of Urdu and Persian.

444. The technical work of a Munshi is taught to the students of Persian, and there are professional classes in Law, Engineering and Medicine, the latter in connection with the Medical School. Thirty-nine candidates appeared at the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College, of whom 3 passed in English and 21 in the Vernacular; 2 out of 5 candidates were successful in the Proficiency in Arts Examination, 1 having passed in English and 1 in the Vernacular. Fifty-three students were successful in the examination in Oriental languages; 2 in the higher, 5 in the middle and 7 in the lower examination in Arabic; 2 in the higher, 5 in the middle and 3 in the lower, in Sanskrit; and 2 in the higher, 8 in the middle, and 19 in the lower, in Persian.

445. *Government College.*—There were 88 students on the rolls of the Lahore College at the close of the year against 116 in the previous year. The average daily attendance was 84.

One candidate was sent up for the M. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, who passed in the 2nd Division; and 6 candidates went up for the B. A. Examination, of whom 2 passed, 1 in the 1st and 1 in the 2nd Division. For the First Arts Examination 21 candidates appeared, 10 of whom were successful—3 having passed in the 1st, 6 in the 2nd, and 1 in the 3rd Division.

The result of the Punjab University Examinations as far as the Lahore College is concerned is shown on page 165, paragraph 435 of last Administration Report.

446. Fifty-nine students left the College during the year; of these 11 obtained Government employment on salaries varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60, and of the average value of Rs. 37 per mensem 10 are studying Law, 3 are studying Medicine, 2 have joined the Oriental College, 2 are in private employ, 1 is a Pleader, 8 are Mukhtárs, 1 is a candidate for a Munsiff-ship, 1 is a shopkeeper, 2 are apprentices in Government offices; 1 is preparing for the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College, 5 are unemployed, 1 is dead, and particulars as to 8 are not known. Two students were expelled for using unfair means at the First Arts Examination of the Calcutta University.

447. *Government Schools of the Higher Class.*—There were at the close of the year 9 Government Schools of the higher class, *viz.*, the Upper Departments of District Schools at Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Hoshiárpur, Gujrát, Jhang, Mooltan and Gurdáspur, Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and the High Vernacular School at Ludhiána. The Gurgaon High Vernacular School has ceased to exist and 2 new Anglo-Vernacular Schools have been opened at Mooltan and Gurdáspur.

448. From the Delhi School 11 candidates went up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and 8 passed, 1 in the 1st Division, 6 in the 2nd, and 1 in the 3rd; from the Hoshiárpur School 4 went up, of whom 1 passed in the 2nd and 1 in the 3rd Division; from the Amritsar School there were 12 candidates, of whom 10 passed, 1 in the 1st, 8 in the 2nd, and 1 in the 3rd Division; from the Lahore School 12 candidates appeared, of whom 6 passed in the 1st Division, 3 in the 2nd, and 2 in the 3rd; and from the Gujrát School 1 candidate was successful out of the 3 who presented themselves.

449. At the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College, 22 out of 26 passed from the Delhi School; from the Hoshiárpur

School there were 9 candidates, all of whom passed; from the Amritsar School 7 candidates appeared, who all passed; from the Lahore School 22 passed out of 26 candidates; and from the Gujrát School 5 candidates appeared, who were all successful. There were also from the Ludhiána High Vernacular School 28 candidates for the examination in the vernacular, of whom 20 passed.

450. *Government Schools of the Middle Class.*—These are of two classes—(1) District schools under the management of the Educational Department, and (2) Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools of the Middle Class under the management of Deputy Commissioners.

451. The average daily attendance at the former, which are 26 in number, including the Middle Department of the Ludhiána High Vernacular School, was 3,500. The Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi, which is supported from the endowment of the late Nawáb Fazal Áli Khan, and contained 134 boys, is also treated as a school of this class.

The number of successful candidates from District Schools for the Middle School Examination was 284, including 8 from the middle department of the Ludhiána High Vernacular School and 7 from the Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi.

452. The number of Government Schools, Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular, under the management of Deputy Commissioners, at the close of the year, was 147 against 149 in the previous year. The number of scholars on the rolls was 18,639 against 20,437 at the close of the previous year; and the average attendance was 15,386 against 16,801.

453. There were 836 candidates for the Middle School Examination from Government Schools under Deputy Commissioners, of whom 51 passed in the Anglo-Vernacular and 498 in the Vernacular.

454. *The Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar.*—The Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar, near Kasauli, contained 407 children, of whom 225 were boys, and 182 girls.

During the year 58 boys and 23 girls left the institution. Of the former 9 were sent to situations, 10 enlisted, 23 went to England, 12 were removed by friends, 1 entered the Roorkee College, 1 the Dehri Training School, and 1 died. Of the latter 3 were married, 3 entered service, 7 went to England, 8 were removed by friends and 2 died.

The progress of the institution continues to be satisfactory.

455. *Government Schools of the Lower Class.*—At the close of the year there were 1,217 Government Schools of the Lower Class, containing 54,551 pupils; the average attendance was 43,529. Amongst these are included all Primary Schools under Deputy Commissioners and the lower departments of the Anglo-Arabic School at Delhi, of the Ludhiána High Vernacular School, and the Abbott-abad and Ferozepore District Schools.

The number of Primary Schools has decreased from 1,222 to 1,210, and the number of pupils from 58,435 to 54,065; 7,344 pupils passed the Lower School Examination against 9,105 in the previous year, and 2,070 the Primary School Examination against 1,940 in the preceding year.

456. *Schools for children of European descent.*—There are 14 Aided Schools in the Province maintained especially for children of European descent, including the European Training School at Delhi, under the head of Normal Schools. They contained at the close of the year 256 pupils, being 33 more than at the end of the previous year. It will be seen that there has been an increase of 2 in this class of schools over the number in existence last year, which is due to the fact that the Murree School and Christ Church School at Simla are this year included in the returns.

457. The Roman Catholic Orphanage at Simla contained 154 girls, 3 less than last year. This is a school recognized by the Military Department as one to which the orphan children of soldiers may be sent.

The Roman Catholic Orphanage at Murree is a similar institution to the one above noticed, and has obtained a grant-in-aid for the first time this year. At the close of the year it contained 36 pupils.

458. The Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree contains the children of soldiers only. It is a boarding school supported by the proceeds of endowments, subscriptions, fees paid by sergeants and soldiers drawing Rs. 60 per month and upwards, and a Government grant-in aid. The school contained at the close of the year 143 children, 81 boys and 62 girls.

459. The Bishop Cotton School and the Auckland House Girls' School—both at Simla—provide education for the higher class of European children who attend schools in India. The former contained 124 students—7 more than at the close of the preceding year. It sent up 15 candidates for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University

Examination, of whom 8 passed, and 1 for the First Arts Examination, who was successful. The Auckland House Girls' School contained 41 pupils, being 5 more than in the preceding year.

460. The Mayo Industrial School, also at Simla, is a mixed institution containing boys and girls, but is not intended to admit boys in future. There were 31 children on the rolls, *viz.*, 3 boys and 28 girls. The industrial side of the institution is very carefully attended and almost all the housework is done by the pupils and very little by servants. It is conducted on very economical principles, and the education, though of an elementary character, is said to be thorough.

461. The European Schools in Lahore are :—

(1.)—The High School, containing 52 boys, being the same number as last year.

(2.)—The Anárkali Girls' School, containing 15 girls,—a decrease of 7.

(3.)—The St. James's Orphanage, comprising a male and female school. It contains 35 boys and 30 girls, being a decrease of 12. This institution is intended for the children of very poor parents.

(4.)—The Naulakha and Donald Town Girls' School, generally known as the Railway School, contained 34 pupils against 25 in the preceding year.

462. The Gujránwálá Girls' School gives a fair elementary education to the children of the poorer clerks and Christian residents in the station. It contained 14 pupils, being a decrease of 1 since last year.

463. *Aided Schools for Natives.*—There are 9 schools of the higher class: 1 at Delhi, maintained by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 1 at Ludhiána, 1 at Jallandar, 1 at Lahore, 1 at Gujránwála and 1 at Ráwalpindi, supported by the American Presbyterian Mission; 1 at Amritsar and 1 at Peshawar, maintained by the Scotch Mission. They contained at the close of the year 2,799 pupils, with an average attendance of 2,122 against 2,273 pupils with an average attendance of 1,692 pupils. From these schools 45 candidates went up for the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 14 passed, 2 in the 1st Division, 8 in the 2nd, and 4 in the 3rd. These schools also sent up 38 pupils for the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University College, of whom 34 passed.

464. *Aided Schools of the Middle Class.*—There are 34 Aided Schools of the middle class for natives. Of these 18 are Anglo-Vernacular Mission Schools, 7 are branches of District Schools and 3 Anglo-Vernacular Schools under Deputy Commissioners. One is a Regimental School, 3 are under Cantonment Magistrates, and 1 is under a Native Committee, who act in concert with the Inspector. The number of schools is the same as last year, but the number on the rolls has fallen from 5,036 to 4,130. The average attendance was 3,274, and the fees amounted to Rs. 9,363.

There were 22 successful candidates for the Middle School Examination from Aided Schools under Government Officers and 113 from Mission Schools. In the previous year there were 4 successful candidates from the schools under Deputy Commissioners and 70 from the Mission Schools.

465. *Aided Schools of the Lower Class.*—There were 175 Aided Schools of the lower class. They include the lower departments and branches of the majority of District Schools, branches of Mission Schools, 36 Primary Mission Schools, and a few others.

The number of boys on the rolls of the lower departments and branches of District Schools was 6,589, with an average attendance of 5,280 against 6,799, with an average attendance of 5,795 in the previous year.

The number of boys in the branches of Mission Schools was 3,582 against 3,443 at the close of 1877-78.

466. *Female Schools.*—There were 105 Government Female Schools, containing 2,681 pupils, with an average attendance of 2,245 against 122 schools containing 3,147 pupils, with an average attendance of 2,498 in 1877-78. There were 232 Aided Female Schools for natives, being an increase of 3 schools, whilst the number of girls has fallen from 7,022 to 6,854. The Aided Schools comprise 62 Mission Schools besides 30 (1 of which is for Native Christians) under Indian Female Normal School and Instruction Society, 3 sets of Zanána classes, 2 at Delhi and 1 at Karnál, 29 schools under Deputy Commissioners, 42 under Bedi Khem Singh, and 60 under Native Committees, or committees consisting principally of natives.

467. *Normal Schools.*—There were at the close of the year 3 Normal schools at Delhi, Lahore and Ráwalpindi. They contained 273 scholars, of whom 48 were pupils belonging to the Model School attached to the

Delhi Normal School. The number of men actually in training for teacherships was therefore 225. Fifty-nine students were successful in the Normal School Examination against 78 in the previous year.

There are 6 Aided Normal Schools—1 for men and 5 for females including the European Training School for the Zanána Mission in Delhi. The rest are in the Lahore Circle.

The Female Normal Schools contained 245 pupils, with an average attendance of 186.

The Male Normal School is maintained at Amritsar by the Christian Vernacular Education Society. It contained 32 students and had an average attendance of 28.

468. *Mayo School of Industrial Art.*—This School contained at the close of the year 58 pupils, being 11 more than in the previous year. Of these 37 were Hindus, 19 were Muhammadans, and 2 were Christians. The progress of the School has been satisfactory. Rupees 1,781-13-0 were expended for scholarships which were derived from the following sources :—

	Rs. A. P.	
Provincial Services ...	1,421 12 0	
District Fund ..	186 10 0	
Municipal Fund ...	173 7 0	
		1,781 13 0

469. *Indigenous Schools.*—According to the returns received from District Officers, there were at the close of the year 4,662 indigenous schools, containing 53,027 boys, being a decrease of 719 schools and 8,891 pupils; 31,991 boys are returned as learning Arabic—that is, in most cases probably merely portions of the *Kurán* by rote; and of those returned as learning Arabic about three-fourths are in the Ráwalpindi Circle, 493 are shown as learning English, 2,612 Urdu, 3,187 Hindi (Nagri), 6,770 Banyá's accounts, 7,567 Persian, and 1,336 Sanskrit.

470. *The Kasur Industrial School of Art* may be noticed under this head, as it is supported entirely out of District and Municipal Funds, aided to some slight extent by voluntary contributions and the sale of articles manufactured by the pupils. It has been in existence now for about three years, and contains a large number of boys, who, in addition to elementary instruction in reading and writing, are trained by skilled workmen in some useful trade. The school is in a prosperous condition, and the carpets and cloths turned out of it are of very good quality.

471. *Lahore Medical School.*—The nature and constitution of the School have been described fully in former Reports, and there is therefore no necessity to go into the subject again here.

The superior class comprises students from the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, who are instructed through the medium of the English language during a course extending over a period of five years, and on passing the prescribed examination at the end of that term are entitled to the degree of Licentiate in Medicine. Most of the passed students enter Government employ as Assistant Surgeons.

472. The following table shows the result of the past year's training in this class and the different description of students who attend the School:—

	North-Western Provinces Students.			Punjab Students.					Grand Total.
	Government.	Free.	Total.	Government.	Free.	Local.	University.	Total.	
Present, 1st April 1878 ...	18	5	23	22	3	6	1	32	55
Entered during year ...	9	7	16	4	2	2	1	9	25
	27	12	39	26	5	8	2	41	80
Passed out, left or died ...	4	5	9	13	1	2	2	18	27
Remaining 1st April 1879 ...	23	7	30	13	4	6	...	23	53

At the final examination in the Senior Class 12 students presented themselves, 10 Punjab Government students, all of whom passed, and 2 North-Western Provinces Government students, of whom 1 passed and the other failed. The 10 Punjab Government students who passed all entered Government employ as Assistant Surgeons. The result of this year's examination is peculiarly satisfactory, and testifies to the high degree of efficiency that the School has attained. Notwithstanding the fact that two of the Examiners were Professors of the Grant School of Medicine at Bombay, and consequently well able to decide upon the relative merit of medical students of this class, 11 students out of 12, who presented themselves, passed as against 4 in 1877-78 and 4 in 1876-77.

The total number of Assistant Surgeons who have obtained their degree in this School up to date is now 76.

473. It is worthy of note that latterly the number of students from the North-Western Provinces has steadily increased, while those from the Punjab have rather diminished. This feature is due to the fact that the requirements of this Province have now been nearly fully met.

474. The Lower Department consists of: (1) students selected by Government, who, after employment for one year in regimental hospitals, are sent to the School to complete their medical education, and on passing out are generally employed as Hospital Assistants or Native Doctors; (2), Local Fund students; and (3), relatives of Hakíms and Baids who receive scholarships from Government with a view to enable them to acquire some insight into European Medical Science before returning to practice in their own villages. A few students from Missions also attend. The medium of instruction is the Urdu language, and the course extends over a period of three years.

475. The following table shows the result of the examinations and the attendance during the year:—

	Government Medical Pupils.	Government Hakims.	Local Students.	Mission Students.	Total.
Present, 1st April 1878...	72	9	16	2	99
Entered during year ...	25	11	12	2	50
	97	20	28	4	149
Passed out, dismissed, died or left ...	31	9	8	...	48
Remaining, 1st April 1879	66	11	20	4	101

Sixteen students passed out, and 14 obtained employment as Hospital Assistants, while 31 were dismissed for misconduct or idleness. The proportion of dismissals is very large, and seems to indicate that the system of selecting the pupils in the first instance at present followed is not altogether satisfactory. Up to the present date, 279 students have passed out of this class, most of whom have obtained Government employment.

476. In addition to the regular classes, 2 other schools were kept open during the year. The first of these is known as the practising Hakím class, and is attended by 17 hakíms, who were in practice before 1872, but still are anxious to study European medicine to some extent. The class is well attended, and out of 4 students, who went up in April for the degree of Zabdat-ul-Hukma, 3 passed the professional examination, though 2 failed in the Arabic portion of the test.

477. The second of these classes is maintained for the instruction of dhais or practising native midwives, and was attended by 18 students this year as against 17 in 1877-78. The women are instructed in midwifery and children's diseases, and their services are held in high demand throughout the native population. Excellent results have already been obtained from the instruction given in these classes, and it is hoped that in succeeding years, when the knowledge of their existence is more widely diffused, the influence for good, which they exercise upon native practitioners, will extend through a still larger circle.

478. The total income of the year was Rs. 74,106-14-2, of which amount Government contributed Rs. 65,196-2-0, and Rs. 8,910-12-2 were raised from Local Funds and other sources. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 69,799-0-11, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 4,317-13-2.

479. LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.—During the year there were published in the Province 1 English and 27 Vernacular newspapers.

480. The English were—

The Civil and Military Gazette (daily), published at Lahore with a bulletin issued at Simla.

Five Commercial Advertisers were also published at Simla.

481. The following is a list of the Vernacular newspapers :—

Name of Paper.	Where published.	Language.	Weekly or otherwise.
Ashraf-ul-Akhbar ...	Delhi.	Urdu.	Tri-monthly.
Akmal-ul-Akhbar ...	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly.
Khair-Khowah-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Khair-Khowah-i-Alam ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Saiad-ul-Akhbar ...	Ditto	Urdu-Hindi.	Tri-monthly.
Mehr-i-Darakhshán ...	Ditto	Urdu.	Ditto.
Mufid-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly.
Nizam-ul-Akhbar ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Safir-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly.
Lytton Gazette ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Nasrat-ul-Akhbar ...	Ditto	Ditto	Tri-monthly.
Nasrat-ul-Islám ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Urdu-Akhbár ...	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly.
Nur-Afshan ...	Ludhiána.	Ditto	Ditto.
Vakil-i-Hindustan ...	Amritsar.	Ditto	Ditto.
Safir-i-Hindustan ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Rafa-i-Am ...	Siálkot.	Ditto	Bi-monthly.
Anjuman-i-Punjab ...	Lahore.	Ditto	Weekly.
Aftáb-i-Punjab ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Koh-i-Nur ...	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-weekly.
Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Punjabi-Akhbar ...	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly.
Mitra Bilas ...	Ditto	Hindi.	Ditto.
Akhbar-i-Am ...	Ditto	Urdu.	Ditto.
Nasir-ul-Iman ...	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly.
Shafa-us-Sadur ...	Ditto	Arabic.	Bi-monthly.
Khair-Khowah-i-Punjab ...	Ditto	Urdu.	Ditto.

Besides the above the following were published in foreign territory :—

Tohafa-i-Kashmír, Jammu, weekly.
Patiála Akhbar, Patiála do.
Sadik-ul-Akhbar, Baháwalpur do.

482. *Periodicals.*—There were also 5 English periodicals published in the Province. These were :—

1. The Punjab Record.
2. The Indian Christian Intelligencer.
3. Journal of the United Service Institution.
4. The Christian Telephone.
5. Indian Society.

483. The total number of books registered in the Punjab during the calendar year 1878, under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867, was 915 against 815 of the previous year. Of these 44 were in English, 669 in the Vernacular languages of the Province, 126 in Oriental classical languages, and 74 in more than one language; 405 were original

works, and the remainder translations and republications. Of the works in English 14 were on law, 14 on sciences, 7 on medicine, and the remainder on various subjects. The most noteworthy is:—

"Stupa of Bharat," by Major-General Cunningham. It contains an account of a great stupa discovered by the author in 1873.

484. The following table shows the classification of the vernacular books according to subject and language:—

SUBJECT.	Urdu.	Hindi.	Punjabi.	Pashtu.	Sindhi.	Total.
Biography ...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Drama ...	6	1	...	...	...	7
Fiction ...	4	6	...	...	...	10
History ...	20	...	...	...	...	20
Language ...	25	9	...	...	...	34
Law ...	79	...	...	...	...	79
Medicine ...	41	2	3	...	...	46
Miscellaneous ...	45	3	3	1	...	52
Philosophy (Mental) ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Poetry ...	29	25	70	3	...	127
Politics ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Religion ...	155	19	62	15	2	253
Science (Mathematical) ...	26	4	2	...	...	32
Do. (Natural and others) ...	5	...	...	...	...	5
TOTAL ..	437	70	141	19	2	669

Of the above the following are noteworthy:—

Drama.—"Randhir and Prem Moheni Natak," by Lála Sriniwas Dás, Honorary Magistrate of Delhi.

History.—Lethbridge's "Easy Introduction to the History of India."

"History of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi," by Bulaki Dás.

Language.—"Laghu Vyakaran," Part II., a treatise on Sanskrit Grammar in Hindi, by Babu Novin Chandra Ray.

"Heqayát-i-Lukmán," by Munshi Chhutti Lal, of the Patiála College, is a translation into idiomatic Urdu with morals in verse of James's Æsop's Fables.

"Arumghavi Delhi" (a Delhi curiosity) is the title of a voluminous Dictionary of the Urdu language, illustrated with copious examples from the writings of celebrated authors and poets, by Syad Ahmad, one of the Assistants of Dr. Fallon.

Law.—Commentary on Act XV. of 1877, by Maya Dáss, Revenue Agent.

Medicine.—A new medical journal called the *Hafii Sehat* (Guardian of Health) was started during the year. It is conducted by Hákim Gulám Nabi, a native physician, and Háfiz Fakhar-ud-dín, and the articles which appear in this journal treat generally of the laws of hygiene and of general diseases.

Translation of an Arabic Medical Dictionary styled the "Bahr-ul-Jawahir," by Dr. Chetan Shah, Rai Baháדur, and Dr. Shib Ditta Mall; and Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahádur, has presented to the Punjab University College his translation of Huxley's "Elementary Lessons on Physiology."

Philosophy.—"Tark Sangraha," the First Book of Logic in Punjabi, written by Pandit Bhandat, of the Oriental College, Lahore.

Science (Mathematical).—"Chida Mashki Sowálát" (Translation of Barnard Smith's Exercises in Arithmetic), by Lála Amolak Rám, Headmaster of the District School, Gurdáspur.

"Resala-i-Masahat" (an elementary treatise on Mensuration and Land-surveying), by Munshi Kura Mall, Drawng Master, Gujrát School.

485. ARTS AND SCIENCES.—*Lahore Central Museum.*—Of the additions made to the collections in the Museum during the year under report, the most noteworthy were a collection of specimens of wood for the Forest Museum, a few silver and copper coins of various eras, and some specimens of fossils and minerals.

Dr. G. W. Leitner has again lent for exhibition in the Museum the interesting collection of photographs and objects illustrating the arts, costumes and domestic life of Iceland, which he withdrew last year. The articles in the Art and Manufacture Department of the Museum have been arranged, classified and labelled in English and vernacular, as far as possible; and that the institution is yearly increasing in popularity may be seen from the following figures :—

Years.	No. of Visitors.
1873-74	... 62,654
1874-75	... 51,316
1875-76	... 90,006
1876-77	... 129,892
1877-78	... 161,216
1878-79	... 164,922

486. The work of moulding, casting and photographing the Budhist sculptures in the Museum has been continued with success by the pupils of the School of Art, who are reported to have made good progress in the art of photography, and are now able to enlarge and reduce negatives, maps, &c., and can also print well. It has been decided to offer the photographs and casts of the sculptures and other antiques for sale to the public.

487. The expenditure incurred on the Museum during the year was Rs. 2,990-11-5, exclusive of the salary of the Curator, as against Rs. 2,095 in 1877-8.

488. *Government Book Depôt.*—At the beginning of the year 1878-79 the assets of the Book Depôt and Educational Press amounted to Rs. 1,54,124-1-3, or, excluding the value of books received for sale from the Secretariat, to Rs. 1,19,813-1-7; and the liabilities, after allowing for the cost of the registration of books and translation for the Vernacular Gazette, to Rs. 25,252-8-7. In the assets are included cash in hand, Rs. 410-10-5; outstandings, Rs. 12,255-3-7; stock purchased by the Depôt, Rs. 85,591-12-10, besides books received for sale from the Secretariat and valued at Rs. 34,311-9-8; tools and plant, printing paper, printed forms, &c., Rs. 21,555-6-9. The liabilities include sums due by the Depôt, and the amount by which receipts from Government in past years exceed the money paid in to the Treasury on account of the sales that have been effected. These liabilities are in course of reduction. The liabilities incurred during the year, including an advance from Government of Rs. 46,184-8-8, and other items, amounted to Rs. 58,049-8-5.

489. From this should be deducted Rs. 3,000 on account of paper for the Vernacular Gazette, Rs. 2,100 the approximate cost of translating matter for the same, and Rs. 1,200 allowed by Government for the registration of books under Act XXV. of 1867, or Rs. 6,300 in all, thus reducing the liabilities incurred during the year to Rs. 51,749-8-5.

490. The payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 62,232-2-2 (exclusive of the sum of Rs. 1,139-9-7 realized and paid in to the Treasury on account of books received from the Secretariat), and exceeded the liabilities incurred by Rs. 10,482-9-9, so that the liabilities still existing at the end of the year were thus reduced to Rs. 14,769-14-10. The assets at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,455-5-0, or, excluding the value of the books received from the Secretariat, to Rs. 1,18,106-14-2, or Rs. 1,706-3-5 less than at the beginning of the year. Deducting this

latter sum from Rs. 10,482-9-9, the amount by which the liabilities have been reduced during the year, we obtain Rs. 8,776-6-4, which represents approximately the profit of the Depôt.

491. The value of official books received during the year, of which the cost had been paid from the Imperial Revenue, was Rs. 3,763-8-0. Of these, books of the value of Rs. 404-8-0 have been supplied on H. M.'s Service, and books worth Rs. 120-12-0 have been sold to the public. On account of the latter Rs. 37-5-9 were paid into the Treasury to the credit of the Imperial Revenue.

The value of old and obsolete official books, as also that of spare copies of books received from different Government offices sold during the year was Rs. 106-10-0; and the amount paid in to the Treasury was Rs. 105-8-9.

492. The following are the names of new books issued from the Educational Press or published for the Department during the year:—

1.—English Reader, No. I, by Professor Dick.

2.—Urdu ki tisri kitáb of the Tálim-ul-mubtadi series, edited by Major W. R. M. Holroyd.

3.—Urdu translation of the Civil Pension Code.

4.—Urdu translation of the Jail Manual.

5.—Urdu translation of the Cavalry Drill Regulations.

6.—Maháujni ki kitáb. Part I.

7.—Mahájni ki kitáb, Part II.

8.—Vernacular map of India, copied from that published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

A large number of reprints of books, chiefly of the educational class, were issued during the year, which call for no special remark here.

493. The aggregate value, calculated on the retail selling price, which is subject to discount at the rate of 20 per cent. of books delivered by the Educational Press to the Depôt, was Rs. 33,093-4-9, and the value of work done by the Press for the offices of Secretaries to Government, Punjab, the Financial Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction, and other persons was Rs. 6,888-3-5.

494. The translating staff of the Book Depôt have translated 2,070 pages of original matter during the year, of which a little more than one-

ninth belonged to educational books. Besides translating matter for the *Urdu Gazette*, which is increasing in size, and for educational books, they revised translations of Blanford's Physical Geography and the Civil Pension Code, and prepared several other works for the Press.

495. The following books were in course of preparation or actually in Press at the close of the year :—

1.—English edition of the Third Reader of the Indian Vernacular Series (published).

2.—Fourth Reader of the Indian Vernacular Series. (In Press).

3.—English edition of the Indian Vernacular Series. (In Press.)

4.—Urdu translation of Primer on Chemistry. (Complete.)

5.—Urdu translation of Primer on Astronomy. (Complete.)

6.—Revised Edition of the translation of Primer on Physics.

7.—English Reader No. II.

8.—English Primer. (A portion published.)

9.—Translation of the History of the Imperial Assemblage.

496. The statement given below shows the value of English and vernacular books brought on stock and issued during the year :—

BOOKS.	In stock at the close of 1877-78.			Brought on stock during the year.			Total.			Issued during the year.			Balance at the close of the year.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
English ...	81,546	8	8	9,147	7	0	90,693	15	8	16,644	12	0	74,049	3	8
Vernacular ...	38,356	13	10	47,218	0	1	85,574	13	11	42,885	6	4	42,689	7	7
Total ...	1,19,903	6	6	56,365	7	1	1,76,268	13	7	59,530	2	4	1,16,738	11	3

APPENDICES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 1.—Area Cultivated and Uncultivated

District.		Total Area in Square Miles.			
		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.
Delhi	...	821	225	212	1,258
Gurgaon	...	1,552	133	253	1,938
Karnál	...	1,062	892	443	2,396
Hissar	...	1,815	1,457	268	3,540
Rohtak	...	1,415	257	139	1,811
Sirsa	...	1,485	1,334	297	3,116
Umballa	...	1,487	492	591	2,570
Ludhiána	...	1,119	144	112	1,375
Simla	...	15	3	...	18
Jullundur	...	1,036	141	145	1,322
Hoshiárpur	...	1,224	143	813	2,180
Kángra	...	957	383	7,049	8,389
Amritsar	...	1,198	163	212	1,573
Gurdáspur	...	1,338	139	345	1,823
Siálkot	...	1,344	284	330	1,958
Lahore	...	1,821	1,268	559	3,648
Gujránwála	...	956	1,090	541	2,587
Ferozepore	...	2,100	432	212	2,744
Ráwalpindi	...	1,517	379	4,322	6,218
Jhelum	...	1,333	331	2,246	3,910
Gujrát	...	1,154	505	314	1,973
Shahpur	...	820	3,096	775	4,691
Mooltan	...	1,249	4,247	384	5,880
Jhang	...	643	3,939	1,120	5,702
Montgomery	...	559	4,791	224	5,574
Muzaffargarh	...	621	1,587	928	3,136
Dera Ismail Khan	...	1,259	5,008	3,029	9,296
Dera Ghází Khan	...	1,575	1,743	1,059	4,377
Bannu	...	910	1,130	1,791	3,831
Peshâwar	...	1,414	470	620	2,504
Hazára	...	596	290	1,949	2,835
Kohát	...	261	210	2,367	2,838
Total	...	36,656	36,706	33,648	107,010

AND COMMUNICATIONS—1878-79.

Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres, the property of Government.	Communications. Mileage of—			
	Water (Navigable Rivers).	Metalled Roads.	Unmetalled Roads.	Railways.
...	72	116	293	12
...	15	45	741	48
527	73	60	535	...
...	...	42	509	...
...	...	54	490	...
...	20	3	491	...
24	72	191	468	42
...	...	127	217	36
1,715	...	...	262	...
...	80	86	373	49
...	60	16	607	...
33,179	74	...	1,482	...
4,341	41	76	288	61
...	109	66	595	...
2,457	30	18	747	...
236,536	104	107	688	97
154,527	84	51	1,078	43
...	128	80	710	...
520,180	96	97	1,123	...
472	127	28	882	...
52,975	72	55	650	...
797,786	112	...	1,077	...
1,214,485	261	51	907	130
2,308,480	180	...	954	...
664,813	210	...	1,007	82
307,537	162	12	524	...
806,791	120	31	1,538	...
212,949	235	...	1,565	...
...	72	...	797	...
...	67	55	550	...
...	...	...	676	...
7,017	...	...	242	...
7,326,791	2,676	1,467	23,156	600

No. 2.—Climate of the

Places where Observations are taken.		Rain-fall in Inches.				May.		
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.
Delhi	...	4·7	33·4	...	38·1	104·9	85·2	66·2
Gurgaon	...	2·8	25·3	...	28·1			
Karnál	...	10·4	15·3	0·9	26·6			
Hissar	...	4·1	16·3	...	20·4			
Rohtak	...	3·6	16·9	...	20·5			
Sirsa	...	7·5	15·1	0·9	23·5	107·4	85·2	66·2
Umballa	...	12·0	25·4	1·6	39·0			
Ludhiána	...	8·3	23·3	0·1	31·7	104·8	83·8	62·2
Simla	...	21·6	38·1	0.1	59·8			
Jullundur	...	8·8	34·0	...	42·8			
Hoshiárpur	...	10·9	37·1	0·1	48·1			
Dharmsala	...	27·7	112·1	1·6	141·4			
Amritsar	...	9·3	23·6	...	32·9			
Siálkot	...	7·7	22·4	0·3	30·4	100·0	81·8	62·1
Gurdáspur	...	10·3	10·8	...	21·1			
Lahore	...	4·4	12·8	0·2	17·4	103·8	83·4	62·9
Ferozepore	...	5·3	11·7	0·2	17·2			
Gujránwála	...	8·5	18 6	0·8	27·9			
Ráwalpindi	...	17·6	14·8	0·8	33·2	95·5	75·7	55·1
Jhelum	...	6·0	19·6	0·7	26·3			
Gujrát	...	8·0	20·9	1·2	30·1			
Shahpur	...	14·4	14·9	...	29·3			
Mooltan	...	1·4	8·5	0·4	10·3	110·9	89·3	66·2
Jhang	...	4·2	9·2	...	13·4			
Montgomery	...	3·8	13·9	...	17·7			
Muzaffargarh	...	1·2	8·9	...	10·1			
Dera Ismail Khan	...	5·9	10·4	...	16·3	104·5	84·4	60·7
Dera Gházi Khan	...	1·6	6·7	...	8·3			
Bannu	...	10·2	5·3	...	15·5			
Pesháwar	...	11·0	10·9	...	21·9	98·5	77·5	55·5
Kohát	...	7·8	16·0	2·6	26·4			
Abbott-abad	...	27·1	19·9	1·3	48·3			
Murree	...	26·59	35·55	1·17	63·31	79·1	61·6	46·8
Leh (Ladákh)	...	...	2·53	...	2·53	70·5	48·4	28·0

PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1878.

July.			December.			Prevailing Winds.		
Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
108·6	90·7	75·0	85·2	60·2	38·3	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
114·9	91·7	75·2	79·5	55·4	29·9	N.	W. & S. E.	N. W.
109·8	89·3	70·3	79·7	56·2	32·0	N. W.	S. E.	N. W
119·5	88·9	69·3	80·1	55·4	32·6	N. W.	S. E.	N. W.
117·5	89·7	68·0	79·7	55·9	29·8	N. W.	N. E.	N. W.
110·5	86·8	68·2	75·0	50·6	23·9	W.	S. E.	W.
113·9	95·1	75·2	93·9	55·8	30·0	N. E.	N. E.	N. E.
114·5	91·6	71·9	70·7	53·6	26·0	N. E.	N. E.	N. W.
112·5	89·4	71·4	74·6	50·6	25·7	N. W.	N. E.	N. E.
93·4 86·5	71·9 62·5	54·8 39·6	69·6 47·7	40·1 26·1	33·1 4·9	N. E. S. W.	N. E. S. W.	S. W. S. W.

No. 3.—Civil Divisions of British

Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab and its

Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.
Delhi ...	Delhi ...	3	1,258	615,843	Delhi, 160,553 ; Sonepat, 13,637.
	Gurgaon ...	5	1,938	689,653	Rewári, 25,190 ; Palwal, 13,553 ; Farukhnagar, 10,594 ; Firozpur, 10,530.
	Karnál ...	8	2,396	610,927	Pánipat, 24,500 ; Karnál, 24,015 ; Kaithal, 15,799.
Hissar ...	Hissar ...	5	3,540	484,681	Bhiwáni, 33,220 ; Hissar, 14,162 ; Hánsi, 12,210.
	Rohtak ...	4	1,811	536,959	Rohtak, 14,994 ; Jhajjar, 12,456.
	Sirsa ...	3	3,116	210,795	Sirsa, 12,807.
Umballa ...	Umballa ...	6	2,570	1,035,488	Umballa, 26,258 ; Jagádhri, 12,522 ; Shahabad, 11,660 ; Sadhaura, 11,167 ; Rúpar, 10,261.
	Ludhiána ...	3	1,375	583,245	Ludhiána, 36,955.
	Simla ...	3	18	33,995	*Nil.*
Jullundur ...	Jullundur ...	4	1,322	794,764	Jullundur, 50,924 ; Rahon, 12,914 ; Kartárpur, 11,053.
	Hoshiárpur ...	4	2,180	938,890	Hoshiárpur, 21,316 ; Urmar-*cum*-Tánda, 13,971.
	Kángra ...	5	8,369	743,882	*Nil.*
Amritsar ...	Amritsar ...	3	1,573	832,750	Amritsar, 142,381.
	Gurdáspur ...	5	1,822	906,126	Batála, 26,929.
	Siálkot ...	5	1,958	1,005,004	Siálkot, 32,989.
Lahore ...	Lahore ...	4	3,648	789,666	Lahore, 128,441 ; Kasur, 16,793.
	Gujránwála ...	3	2,587	550,576	Gujránwála, 20,362 ; Wazirabad, 15,346.
	Ferozepore ...	4	2,744	549,253	Ferozepore, 15,186.

TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1878-79.

Dependencies, constituted 1*st January* 1859.

Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of Villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE. Land.	REVENUE. Gross.	REMARKS.
						Rs.	Rs.	
808	17	19	24	12	1,158	8,76,934	13,20,120	
1,264	18	17	25	8	495	12,49,148	14,42,431	
922	14	21	40	15	619	5,97,247	7,92,269	
658	12	13	36	26	547	4,24,157	5,25,398	
507	9	21	20	7	464	8,01,763	9,83,742	
659	8	8	40	15	317	1,77,155	2,31,938	
2,310	22	18	28	10	1,150	7,70,374	11,81,386	
880	16	13	54	13	552	7,88,182	10,49,704	
270	7	8	12	2	184	13,588	1,53,702	
1,272	17	12	24	5	510	12,07,661	17,13,817	
2,182	19	16	48	12	506	12,37,189	15,85,878	
665	17	17	34	10	416	6,12,555	9,02,320	
1,074	18	17	30	12	922	7,77,090	12,61,367	
2,355	18	19	21	8	593	10,22,340	13,53,838	
2,522	21	17	25	13	544	10,98,159	14,16,096	
1,512	19	25	26	13	1,363	5,23,457	10,73,856	
1,217	17	16	32	13	510	4,88,394	6,71,514	
1,319	20	17	44	16	563	5,06,413	7,46,233	

No. 3.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH

NAMES OF COMMISSIONER-SHIPS.	Names of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population according to Census of 1868.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants or more.
Ráwalpindi ...	Ráwalpindi ...	7	6,218	711,256	Ráwalpindi, 20,802.
	Jhelum ...	4	3,910	500,988	Pind Dádan Khan, 15,397.
	Gujrát ...	3	1,973	616,347	Gujrát, 17,401 ; Jalálpur, 14,014.
	Shahpur ...	3	4,691	368,796	Bhera, 14,710.
Mooltan ...	Mooltan ...	5	5,880	471,563	Mooltan, 50,878.
	Jhang ...	3	5,702	348,027	Maghiána-*cum*-Jhang, 22,227 ; Chiniot, 11,999.
	Montgomery ...	4	5,574	359,437	*Nil.*
	Muzaffargarh ...	3	3,136	295,547	*Nil.*
Deraját ...	D. I. Khan ...	5	9,296	394,864	Dera Ismail Khan, 19,954.
	D. G. Khan ...	4	4,377	308,840	Dera Ghází Khan, 19,133.
	Bannu ...	4	3,831	287,547	*Nil.*
Peshāwar ...	Peshāwar ...	6	2,504	523,152	Peshāwar, 58,430.
	Hazára ...	3	2,835	367,218	*Nil.*
	Kohát ...	2	2,838	145,419	Kohát, 11,043.
	TOTAL ...	128	107,010	17,611,498	

TERRITORY (PUNJAB) 1878-79.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distances, in miles, of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.	REVENUE. Land.	REVENUE. Gross.	REMARKS.
						Rs.	Rs.	The column of Gross Revenue is exclusive of Canal Collections by the Irrigation Department, which amounted during 1878-79 to Rs. 22,15,028.
1,668	22	19	36	17	1,017	6,84,727	9,85,839	
976	15	13	35	16	532	5,77,615	7,48,059	
1,428	12	9	28	5	393	5,82,493	7,49,685	
667	10	8	54	19	473	3,79,414	5,48,349	
1,212	14	15	44	25	852	5,25,125	8,91,260	
791	9	7	37	18	507	2,79,117	4,93,888	
2,279	10	10	40	15	496	2,95,208	6,85,831	
722	13	12	45	19	379	4,92,724	6,65,789	
839	22	20	50	15	603	3,02,342	5,90,382	
672	18	20	30	8	507	3,06,096	4,74,276	
488	10	9	52	29	459	3,95,048	4,98,962	
654	18	25	38	9	1,101	6,43,160	6,79,922	
886	11	10	65	16	507	2,38,339	2,99,860	
343	10	10	70	20	481	86,959	1,25,796	
36,021	483	472	65	12	19,780	1,89,69,173	2,70,43,507	

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

Districts.	Inhabited Houses (according to latest information contained in Revenue Report for 1878-79).			Popu	
	No. of Masonry Dwellings.	No. of all other kinds.	Total.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.
Delhi ...	59,666	111,678	171,334	192,007	174,818
Gurgaon ...	22,776	133,648	156.424	205,196	195,020
Karnál ...	43,839	81,482	125,321	188,257	166,988
Hissar ...	16,960	90,091	107,051	153,787	125,529
Rohtak ...	25,913	111,635	137,548	164,594	140,913
Sirsa ...	1,362	41,769	43,131	67,525	52,504
Umballa ...	29.830	213,472	243,302	331,046	281,163
Ludhiána ...	13,744	138,190	151,934	183,698	154.756
Simla ...	7,830	50	7,880	16,025	7,773
Jullundur ...	25,884	216,948	242,832	252,082	213,071
Hoshiárpur ...	17,030	192,139	209,169	284,567	253,406
Kángra ...	442	146,992	147,434	225,067	214,651
Amritsar ...	49,518	204,018	253,536	272,889	220,650
Gurdáspur ...	9.391	143,375	152,766	290,741	238,074
Siálkot ...	11,240	186,245	197,485	311,637	267,142
Lahore ...	56,797	144,739	201,536	260,892	206,405
Gujránwála ...	26,624	131,646	158,270	181,572	144,629
Ferozepore ...	7,335	112,383	119,718	170,785	136,432
Ráwalpindi ...	4,000	71,572	75,579	212,002	184,801
Jhelum ...	2,647	110,363	113,010	141,811	135,246
Gujrát ...	14,588	141,607	156,195	187,184	163,149
Shahpur ...	12,787	70,762	86,549	111,329	100,347
Mooltan ...	18,255	93,539	111,794	157,275	129,875
Jhang ...	2,828	72,158	74,986	110,046	90,211
Montgomery ...	7,255	65,021	72,276	116,666	91,306
Muzaffargarh ...	5,578	59,557	65,135	93,459	81,568
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,141	82,959	85,100	124,782	112,272
Dera Gházi Khan ...	4,255	57,884	62,139	99,554	85,554
Bannu ...	10	60,627	60.637	85,834	77,739
Peshάwar ...	4,848	116,608	121,456	166,090	143,779
Hazára ...	96	28,543	28,639	96,162	92,567
Kohát ...	300	75,000	75,300	45,299	39,012
Total ...	505,769	3,509,707	4,015,476	5,499,860	4,721,350

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.

LATION.						CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION.		
		Children under 12 years.				*Christians.*		
Youths.	Young Women.	Males.	Females.	Total.	No. per Square Mile of area recorded at time of census.	Europeans.	East Indian and other mixed Classes.	Natives.
27,382	17,543	110,630	93,463	615,843	496	651	140	1,475
28,706	17,052	132,636	111,043	689,653	348	18	...	1
29,294	18,961	113,212	94,215	610,927	264	223	6	26
20,007	13,531	93,053	78,774	484,681	137	51	62	9
28,355	20,924	99,440	82,733	536,959	295	29	9	10
8,398	5,417	41,129	35,822	210,795	68	12	33	...
45,245	26,080	191,639	160,315	1,035,488	394	1,195	111	80
26,935	17,820	108,709	91,327	583,245	429	81	34	127
1,447	936	4,147	3,667	33,995	1,888	2,312	283	87
35,998	21,274	148,609	123,730	794,764	596	631	14	101
38,759	24,213	181,067	156,878	938,890	450	40	18	4
37,940	21,236	130,564	114,424	743,882	87	248	3	26
31,028	15,418	161,157	131,608	832,750	535	358	37	129
31,218	16,112	179,288	150,693	906,126	496	109	...	10
33,508	18,784	201,014	172,919	1,005,004	510	1,535	62	214
28,012	16,519	149,431	128,407	789,666	218	2,292	598	98
24,982	15,465	90,742	84,186	550,576	207	19	25	57
23,756	15,255	108,948	94,077	549,253	204	900	10	24
27,938	17,994	144,346	124,175	711,256	114	2,072	64	61
19,591	12,477	103,288	88,575	500,988	128	42	16	3
20,367	14,823	124,368	106,456	616,347	324	25	21	3
13,028	9,423	71,466	63,203	368,796	78	14	1	1
14,519	7,705	89,609	72,580	471,563	80	910	252	72
12,598	6,532	70,980	57,660	348,027	61	13	5	...
11,319	6,770	72,031	61,345	359,437	64	48	4	3
10,370	5,139	58,293	46,718	295,547	98	24	6	...
12,822	7,855	75,130	62,003	394,864	56	169	31	33
9,612	5,050	61,086	47,984	308,840	118	54	10	2
9,625	6,209	58,602	49,538	287,547	91	27	11	4
18,962	10,527	100,954	82,840	523,152	271	3,366	20	26
17,955	20,498	77,306	62,730	367,218	122	49	5	...
5,844	3,141	28,180	23,943	145,419	52	53	7	...
705,520	436,683	3,390,054	2,858,031	17,611,498	173	17,570	1,898	2,686

No. 4.—Statement of Population of the Punjab

Districts.	Classification of Population.—(*Concluded.*) Sikhs.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.
Delhi ...	582	442,641	133,858	36,496	615,843
Gurgaon ...	128	476,552	212,934	20	689,653
Karnál ...	9,295	356,305	151,723	93,349	610,927
Hissar ...	1,812	376,833	102,928	2,986	484,681
Rohtak ...	257	456,229	71,118	9,307	536,959
Sirsa ...	21,525	77,980	82,120	29,125	210,795
Umballa ...	56,440	689,333	286,874	1,455	1,035,488
Ludhiána ...	95,413	219,371	206,603	61,616	583,245
Simla ...	410	24,444	5,525	934	33,995
Jullundur ...	117,167	318,401	358,427	23	794,764
Hoshiárpur ...	79,413	415,471	317,967	125,977	938,890
Kángra ...	1,314	693,643	48,613	35	743,882
Amritsar ...	223,219	138,027	377,135	93,845	832,750
Gurdáspur ...	79,387	303,107	422,196	101,317	906,126
Siálkot ...	50,279	218,771	601,959	132,184	1,005,004
Lahore ...	119,268	116,287	470,216	80,907	789,666
Gujránwála ...	38,911	104,156	357,550	49,858	550,576
Ferozepore ...	160,487	68,406	245,659	73,767	549,253
Ráwalpindi ...	24,355	60,720	621,169	2,815	711,256
Jhelum ...	13,865	49,111	434,157	3,794	500,988
Gujrát ..	20,653	53,174	537,696	4,775	616,347
Shahpur ...	3,122	53,590	305,507	6,561	368,796
Mooltan ...	909	87,009	360,188	22,223	471,563
Jhang ...	2,994	57,297	270,819	16,899	348,027
Montgomery ...	12,286	69,805	277,291	...	359,437
Muzaffargarh ...	2,571	36,748	249,865	6,333	295,547
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,587	48,756	338,387	5,901	394,864
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1,124	38,467	264,527	4,656	308,840
Bannu ...	493	26,222	260,550	240	287,547
Peshávar ...	2,014	27,408	481,447	8,871	523,152
Hazára ...	973	18,563	346,112	1,516	367,218
Kohát ...	1,837	6,544	136,565	413	145,419
Total ...	1,144,090	6,129,371	9,337,685	978,198	17,611,498

BASED ON THE CENSUS OF JANUARY 1868.—(*Concluded.*)

Occupation.		Prevailing Languages.
Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	
276,130	339,713	Urdu and Hindi.
406,596	283,057	Ditto.
306,968	303,959	Ditto.
351,395	133,286	Urdu, Punjabi, Jatu and Bagri.
312,424	224,535	Urdu and Hindi.
149,469	61,326	Urdu, Punjabi, Bagri and Bhatti.
501,056	534,432	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
310,633	262,612	Urdu and Punjabi.
13,466	20,529	Urdu and Pahári.
407,970	386,794	Punjabi and Urdu.
565,983	372,907	Ditto.
530,732	213,150	Pahári, Urdu and Lahuli.
327,664	505,086	Punjabi and Urdu.
486,280	419,846	Ditto.
423,312	581,692	Ditto.
354,012	435,654	Ditto.
294,140	256,436	Ditto.
378,534	170,719	Ditto.
475,976	235,280	Ditto.
302,874	198,114	Ditto.
359,394	256,953	Ditto.
179,396	189,400	Ditto.
196,389	275,174	Urdu, Multani and Punjábi.
164,649	183,378	Punjabi and Urdu.
172,514	186,923	Urdu and Punjabi.
206,499	89,048	Multani, Urdu and Punjabi.
215,933	178,931	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
173,318	135,522	Punjabi, Biluchi and Urdu.
204,411	83,136	Punjabi, Pashtu and Urdu.
270,681	252,471	Urdu and Pashtu.
267,434	99,784	Pashtu, Punjabi and Urdu.
100,257	45,162	Pashtu, Urdu and Punjabi.
9,695,495	7,916,003	

No. 5.—Statement of Native States in Feudal

Name of State.		Tribute in Men or Money.	Estimated Population.	Supposed Gross Revenue.
				Rs.
1.—Jummoo and Kashmir	...	1 Horse, 12 shawl goats, and 3 pairs of shawls.	1,534,972	45,00,000
2.—Patiála	...	100 Horsemen.	1,586,000	45,95,327
3.—Baháwalpur	...	...	456,653	20,00,000
4.—Jind	...	25 Horsemen.	190,475	4,40,280
5.—Nábha	...	...	226,155	6,50,000
6.—Kapurthala	...	Rs. 1,31,000	258,372	9,50,000
7.—Mandi	...	" 1,00,000	145,939	3,95,000
8.—Sirmúr (Náhan)	...	...	90,000	2,10,000
9.—Kahlúr (Biláspur)	...	Rs. 8,000	60,000	1,00,000
10.—Bashahr	...	" 3,945	90,000	50,000
11.—Hindúr (Nálagarh)	...	" 5,000	70,000	90,000
12.—Keonthal	...	...	50,000	60,000
13.—Maler Kotla	...	25 Horsemen.	91,650	2,64,000
14.—Farídkot	...	...	68,000	3,00,000
15.—Chamba	...	Rs. 5,000	130,000	2,22,000
16.—Suket	...	" 11,000	44,180	75,265
17.—Kalsia	...	...	68,910	1,55,310
18.—Pataudi	...	...	20,990	80,000
19.—Lohárn	...	...	19,800	62,000
20.—Dujána	...	...	27,000	65,000
21.—Bághal	...	Rs. 3,600	22,000	60,000
22.—Baghát	...	" 2,000	10,000	8,000
23.—Jubbal	...	" 2,520	40,000	30,000
24.—Kúmhársaín	...	" 2,000	10,000	10,000
25.—Bhajji	...	" 1,440	19,000	23,000
26.—Mailog	...	" 1,440	9,000	10,000
27.—Blasan	...	" 1,080	6,000	7,000
28.—Dhami	...	" 720	5,500	8,000
29.—Kuthár	...	" 1,000	4,000	5,000
30.—Kunhiár	...	" 180	2,500	4,000
31.—Mangal	...	" 72	800	700
32.—Bija	...	" 180	800	1,000
33.—Darkuti	...	...	700	600
34.—Tároch	...	Rs. 288	10,000	6,000
35.—Sangri	...	...	700	1,000

Subordination to the Punjab Government, 1878-79.

Estimated Military Force, including Police.	Transit Duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
28,093	None.	Timber, shawls, *papier-mâché* work, saffron, borax, iron, cereals.
6,016	"	Slate quarry near Simla, lead mine near Subáthu, marble stone and copper mines in Nárnaul; cereals.
1,410	"	Lungis, sufi, silk goods, indigo, cotton and cereals.
2,069	"	Sugar, indigo and cereals.
2,354	"	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
1,374	"	Sugar, cereals, cotton, tobacco.
768	"	Iron and salt mines, timber and grains.
633	"	Opium and grains.
860	"	Ditto.
100	"	Opium, grains and woollen manufactures.
500	"	Opium and grains.
108	"	Ditto.
476	"	Cotton, sugar, opium, aniseed, tobacco, garlic and grains.
572	"	Grains.
180	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, goats and sheep, timber and ghi.
422	"	Cereals.
241	"	Wheat, cotton, Indian-corn, sugar and saffron.
89	"	Grains, cotton, sugar and spices.
154	"	Grains.
130	"	Do.
200	"	Opium and grains.
37	"	Ditto.
80	"	Ditto.
65	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
45	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
100	"	Ditto.
50	"	Ditto.
20	"	Ditto.
25	"	Ditto.
20	"	Opium, grains and ginger.
15	"	Opium and grains.
80	"	Ditto.
10	"	Ditto.

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1878-79.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1.—Ranbír Singh, of Jummoo and Kashmír, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Mahárája.	Rájput.	48	Can read and write Sanskrit, Persian and Dogra.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	The eldest son, Mián Partáb Singh, is the heir-apparent; Moti Singh, first cousin of the Mahárája.
2.—Rajindar Singh, of Patiála.	Do.	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Phulkián.	6	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
3.—Sádik Muhammad Khan, of Baháwalpur.	Nawáb.	Dáúdputra.	17	Can read and write English and Persian.	Under instruction by an English tutor.	No.	No.	...	The State is managed by an European Superintendent during the minority of the Nawáb. NOTE.—The Nawáb attained his majority in November 1879 while this Report was passing through the Press. The European Superintendent has been withdrawn.
4.—Raghbír Singh, of Jínd, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Counsellor of the Empress.	Rája.	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Phulkián.	45	The Rája reads Gurmukhi, and is a well-informed and able Ruler.	Administers his State.	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	
5.—Hira Singh, of Nábha.	Do.	Do.	36	Can read and write Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	None.	
6.—Jagatjit Singh, of Kapurthala.	Do.	Ahluwáliá.	6	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The estate is managed by an European Superintendent during the Raja's infancy.

7.—Bige Sain, of Mandi ...	Do.	Rájput.	32	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	No.	Has illegitimate brothers.
8.—Shamsher Prakash, K.C.S.I., of Sirmur (Náhan).	Do.	Do.	36	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
9.—Híra Chand, of Kahlúr (Biláspur).	Do.	Chandeli Rájput.	44	Knows Sanskrit, and is well informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Harí Chand, heir-apparent. This Chief's sister is married to the Mahárája of Jummoo and Kashmir.
10.—Shamsher Singh, of Bashahr	Do.	Rájput.	41	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
11.—Ishri Singh, of Hindúr (Nálagarh).	Do.	Do.	47	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
12.—Mohindar Sein, of Keonthal.	Do.	Do.	53	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
13.—Muhammad Ibrahím Ali Khan, of Maler Kotla.	Nawáb.	Pathán.	22	Knows English and Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
14.—Bikrama Singh, of Farídkot	Rája.	Sidhu Jat, *alias* Barar Bans.	37	Knows English and Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	

No. 6.—Native Chiefs and principal Male Members of their Families at the close of 1878-79.—(*Concluded.*)

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present Position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How Educated.	How Employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
15.—Sham Singh, of Chamba ...	Rája.	Rájput.	12	...	...	Has.	Primogeniture.	...	State administered by a European Superintendent.
16.—Dusht Nikandan Sein, of Suket.	Do.	Do.	13	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State administered by a Council.
17.—Bishen Singh, of Kalsia ...	Sardár.	Jat.	27	...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	
18.—Mumtáz Hosein Ali Khan, of Patandi.	Nawáb.	Afghán.	4	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	The State is administered by the Prime Minister.
19.—Allah-ud-dín Ahmad Khan, of Loháru.	Do.	Do.	46	An accomplished Persian scholar.	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
20.—Muhammad Saádat Ali Khan, of Dujána.	Do.	Do.	39	Knows Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
21.—Dhián Singh, of Bághal ...	Rája.	Rájput.	37	...	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	
22.—Dalíp Singh, of Baghát ...	Rána.	Do.	20	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	

23—Padam Chand. of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do.	17	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Is assisted in the administration by a Council of 4 of the old officials of the State.
24.—Híra Singh, of Kumhársain,	Do.	Do.	29	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
25.—Durga Singh, of Bhajji ...	Do.	Do.	37	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	
26.—Dalíp Chand, of Mailog ...	Thákur.	Do.	49	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
27.—Bhúp Singh, of Balsan ...	Ràna.	Do.	58	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
28.—Fatch Singh, of Dhami ...	Do.	Do.	26	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	
29.—Jai Chand, of Kuthár ...	Do.	Do.	33	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.	
30.—Tegh Singh, of Kunhiár ...	Thákur.	Do.	44	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
31.—Jít Singh, of Mangal ...	Rána.	Do.	48	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
32.—Ude Chand, of Bíja ...	Thákur.	Do.	52	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
33.—Rám Singh, of Darkuti ...	Rána.	Do.	62	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Rám Karn Singh, heir-apparent, aged 33.
34.—Kidár Singh, of Tároch ...	Thákur.	Do.	13	...	...	Do.	Do.	...	State is administered by a Council.
35.—Híra Singh, of Sangri ...	Mián.	Do.	28	...	Administers his State.	Do.	Do.	...	

No. 7.—The Survey and

SURVEY.

Nature of Survey.	Area previously surveyed in Square Miles.		Cost per Square Mile.		Surveyed during the Year, with cost per Square Mile.
	Topographically.	Revenue by Villages.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Revenue (approximate).
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jhelum and Ráwalpindi Topographical Survey, 1851-59 ...	10,555	...	20 5 1	...	...
Military Reconnaissance of Hazára, 1847-49 ...	7,500	...	2 7 0	...	...
Revenue and Cantonment Surveys ...	23,602	119,039	12 4 4	28 14 8	3,588 square miles, at Rs. 41-7-0 per square mile.

SETTLEMENT, PUNJAB, 1878-79.

SETTLEMENT.

Nature of Settlement.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Settled in perpetuity ...	1,636	25,713	The column "Date of Expiry of Settlement" cannot be accurately filled up, seeing that such date is variable in each district, and often in different parts of the same district.
Settled for 30 years and upwards ...	17,637	53,08,198	
Settled for 10 years and under 30 ...	57,818	1,10,63,647	
Settled for under 10 years ...	60	25,564	
Settlements in progress ...	29,859	61,27,129	
TOTAL ...	107,010	2,25,50,251	
Settlements previously made, including full record of right ...	28,028	90,30,691	
Ditto without such record ...	9,207	28,52,016	

No. 8.—Statement of Surveyed and Assessed Area

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti	
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Lands.	Culturable.
	By Government works.	By private individuals.				
Delhi ...	95,346	80,376	349,954	525,676	10,115	133,642
Gurgaon ...	38,492	122,575	832,445	993,512	...	84,758
Karnál ...	103,227	145,933	431,159	680,319	8,163	562,558
Hissar ...	86,014	19,713	1,056,034	1,161,761	44,547	932,113
Rohtak ...	123,675	23,558	758,789	906,022	15,902	148,250
Sirsa ...	175	27,710	922,606	950,491	...	853,773
Umballa ...	22,463	151,036	778,391	951,890	127,151	187,539
Ludhiána ...	...	419,972	296,212	716,184	38,021	54,068
Simla ...	...	640	8,960	9,600	1,409	511
Jullundur ...	...	225,722	437,560	663,282	1,032	89,138
Hoshiárpur ...	...	20,548	762,435	782,983	2,125	91,174
Kángra ...	...	169,303	443,228	612,531	...	88,196
Amritsar ...	97,256	145,647	523,870	766,773	5,666	98,199
Gurdáspur ...	27,674	95,174	733,382	856,230	...	89,184
Siálkot ...	...	432,678	427,474	860,102	87,980	106,664
Lahore ...	180,483	266,913	717,525	1,164,921	...	611,691
Gujránwála ...	...	387,966	223,916	611,882	379,844	317,613
Ferozepore ...	...	231,162	1,112,760	1,343,922	...	276,356
Ráwalpindi ...	...	18,070	951,834	969,904	...	198,877
Jhelum ...	...	24,937	828,510	853,447	410,116	211,691
Gujrát ...	...	238,210	563,129	801,339	51,379	200,489
Shahpur ...	30,916	326,490	167,582	524,988	796,912	1,184,410
Mooltan ...	339,644	70,410	389,306	799,360	100,000	2,618,080
Jhang ...	...	204,081	207,468	411,549	1,520,383	1,001,035
Montgomery ...	78,827	268,982	9,813	357,622	...	3,066,562
Muzaffargarh ...	279,103	118,376	50	397,529	86,917	928,689
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	370,579	435,432	806,011	806,791	3,204,918
Dera Ghási Khan ...	270,158	168,047	569,795	1,008,000	87,321	1,086,413
Bannu ...	34,552	121,090	426,706	582,348	...	723,284
Pesháwar ...	...	367,889	537,277	905,166	...	300,646
Hazára ...	...	36,380	344,727	381,107	150,579	35,399
Kohát ...	...	40,607	126,446	167,053	199,705	134,501
Total ...	1,808,005	5,340,724	16,374,775	23,523,504	4,932,058	19,820,426

(IN ACRES) OF THE PUNJAB FOR 1878-79.

VATED.			ASSESSMENT.											
Uncultur-able waste.	Total.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation			Rate per acre on culturable lands.			Rate per acre on total area of Settlement.				
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
135,500	279,257	804,933	9,69,900	1	13	6	1	7	2	1	3	3		
162,096	246,854	1,240,366	12,57,385	1	4	3	1	2	8	1	0	3		
282,950	853,671	1,533,990	8,83,965	1	3	7	0	11	9	0	9	3		
127,007	1,103,667	2,265,428	4,27,712	0	5	10	0	3	3	0	3	0		
89,176	253,328	1,159,350	8,98,570	0	15	10	0	13	7	0	12	4		
188,588	1,042,366	1,992,857	1,90,914	0	3	3	0	1	8	0	1	8		
378,269	692,959	1,644,849	13,30,916	1	6	4	1	0	10	0	12	11		
71,953	164,042	880,226	7,90,000	1	1	8	0	15	8	0	14	4		
...	1,920	11,520	15,322	1	9	6	1	5	4	1	5	4		
93,154	183,324	846,606	13,08,118	1	15	6	1	11	9	1	8	8		
518,779	612,078	1,395,061	13,59,602	1	11	9	1	8	10	0	15	7		
882,683	970,879	1,583,410	7,89,007	1	5	3	1	4	3	0	8	1		
136,160	240,025	1,006,798	10,14,340	1	5	2	1	2	9	1	0	1		
222,900	312,084	1,168,314	12,60,461	1	7	6	1	5	4	1	1	0		
198,813	393,457	1,253,559	12,29,146	1	6	11	1	2	8	0	15	8		
357,940	1,169,631	2,334,552	7,43,528	0	10	2	0	6	0	0	5	1		
346,356	1,043,813	1,655,695	6,30,971	1	0	6	0	7	7	0	6	1		
135,910	412,266	1,756,188	6,48,323	0	7	8	0	6	5	0	5	9		
2,810,916	3,009,793	3,979,697	7,30,842	0	12	1	0	10	0	0	2	11		
1,027,209	1,649,016	2,502,463	6,07,748	0	11	5	0	6	7	0	3	11		
156,505	408,373	1,209,712	5,87,727	0	11	9	0	8	6	0	7	9		
496,122	2,477,444	3,002,432	4,15,618	0	12	8	0	2	8	0	2	3		
245,760	2,963,840	3,763,200	5,43,895	0	10	11	0	3	2	0	2	4		
716,580	3,237,998	3,649,547	2,97,010	0	11	7	0	1	7	0	1	4		
143,566	3,210,128	3,567,750	3,17,352	0	14	2	0	1	8	0	1	5		
594,684	1,610,290	2,007,819	5,14,640	1	4	9	0	5	9	0	4	1		
1,131,900	5,143,609	5,949,020	4,62,970	0	9	2	0	1	8	0	1	3		
619,546	1,793,280	2,801,280	3,70,397	0	5	10	0	2	5	0	2	1		
1,146,312	1,869,596	2,451,944	4,46,112	0	12	3	0	5	8	0	2	11		
396,612	697,258	1,602,424	9,02,442	0	15	11	0	12	0	0	9	0		
1,247,444	1,433,422	1,814,529	3,06,305	0	12	10	0	8	9	0	2	8		
1,314,956	1,649,162	1,816,215	1,08,266	0	11	11	0	6	7	0	1	1		
16,376,346	41,128,830	64,652,334	2,23,59,504	0	15	3	0	7	5	0	5	6		

No. 9.—Statement of Transfers in the Punjab during the Year 1878-79.

Nature of Tenure transferred.	Number of Transfers recorded.			Average Area in Acres of each Holding Transferred.		
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.
Great zamindarís complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large zamindarís ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shares in Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small zamindarís ...	5	...	58	791	...	548
Shares in Do. ...	10	13	134	75	17	120
Villages owned by cultivating communities ...	1,077	102	3,912	25	21	22
Shares in Ditto ...	1,026	64	14,481	7	13	5
Holdings of proprietary cultivators ...	6,976	370	33,523	12	10	17
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	1,091	9	4,062	12	2	10
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ...	16	1	1,028	3	3	13
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ...	680	48	10,534	6	57	8
Revenue-free tenures ...	11	82	760	5	6	26
Total ...	10,892	689	68,512	13	15	14

No. 10.—Land Revenue of the Punjab, 1878-79.

Description of Revenue.	1877-78. Assessed.	1877-78. Realized.	1878-79. Assessed.	1878-79. Realized.	1878-79. Realizations of Balances of previous years.	1878-79. Total realized.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding Balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of Estates sold.
Assessed Land on the Revenue Roll.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Revenue as in past year ...	1,93,27,081										
Added to roll during the year ...	18	1,88,34,040	1,94,05,583	1,87,02,087	1,77,086	1,89,69,173	...	...	8,08,791		
Taken off ditto ...	6,238										
Tributes ...	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	2,80,465	...	2,80,465	...	...	...	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above.	...	10,01,444	...	11,61,350	19,930	11,81,280	...	...	98,963		
Total ...	...	2,01,15,949	...	2,02,33,902	1,97,016	2,04,30,918	9,84,318	1,94,46,600	9,07,754		

No. 11.—Statement showing the Regular Organized Police of all kinds (Imperial, Municipal, Cantonment, Canal, Ferry, Pound, and Watch and Ward) maintained in the Punjab during 1878.

Total of all Grades during the Year.						Detail of number at end of Year.				Arms provided.			Average Annual Pay of				Total Annual Cost, including Contingencies.		
						Officers.		*Men.*					*Officers.*		*Men.*				
Remaining on 1st January 1878, from last year.	Recruited in 1878.	Total for 1878.	Died.	Discharged, dismissed and deserted.	Remaining on 31st December 1878.	European District Superintendents, Assistant Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Native Asst. Dist. Supdts., Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.	Mounted.	Foot.	Fire-arms.	Swords only, or swords and batons.	Batons only.	Each European.	Each Native.	Each mounted man.	Each footman.	Paid from Imperial revenues.	Paid from Local Funds and other sources.	Total cost.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20,174	1,698	21,872	393	1,699	19,780	73	539	897	271	418	10,236	126	5,218	736	107	92	26,09,306	4,79,870	30,89,176

No. 12.—Statement showing Religion, Races, &c., of the Organized Police of the Punjab on the 31st December 1878.

Classification.	Number of all grades.	Remarks.	
Religions and Castes.		*Percentage of Religions, &c.*	
Christians ...	89	Christians ...	0·45
Muhammadans ...	10,159	Muhammadans ...	51·30
Brahmins ...	1,614	Brahmins ...	8·16
Rájpúts ...	1,488	Rájpúts ...	7·52
Sikhs ...	2,956	Sikhs ...	14·94
Gurkhas ...	19	Gurkhas ...	0·09
Kúkas ...	17	Kúkas ...	0·08
Mazbís ...	118	Mazbís ...	0·59
Hindús of all other castes ...	3,164	Other denominations ...	16·79
Other religions ...	156		
Total ...	19,780		
Races.		*Percentage of Races.*	
Europeans ...	58	Europeans ...	0·24
Eurasians ...	14	Eurasians ...	0·07
Natives ...	19,708	Natives ...	99·63
Total ...	19,780		

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1878.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Cases.							Persons.				
					Investigated.					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
1A	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	4	...	4	...	...	3	3	4	...	6	...	10
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*													
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	321 to 259,260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	219	3	213	9	...	141	131	3	...	262	7	272
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	17	...	16	1	...	12	11	4	...	31	2	37
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	152	10	153	6	...	115	111	10	5	173	14	202
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	303	7	292	17	1	264	256	213	...	3,201	86	3,500
6	140, 170, 171...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	51	2	51	...	...	46	45	1	...	60	...	61
		TOTAL ...	742	22	725	33	1	578	554	231	5	3,727	109	4,072
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*												
7	302, 303, 396	(*a*). Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(*b*). Ditto dakaits ...	9	...	9	...	...	1	1	14	...	39	...	53
9		(*c*). Ditto robbers ...	36	1	37	...	...	20	18	18	...	74	1	93
10		(*d*). Ditto poison ...	40	3	41	1	...	29	24	9	1	68	3	81
11		Other murders ...	241	22	253	...	...	175	147	102	1	446	11	560
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	53	1	54	...	...	24	23	8	...	69	2	79
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	184	9	187	2	...	137	132	72	...	290	5	367
14	376 ...	Rape ...	96	...	90	5	1	50	32	2	...	95	1	98
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	73	2	74	1	...	50	42	3	...	81	1	85
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	46	...	45	1	...	23	21	1	...	34	...	35
17	305, 306, 309,	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	202	3	201	3	1	150	137	3	...	203	4	210
18	329, 331, 333...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	3	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2
19	325, 326, 335,	Grievous hurt ...	570	13	564	17	...	407	381	27	...	795	38	860
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	36	1	37	...	...	18	17	2	...	53	1	56
21	327, 330, 332,	Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession	13	...	12	1	...	7	6	9	...	27	4	40

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.											Property.			
						Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
1A	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ...	...	3	7	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*																
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes ...	...	96	172	8	3	161	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
3	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	15	22	1	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	4	38	156	8	1	146	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	639	2,695	179	6	2,457	2	...	...	203	12	...	...	...	...
6	140, 170, 171...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	7	53	2	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	6	795	3,098	198	10	2,836	4	...	...	210	13	...	...	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*																
7	302, 303, 396	(*a*). Murder by thags ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		(*b*). Ditto dakaits ...	12	11	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	6	6	...	40,506	...
9		(*c*). Ditto robbers ...	1	33	44	4	8	32	...	...	...	12	3	28	11	2,412	593
10		(*d*). Ditto poison ...	...	33	41	1	10	30	...	...	...	2	5	6	3	330	261
11		Other murders ...	2	123	311	15	60	232	1	9	...	45	73	14	10	802	477
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	1	31	34	...	2	32	...	...	...	10	3	...	...	...	...
13	304, 304A, 308	Culpable homicide ...	...	109	211	5	12	193	1	1	2	30	14	1	...	5	...
14	376 ...	Rape ...	...	42	54	14	3	37	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	3
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	1	28	55	5	1	49	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	11	24	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309,	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	4	52	152	16	...	135	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333,	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	325, 326, 335,	Grievous hurt ...	1	202	625	56	...	568	...	...	1	31	1	...	...	...	...
20	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	31	22	...	2	20	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	89	...
21	327, 330, 332,	Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession,	...	9	28	3	...	25	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME, SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING 1878.—(*Continued.*)

PART I.—COGNIZABLE CRIME.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Cases.							Persons.				
					Investigated.					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon,	100	2	101	1	...	80	77	4	...	150	...	154
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction,	153	3	131	22	1	94	89	19	15	322	18	374
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	10	...	7	3	...	3	3	...	...	6	12	18
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	20	...	10	10	...	12	10	...	...	24	14	38

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	445	3	424	20	2	304	268	8	...	721	16	745
28	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	4	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	8	...	8
		Total ...	2,334	63	2,284	87	5	1,589	1,433	301	17	3,507	131	3,956
	Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*													
29	395, 397, 398,	Dakaiti ...	58	8	64	...	...	25	16	54	1	123	...	178
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397 398.	Robbery with hurt. (a) By poisonous or stupefying drugs	13	1	14	...	...	2	2	...	...	9	...	9
32		Robbery with hurt. (b) By other means ...	27	1	28	...	...	15	12	9	...	48	...	57
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery (a) In dwelling-house ...	30	...	30	...	...	11	8	...	...	43	...	43
34		Robbery (b) On the highway, between sun-set and sun-rise ..	89	4	91	2	...	39	30	6	...	107	...	113
35		Robbery (c) Other robberies ...	100	4	102	2	...	52	44	7	...	140	7	154
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	223	...	197	25	1	96	81	6	...	249	42	297
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c. ...	381	8	358	28	3	193	161	19	...	406	15	440

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.											Property.			
						Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On Bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
22	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon,	...	34	117	6	...	111	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
23	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction,	33	135	183	9	...	174	1	...	1	21	...	11	6	117	99
24	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion ...	...	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
25	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	4	19	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

26	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	3	247	483	58	...	423	...	...	1	13	...	1	1	2	2
28	338 ...	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	62	1,154	2,424	193	98	2,124	3	10	7	200	105	70	32	44,266	1,435
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*																
29	395, 397, 398,	Dakaiti ...	...	44	101	11	7	83	...	...	1	31	1	55	30	24,403	10,941
30	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	394, 397, 398.	Robbery with hurt. (*a*) By poisonous or stupefying drugs,	...	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	12	2	497	38
32		Robbery with hurt. (*b*) By other means ...	...	22	22	...	...	22	...	...	...	13	...	22	7	1,730	928
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery (*a*) In dwelling-house ...	...	24	15	2	...	13	...	...	...	4	...	29	24	2,241	1,474
34		Robbery (*b*) On the highway, between sun-set and sun-rise ...	...	53	54	5	4	45	...	...	...	6	...	84	35	6,265	1,002
35		Robbery (*c*) Other robberies ...	2	52	91	24	...	67	...	3	...	6	...	93	50	4,997	2,563
36	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	117	178	32	...	145	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
37	428, 429 ...	Mischief to animals by killing, poisoning, maiming, &c. ...	...	137	271	31	...	234	...	...	1	35	...	...	...	...	...

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Cases.							Persons.				
					Investigated.					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	10,510	102	9,887	8	1	3,369	3,145	218	9	6,431	51	6,709
39	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	111	1	111	1	...	78	74	2	...	134	...	136

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually, (*Frontier districts only.*)	5	...	5	...	...	3	3	...	...	15	...	15
41	498 ...	Enticing or taking away, or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman ...	196	6	148	54	...	117	83	16	...	188	22	226
		TOTAL ...	11,743	135	11,035	120	5	4,000	3,659	*337	10	7,893	137	8,377
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person*													
42	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt,	1,627	12	1,554	78	2	1,212	1,131	40	...	2,416	120	2,576
43	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	75	4	76	3	...	69	56	6	...	105	2	113
44	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	112	...	64	48	...	52	34	...	...	139	44	183
45	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	6	...	5	1	...	5	5	...	...	7	...	7
46	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1,820	17	1,6 99	130	2	1,338	1,226	46	...	2,667	166	2,879
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*													
47	453, 456 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	3,621	3	2,707	3	...	426	402	30	...	631	8	669
48	379 to 382...	Theft (*a*) Of cattle ...	4,060	76	4,089	27	5	2,355	2,223	128	19	4,070	43	4.260
49		Theft (*b*) Ordinary ...	12,042	101	11,84 9	114	2	7,422	7,132	267	1	11,047	86	11,401
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust,	436	7	409	31	1	242	211	9	3	402	23	,437
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property,	3,210	104	3,281	18	1	2,444	2,256	164	31	4,871	93	159
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass,	447	3	400	47	2	335	307	11	...	516	82	609
53	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle,	7	...	7	...	...	3	3	...	...	5	...	5
		TOTAL ...	23,823	294	22,742	240	11	13,227	12,534	609	54	21,542	335	22,540
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I. TO V., EXCLUDING I A., SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS		40,462	531	38,485	610	24	20,732	19,406	1,524	86	39,336	878	41,824

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.											Property.			
						Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
38	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	32	1,455	4,984	385	5	4,590	2	33	8	197	2	8,920	3,916	5,41,377	1,20,927
39	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	...	26	108	4	...	103	...	...	...	3	..	21	14	1,408	127

40	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti, or habitually,	...	9	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	991	672
41	498 ...	(*Frontier districts only.*) Enticing or taking away, or detaining with a criminal intent, a married woman ...	2	78	126	31	...	95	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	36	2,024	5,958	525	16	5,405	2	36	12	317	4	9,237	4,082	5,83,909	1,38,672
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*															
42	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	1	547	2,006	164	...	1,836	...	...	3	25	...	...	...	...	...
43	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	5	108	30	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	63	114	36	...	78	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
45	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt ...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	374 ...	Compulsory labor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	1	615	2,235	230	...	1,999	...	...	3	31	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*															
47	453, 456 ...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1	123	533	33	...	500	...	...	1	11	...	1	1	80	9
48	379 to 382 ...	Theft (*a*) Of cattle ...	16	777	3.325	289	1	3,028	1	4	7	137	...	3,965	2,905	1,47,524	1,04,130
49		Theft (*b*) Ordinary ...	20	1,782	9,392	399	1	8,980	1	19	16	180	3	11,525	8,187	2,06,688	88,448
50	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ..	3	130	291	39	...	251	...	...	...	14	...	397	214	·25,593	14,622
51	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property,	124	1,217	3,692	398	...	3,287	...	8	16	109	...	2,156	2,840	68,504	88,693
52	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass	...	112	483	57	...	426	...	...	1	13	...	1	1	4	4
53	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle,	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3
		TOTAL ...	164	4,143	17,719	1,215	2	16,475	2	31	41	464	3	18,047	14,150	4,48,396	2,95,909
		TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATION I. TO V., EXCLUDING 1A., SUBSTANTIVE ABETMENTS	269	8,731	31,434	2,361	126	28,839	11	77	63	1,222	125	27,354	18,264	10,76,571	4,36,016

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Cases.							Persons.				
					Investigated.					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu.*	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above*													
54	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	21	...	21
55	Chap. XXXVIII. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	5,727	27	5,361	393	...	5,025	4,802	122	2	5,817	92	6,033
56	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	15	...	14	1	...	6	6	...	...	26	...	26

57	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33. Act XI. of 1878, Secs. 12, 19 & 20.	Indian Arms Act ...	81	2	59	24	...	62	57	4	...	64	31	99
58	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act ...	1,368	...	1,292	76	...	1,325	1,196	1	...	1,332	43	1,376
59	Act 7 of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act 9 of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy ...	18	...	16	2	...	18	18	...	...	17	4	21
61	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	166	1	143	16	7	140	133	1	...	188	31	220
62	Act XVII. of 1878, Secs. 25, 78.	Northern India Ferry Act,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act 7 of 1865, Sec. 5. Act 7 of 1878, Secs. 25, 27, 29(*c*), and 32, 35, 41, 51, 62, 75.	Forest Law ...	32	...	37	2	...	31	31	...	...	115	1	116
64	Act 3 of 1867, Sec. 13. Act 21 of 1857, Sec. 15.	Gambling Act ...	250	...	241	9	...	225	212	...	...	1,163	21	1,184
65	Act 15 of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act 12 of 1870 (as amended by Act 12 of 1872), Secs. 7, 23 and 30.	Native Passenger Ships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act 5 of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners' Act ...	3	...	3	..	...	3	3	...	...	4	...	4
68	Act 14 of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	10	...	7	3	...	9	6	...	...	10	1	11

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.											Property.			
						Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
54	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakaits, robbers and thieves ...	...	3	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Chap. XXXVIII. C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad livelihood ...	22	745	4,887	256	...	5,150	1	7	10	105	...	...	...	...	...
56	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion...	...	16	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

57	Act 31 of 1860, Secs. 23 and 33. Act XI, of 1878, Secs. 12, 19 and 20.	Indian Arms Act ...	1	30	67	8	...	59	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act 22 of 1864, Secs. 19, 30, 31.	Cantonment Act ...	...	81	1,292	96	...	1,196	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act 7 of 1871, Secs. 71, 76.	Indian Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act 9 of 1874, Secs. 4, 5, 19, 20, 23.	European Vagrancy ...	...	...	21	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act 10 of 1871, Secs. 65, 67.	Excise Act ...	...	20	195	19	...	176	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act XVII. of 1878, Secs. 25, 78.	Northern India Ferry Act,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act 7 of 1865, Sec. 5. Act 7 of 1878, Secs. 25, 27, 29 (*c*), and 32, 35, 41, 51, 62, 75.	Forest Law ...	...	25	91	1	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	237	236
64	Act 3 of 1867, Sec. 13. Act 21 of 1857, Sec. 15.	Gambling Act ...	1	162	1,006	100	...	906	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
65	Act 15 of 1872, Secs. 68 to 71, 73 to 75.	Indian Christian Marriage Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	Act 12 of 1870 (as amended by Act 12 of 1872), Secs. 7, 23 and 30.	Native Passenger Ships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	Act 5 of 1871, Sec. 29.	Prisoners' Act ...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Act 14 of 1866, Sec. 48.	Post Office Act ...	...	1	10	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	176	123

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Cases.							Persons.				
					Investigated.					Number arrested.				
												Within the year.		
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer (excluding cases transferred to other districts).	Reported in the previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 142, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases decided.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Total arrested (columns 10 to 13).
69	Act 18 of 1854 (as amended by Acts 13 of 1870 and 25 of 1871), Secs. 25, 29.	Railway Act ...	40	...	40	...	...	36	36	...	...	42	15	57
70	Act III. of 1877, Secs. 81 & 82.	Registration Act ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	9

71	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and Local nuisances,	9,492	24	9,394	122	...	8,988	8,653	38	...	9,737	110	9,885
72	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 & 20.	Criminal Tribes ...	646	2	646	2	...	601	577	8	1	739	...	748
73	Act 31 of 1871, Sec. 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
74	Act IV. of 1874, Sec. 6.	Foreign recruiting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act VIII. of 1875, Sec. II.	Inland Customs Act ...	60	...	58	2	...	53	52	...	...	91	5	96
76	Act IV. of 1872, Sec. 47.	Punjab Laws Act ...	141	...	115	25	1	124	118	...	...	143	37	180
		TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	18,058	56	17,427	678	8	16,648	15,902	174	3	19,527	400	20,104
		GRAND TOTAL ...	58,524	587	55,916	1,288	32	37,383	35,311	1,702	89	58,869	1,278	61,938

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Part I.—Cognizable Crime.—(*Concluded.*)

1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
			Persons.											Property.			
						Acquitted.				Number pending at end of Year.				Cases.		Value.	
										Before being put on trial.							
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number in which property was stolen.	Number in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
69	Act 18 of 1854 (as amended by Acts 13 of 1870 and 25 of 1871), Secs. 25,29.	Railway Act ...	...	3	53	...	...	53	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
70	Act III. of 1877, Secs. 81 and 82.	Registration Act ...	...	...	9	1	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

71	I. P. C., Secs. 269, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Act 5 of 1861, Sec. 34.	Public and Local nuisances.	1	542	9,312	321	...	8,991	...	...	12	18	...	...	...	...	...
72	Act 27 of 1871, Secs. 19 and 20.	Criminal Tribes ...	20	52	665	20	...	645	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
73	Act 31 of 1871, Sec. 16.	Indian Weights and Measures of Capacity.	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act IV. of 1874, Sec. 6.	Foreign recruiting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Act VIII. of 1875, Sec. 11	Inland Customs Act ...	1	6	75	...	...	75	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
76	Act IV. of 1872, Sec. 47.	Punjab Laws Act ...	...	16	153	9	...	144	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL CLASS VI. ...	64	1,702	18,131	836	...	17,288	1	7	25	181	...	24	22	413	359
		GRAND TOTAL ...	333	10,436	49,572	3,197	130	46,130	12	84	88	1,403	125	27,378	18,286	10,76,984	4,36,375

No. 13.—General Statement of Crime, showing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Cases.	Persons.			Property.	
Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number in which Police were employed.	Number arrested or summoned.	Number acquitted and discharged.	Number convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Stolen.	Recovered.
1	115, 117 to 119 ...	Substantive abetments.						
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*							
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	1	1	1	...	...	...
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice ...	609	940	314	615	...	...
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	130	192	53	136	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424...	False evidence, false complaints and claims ...	147	194	77	116	...	...
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	42	44	14	27	...	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ...	75	122	26	93	...	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	2	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	96	532	112	418	...	...
		Total ...	1,102	2,025	597	1,405	...	...

		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	30	31	15	16	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	30	31	15	16	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
13	384 to 389	Extortion ...	68	76	33	42	373	214
		Total ...	68	76	33	42	373	214
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ...	316	550	271	277	...	...
		Total ...	316	550	271	277	...	...
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
16	417 to 420	Cheating ...	216	274	87	186	733	103
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	354	455	98	352	6,393	5,231
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	36	37	13	24	440	271
19	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	211	390	81	305	25	15
		Total ...	817	1,156	279	867	7,591	5,620
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	280	321	151	168	...	...
21	298	Offences against religion ...	5	10	4	6	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	8	13	2	11	...	...
23	500 to 502	Defamation ...	5	10	6	4	...	...
24	504 to 506, 510	Intimidation and insult ...	17	19	10	9	...	...
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290, 294A.	Public and local nuisances ...	98	243	69	173	...	...
26	... ...	Offences under Chapters 37, 39, 40, and 41, Criminal Procedure Code ...	317	1,311	309	997	...	...
27	... ...	Special law not cognizable by Police ...	2,089	2,798	500	2,282	...	...
		Total ...	2,819	4,725	1,051	3,650	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	5,152	8,563	2,246	6,257	7,964	5,834

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, of the Punjab on the last

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department, from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.		Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each District in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.
Munsiffs, exercising Civil powers only	...	10 Divisions, containing 32 Districts, which are sub-divided into 125 Tahsils, and include 12 Cantonment and District Small Cause Courts, and 74 Munsiffs' Courts.	10,183 square miles.	1,761,150, according to last Census, taken in 1868.	74	1	Civil powers up to Rs. 300 ...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 3rd Class exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...				45	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class.	...
	Unpaid,				1	1		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 3rd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	Paid ...				57	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class and Civil powers up to Rs. 50.	...
	Unpaid,				13	1		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class exercising Criminal powers only.	Paid ...				1	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.	...
	Unpaid,				12	1		...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers.	Paid ...				115	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class and Civil powers up to Rs. 300, or in the case of Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Honorary Judges, up to Rs. 500.	...
	Unpaid,				27	1		...
Small Cause Courts, confined to their proper functions.					4	1	Powers under Act XI. of 1865 ...	...
Small Cause Courts, exercising also Criminal powers					8	1	Powers under Act XII. of 1864, Act XI. of 1865 and Magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure.	...

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS DAY OF THE YEAR 1878.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.							NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
...	...	...	74	Rs. 11,469.	Rs. 2,476.	Rs. 19,79,413.	Rs. 12,38,530.	No executive functions.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted holidays excepted.	9 Advocates, 18 Vakíls and Attorneys-at-Law, 78 Pleaders, and 68 Mukhtárs are practising in the Province.	6	1,36,119	...	...
...	10	17	19					Superintendent of Jails, Canal, Customs and Forest Department Officers.			77	...	420	...
...	...	...	...					Honorary Magistrates.			2,029	...	...	...
6	...	2	49					Tahsildárs, Náib Tahsíldárs, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.			7,075	17,465	12,469	...
...	...	...	13					Honorary Magistrates.			312	3,015	...	...
...	...	...	1					Canal, Customs and Forest Department Officers.			...	...	...	...
...	1	2	9					Honorary Magistrates.			575	...	...	...
2	...	15	98					Tahsildárs, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Judicial Assistants, and Extra Judicial Assistants.			21,914	30,147	76,155	...
...	...	5	22					Honorary Magistrates.			1,816	6,159	235	...
1	...	2	1					...			36	14,491	...	...
...	8	...	...					...			4,109	8,635	...	...

No. 14.—Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, of the Punjab on the last

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each District in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunal, Original and Appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.
Municipal Benches ... (Unpaid)	10 Divisions, containing 32 Districts, which are sub-divided into 125 Tahsils, and include 12 Cantonment and District Small Cause Courts, and 74 Munsiffs' Courts.	10,183 square miles.	1,761,150, according to last Census, taken in 1868.	15	*6	Magisterial powers ...	...
Magistrates of 1st Class exercising Criminal powers only ... (Unpaid)				6	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.	...
Magistrates of 1st Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers, other than Magistrates of Districts. Paid ..				121	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, and Civil powers up to Rs. 10,000. Judicial Assistants and Extra Judicial Assistants have power to hear original Civil suits of any value, and also to hear Criminal appeals from 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates, and Civil appeals from Tahsildárs and Náib Tahsildárs and Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners with special and ordinary powers ...	...
Magistrates of 1st Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers, other than Magistrates of Districts. Unpaid,				8	1		...
Magistrates of Districts exercising also Civil powers ..				32	1	Powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class and power to hear Criminal appeals from Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Class, and on the Civil side, power to hear original suits of any value, and appeals from Tahsildárs and Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners with special and ordinary powers. These officers also exercise the special powers of Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.	..
Sessions Courts exercising also Civil powers ...				13	1 aided by 3 Assessors.	Powers of a Sessions Judge. On the Civil side these officers have no ordinary original Civil jurisdiction; they hear appeals from Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners with full powers and Deputy Commissioners.	...
Chief Court ...				1	3 aided by a Jury of 9 men in Original Criminal Trials.	Powers described in Chapter III. of the Punjab Courts Act, 1877.	...
Total ...				553			...

* Average number.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS DAY OF THE YEAR 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TOTAL NUMBER OF JUDGES.				AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF EACH PAID JUDGE.							NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED DURING THE YEAR.			
European.														
Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.	European.	Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net Receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
...	...	...	80					City Magistrates.			8,111	...	...	...
4	2	...	...					Honorary Magistrates.			799	...	...	...
35	11	17	58					Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Judicial Assistants and Extra Judicial Assistants.			28,992	31,551	24,414	7,178
...	...	...	8					Honorary Magistrates.			1,269	3,093	167	...
19	13	...	...	Rs. 11,469.	Rs. 2,476.	Rs. 19,79,413.	Rs. 12,38,530.	Deputy Commissioners.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted holidays excepted.	9 Advocates, 18 Vakils and Attorneys-at-Law, 78 Pleaders, and 68 Mukhtárs are practising in the Province.	3,792	181	69,712	4,604
8	9	...	...					Commissioners and Superintendents of Revenue.			434	...	...	9,173
2	...	1	...					No executive functions.			1	3	...	2,413
77	54	61	432	...	...	...	...				81,347	250,859	183,572	23,367

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1878.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	I.—OFFENCES PUNISHABLE UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE.							
	A.—Non-Bailable.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence,	118 to 120	2	7	3	4	...	...
2	Waging war against the Queen ...	121	1	1	...	1	...	...
3	Giving false evidence ...	194 to 196	5	8	3	4	...	1
4	Fabricating false evidence,	"	2	6	5	1	...	...
5	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	225	2	5	...	5	...	...
6	Violation of condition of remission of punishment,	227	1	4	4	...	...	...
7	Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 236	28	29	13	16	...	...
8	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	239 to 243 & 250 to 254	199	221	80	136	...	5
9	Diminishing or altering coin ...	246 to 249	8	9	2	7	...	...
10	Murder by Thugs ...	302, 303, 396	4	7	...	7	...	...
11	Murder by Dacoits ...	"	3	...	...	...	...	...
12	Murder by Robbers ...	"	23	47	11	35	...	1
13	Murder by poison for sake of robbery ...	"	6	8	...	8	...	...
14	Murder by poison from other motives ...	"	26	32	5	27	...	...
15	Other murders from motives connected with women ...	"	137	222	61	153	4	4
16	Other murders from other motives ...	"	164	259	58	182	3	16
17	Attempt to murder ...	307	57	51	15	32	3	1
18	Culpable homicide ...	304	160	226	71	141	...	14
19	Abetment of suicide ...	305, 306	3	5	4	...	1	...
20	Causing miscarriage ...	313 to 316	6	10	3	5	2	...
21	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	326	42	76	24	52	...	...
22	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person ...	327, 329, 331 and 333	13	9	3	6	...	...
23	Administering stupefying drugs ...	328	57	51	26	24	...	1
24	Assault in attempting theft from person ...	356	18	25	19	6	...	...

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	A.—NON-BAILABLE.—(*Continued.*)							
25	Kidnapping or abduction ...	363 to 365 & 367 to 369	196	353	173	151	22	7
26	Abducting a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement ...	366	56	108	61	37	1	9
27	Habitual dealing in slaves,	371	4	2	2	...	...	...
28	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ...	372, 373	37	50	24	21	4	1
29	Rape ...	376	132	107	69	36	...	2
30	Unnatural offences ...	377	80	72	27	45	...	...
31	Theft of cattle ...	379 to 381	4,231	3,770	863	2,841	28	38
32	Theft, ordinary ...	"	12,444	12,084	2,520	9,470	20	74
33	Theft of cattle after preparation for causing death or hurt, or restraint ...	382	14	17	9	8	...	...
34	Theft, ordinary, after preparation for causing death or hurt, or restraint ...	"	17	29	7	12	8	2
35	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt or accusation ...	386 to 389	1	1	...	1	...	...
36	Robbery in a dwelling house ...	392, 393	75	88	45	38	...	5
37	Robbery on the highway ...	"	116	148	94	52	...	2
38	Robbery elsewhere ...	"	80	99	63	33	1	2
39	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, by poison or stupefying drugs ...	394, 397, 398	20	17	8	8	...	1
40	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon, by other means,	"	26	40	12	23	...	5
41	Dacoity ...	395, 398	60	96	37	46	...	13
42	Dacoity with grievous hurt,	397	5	9	1	8	...	...
43	Belonging to a gang of thieves ...	401	3	22	4	18	...	...
44	Criminal breach of trust ...	406 to 409	681	747	383	345	6	13
45	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	3,483	4,992	1,683	3,177	75	57
46	Serious mischief by fire ...	436, 438	76	27	22	5	...	...
47	Mischief after preparation made for causing death or hurt ...	440	2	4	2	2	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	A.—Non-Bailable.—(*Concluded.*)							
48	House-trespass, in order to the committing of theft...	451	71	73	20	53	...	...
49	House-trespass, in order to the committing of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life ...	449, 450	1	...	...	...	...	...
50	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt ...	452	7	2	2	...	...	...
51	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	453, 456	3,646	674	168	502	1	3
52	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of theft...	454, 457	10,574	6,043	1,652	4,289	21	81
53	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, in order to the committing of an offence other than theft...	"	21	20	7	13	...	...
54	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt ...	455, 458	33	53	18	31	...	4
55	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	459, 460	27	39	16	22	1	...
56	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged documents ...	466 to 468 & 472 to 477	63	86	60	25	1	...
57	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...	493, 495, 496	17	36	26	10	...	...
58	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace ...	505	3	5	5	...	...	...
	B.—Bailable.							
59	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence ...	119, 120	1	2	...	2	...	...
60	Abetment of desertion ...	135 to 137	2	4	2	2	...	...
61	Personating a soldier ...	140	1	1	...	1	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B.—Bailable.—(*Continued.*)							
	ing, an unlawful assembly,	143 to 145 151, 158	33	191	74	117	...	...
63	Abetment of an unlawful assembly ...	150, 157	5	35	15	20	...	...
64	Rioting ...	147 to 149 152, 153	334	3,260	843	2,311	2	104
65	Affray ...	160	203	1,027	255	772	...	...
66	Bribery ...	161 to 165	162	237	169	57	1	10
67	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury ...	166	14	24	10	12	...	2
68	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury ...	167	9	9	4	4	...	1
69	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property ...	168, 169	6	11	6	5	...	...
70	Personating a public servant ...	170, 171	50	57	7	49	1	...
71	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons ...	172 to 174	71	216	103	110	1	2
72	Omitting to produce a document ...	175	4	4	2	2	...	...
73	Omitting to give information ...	176	84	251	77	171	...	3
74	Giving false information...	177, 182	482	581	205	370	3	3
75	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required ...	178 to 180	4	4	...	4	...	...
76	Making false statement on oath ...	181	4	5	3	2	...	...
77	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property ...	183, 184	145	291	119	161	1	...
78	Illegally bidding at sale ...	185	1	1	...	1	...	...
79	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant,	186, 187	228	520	231	270	...	19
80	Disobedience to lawful order ...	188	149	302	120	175	...	7
81	Threatening a public servant with injury ...	189	2	2	...	2	...	...
82	Giving or using false evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	230	457	215	214	1	27

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B.—Bailable.—(*Continued.*)							
83	Fabricating false evidence, or using fabricated evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	19	35	22	13	...	...
84	Signing or using a false certificate ...	197, 198	3	9	5	4	...	...
85	Making or using a false declaration ...	199, 200	6	7	2	5	...	...
86	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c. ...	201	25	61	27	34	...	...
87	Omitting to give information of an offence ...	202	25	59	23	32	...	4
88	Giving false information respecting an offence ...	203	11	22	13	9	...	...
89	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence ...	204	14	19	19	...	...	...
90	False personation in judicial proceedings ...	205	27	40	5	32	...	3
91	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure ...	206, 207	20	39	15	19	1	4
92	Fraudulently suffering a decree ...	208	3	3	2	1	...	...
93	False claim ...	209	19	32	12	18	...	2
94	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree ...	210	14	18	12	6	...	...
95	False charge of an offence,	211	210	341	188	140	2	11
96	Harbouring an offender ...	212, 216	15	28	12	15	...	1
97	Taking gift to screen an offender ...	213 to 215	27	43	22	19	...	2
98	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture ...	217, 218	12	24	8	15	1	...
99	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape ...	221, 222	10	17	5	12	...	...
100	Public servant negligently suffering an escape ...	223	77	120	33	85	...	2
101	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	224, 225	156	192	48	142	2	...
102	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceedings ...	228	69	72	2	70	...	...

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B.—Bailable.—(*Continued.*)							
103	Personating a juror or assessor ...	229	1	1	...	1	...	...
104	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before ...	261 to 263	8	10	5	5	...	...
105	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures ...	264 to 267	110	176	50	122	...	4
106	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life...	269, 270, 279, 280, 282, 285, 286, 289.	134	342	66	276	...	...
107	Adulterating or selling adulterated food ...	272, 273	80	120	27	93	...	...
108	Adulterating or selling adulterated drugs ...	274, 275	2	2	1	1	...	...
109	Knowingly selling one drug as another ...	276	1	2	...	2	...	...
110	Defiling the water of a public reservoir ...	277	13	26	5	21	...	...
111	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	278	19	64	20	44	...	...
112	Exhibiting false light or sea mark ...	281	...	1	...	1	...	...
113	Obstructing a public way...	283	26	68	17	51	...	...
114	Committing nuisance ..	291	209	732	254	475	...	3
115	Selling or possessing obscene books ...	292, 293	2	2	2	...	...	...
116	Obscene songs ...	294	32	100	43	57	...	...
117	Religious insult ...	295, 297	69	153	115	38	..	...
118	Disturbing religious assembly ...	296	10	28	16	12	...	...
119	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	304 A	55	87	22	64	...	1
120	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	308	6	7	2	5	...	...
121	Attempt to commit suicide,	309	219	204	56	147	1	...
122	Causing miscarriage (simple) ..	312	20	34	20	13	...	1
123	Exposing and abandoning a child ...	317	22	17	7	10	...	...
124	Concealment of birth ...	318	22	19	6	12	...	1
125	Causing hurt ...	323, 334	2,891	5,836	3,247	2,548	4	37

No. 15.—Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, committed and acquitted for each Offence in the Punjab during the Year 1878.—(*continued.*)

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B.—Bailable.—(*Continued.*)							
126	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	324	111	149	36	112	1	...
127	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c. ...	330, 332	15	44	15	29	...	...
128	Grievous hurt ...	325	520	691	231	445	1	14
129	Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation ...	335	36	80	31	49	...	...
130	Doing any act which endangers human safety ...	336, 337	12	21	14	7	...	...
131	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety ...	338	28	58	39	18	...	1
132	Wrongful restraint ...	341	301	652	515	133	1	3
133	Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 344, 346	193	389	307	78	...	4
134	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ...	347, 348	8	28	10	3	...	15
135	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352 to 355, 357, 358	16,306	38,323	3,1373	6,459	11	480
136	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	370	16	9	9	...	...	...
137	Unlawful compulsory labor,	374	2	4	2	2	...	...
138	Extortion ...	384, 385	236	362	280	66	5	11
139	Dishonest misappropriation,	403, 404	555	776	336	424	3	13
140	Cheating ...	417 to 420	724	1,069	690	345	10	24
141	Fraudulent disposition of property ...	421, 422, 424	9	12	11	1	...	...
142	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration ...	423	5	19	12	7	...	...
143	Mischief, ordinary ...	426, 427, 430 to 433	1,677	4,186	2,650	1,512	2	22
144	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle ...	428, 429	461	521	285	227	...	9
145	Mischief by destroying land-marks ...	434	52	117	69	47	...	1
146	Mischief by fire ...	435	82	94	80	14	...	...
147	Criminal trespass ...	447	912	1,849	1,361	450	...	33
148	House-trespass (simple) ...	448	453	637	371	261	...	5
149	House-trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment ...	451	41	52	19	33	...	...

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	B.—BAILABLE.—(*Concluded.*)							
150	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle ...	461, 462	13	11	9	2	...	...
151	Forgery (simple) ...	465, 469, 471	93	168	125	28	2	13
152	Making or using false trade or property mark ...	482 to 484 & 486 to 488.	4	7	1	4	...	2
153	Making or possessing instrument for counterfeiting a trade mark ...	485	1	6	6	...	...	...
154	Removing or destroying a property mark ...	489	9	19	11	5	...	3
155	Criminal breaches of contracts of service ...	490 to 492	45	113	85	22	...	6
156	Bigamy ...	494	120	265	239	18	1	7
157	Adultery ...	497	110	128	82	45	...	1
158	Enticing away a married woman ...	498	3,056	4,385	3,474	752	15	144
159	Defamation ...	500 to 502	210	319	233	83	...	3
160	Insult ...	504, 509	431	698	532	161	...	5
161	Criminal intimidation ...	506, 507, 508	32	52	45	7	...	...
162	Being drunk and disorderly,	510	2	3	...	3	...	...
	II.—OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.							
163	Contempts and disobedience of orders ...	Section 435, C. P. C.	112	134	12	122	...	...
164	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ...	Section 209, C. P. C.	668	723	1	722	...	...
165	Recognizance to keep the peace ...	Section 489, C. P. C.	1,283	4,675	967	3,675	1	32
166	Security to keep the peace,	Section 490, C. P. C.	829	3,070	1,056	2,005	1	8
167	Lurking without ostensible means of subsistence ...	Section 504, C. P. C.	481	648	150	489	5	4
168	Bad livelihood ...	Sections 505, 506. C. P. C.	4,952	6,050	887	5,126	7	30
169	Local nuisance ...	Chap. XXXIX. C. P. C.	81	293	103	169	...	21

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	II.—OFFENCES UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.—(*Concluded.*)							
170	Disputes relating to possession ...	Chap. XL., C. P. C.	88	205	181	24	...	...
171	Maintenance of wives and children ...	Chap. XLI., C. P. C.	2,765	2,829	2,231	533	3	62
172	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by accused ...	Section 396, C. P. C.	17	22	6	14	...	2
173	Proceedings to compel payment of penalty by sureties ...	Section 397, C. P. C.	62	77	16	61	...	...
174	Recovery of penalty from principal ...	Section 502, C. P. C.	5	6	...	6	...	...
175	Recovery of penalty from sureties ...	Section 514, C. P. C.	79	114	8	106	...	...
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.							
176	Breach of laws relating to Excise on spirits and drugs ...	Acts X. of 1871 and XVI. of 1863.	196	300	76	221	2	1
177	Ditto ditto Opium ...	Acts X. of 1871, XXVI. of 1872, and XII. of 1878.	391	676	186	476	...	14
178	Ditto ditto Salt and Saltpetre ...	Acts XXXI. of 1861. XIV. of 1843, XXXVI. of 1855.	426	801	40	757	...	4
179	Ditto ditto Customs ...	Act VIII. of 1875.	261	481	45	436	...	...
180	Ditto ditto Stamps ...	Act XVIII. of 1869.	293	719	272	432	14	1

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.—(*Continued.*)							
181	Breach of laws relating to Paper Currency ...	Act III. of 1871.	1	9	...	9	...	...
182	Ditto ditto Post Offices,	Act XIV. of 1866.	30	31	13	17	...	1
183	Ditto ditto Electric Telegraph ...	Act VIII. of 1860.	2	12	...	12	...	...
184	Ditto ditto Prisons ...	Act XXVI. of 1870.	22	27	4	23	...	...
185	Ditto ditto Forests ...	Act VII. of 1865, Rules of 1855 and Act VII. of 1878.	834	2,526	596	1,915	1	14
186	Ditto ditto Ferries ...	Act XVII. of 1878.	12	34	...	34	...	...
187	Ditto ditto Canals ...	Act VIII. of 1873.	329	864	269	592	1	2
188	Ditto ditto Railways ...	Acts XVIII. of 1854, XIII. of 1870, and XXV. of 1871.	190	266	56	208	...	2
189	Ditto ditto Stage Coaches ...	Act XVI. of 1861.	11	19	7	12	...	...
190	Ditto ditto Printing Presses ...	Act XXV. of 1867.	4	19	3	16	...	...
191	Ditto ditto Gaming ...	Act III. of 1867.	247	1,199	264	933	...	2
192	Ditto ditto Wandering and dangerous lunatics ...	Act XXXVI. of 1858.	3	3	3	...	...	...
193	Ditto ditto Cattle-trespass ...	Act I. of 1871.	861	2,571	1,904	652	...	15
194	Ditto ditto Arms ...	Act XXXI. of 1866, VI. of 1866, and XI. of 1878.	178	196	56	140	...	...
195	Ditto ditto Emigration,	Act VII. of 1871.	8	11	4	7	...	...

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.—(*Continued.*)							
196	Breach of laws relating to City Chaukidárs ...	Act XX. of 1856.	10	30	4	26	...	...
197	Ditto ditto Cantonments ...	Act XXII. of 1864.	2,624	4,558	298	4,256	...	4
198	Ditto ditto Nuisances under Section 34 of the Police Act ...	Act V. of 1861.	4,805	9,133	894	8,230	...	9
199	Breach of Police Act by Police Officers ...	Do.	70	131	53	77	...	1
200	Other offences punishable under Police Act ...	Do.	244	245	11	234	...	...
201	Nuisances under Punjab Municipal Act ...	Act IV. of 1873.	2,316	5,286	1,391	3,875	...	20
202	Other offences under Punjab Municipal Act ...	Do.	1,197	1,786	315	1,467	1	...
203	Purchasing soldiers' necessaries, stores, &c., and other offences under the Mutiny Act ...	Act VII. of 1867.	22	26	1	25	...	...
204	Breaches of contract by artificers and workmen ...	Act XIII. of 1859.	313	830	667	159	...	4
205	Breach of laws relating to European Vagrancy ...	Act IX. of 1874.	5	5	...	5	...	...
206	Breach of laws relating to Registration ...	Act VIII. of 1871.	5	19	9	9	1	...
207	Ditto ditto Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs ...	Act XXVII. of 1871.	555	739	90	623	20	6
208	Ditto ditto Village Watchmen ...	Act IV. of 1872.	290	533	113	416	...	4
209	Ditto ditto Village Headmen ...	Do.	46	117	49	68	...	...
210	Ditto ditto Track Law,	Do.	15	28	22	2	4	...
211	Breach of other rules under Punjab Laws' Act ...	Do.	234	605	141	464	...	...

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.—*(Concluded.)*

Number.	NOMENCLATURE OF OFFENCES.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	III.—OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS.—(*Concluded.*)							
212	Breach of law relating to Prostitutes ...	Act XXII. of 1864.	467	539	101	434	...	4
213	Ditto ditto Murderous Outrages ...	Act XXIII. of 1867, and IX. of 1877.	1	1	...	1	...	...
214	Resistance to lawful apprehension ...	Section 651, Act X. of 1877.	6	9	3	6	...	...
215	Breach of law relating to Treasure-Trove ...	Act VI. of 1878.	5	17	6	11	...	...
216	Offences under Frontier Regulation I. of 1872, Section 3 ...	...	2	15	...	15	...	...
217	Ditto ditto, Section 4 ...	...	13	18	...	18	...	...
218	Ditto ditto, Section 8 ...	...	11	25	7	18	...	...
219	Ditto ditto, IV. of 1873, Section 2 ...	...	...	1,263	606	626	...	31
220	Ditto ditto VII. of 1873, Section 6 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...

No. 16.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of Persons dealt with.						
		Brought to trial during the year.					
Class of Tribunals.	Remaining at end of last year.	Upon arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	83	8,554	925	15,880	660	1	26,103
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction	773	26,602	2,780	37,423	3,101	...	70,679
Paid first, second, and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	783	27,568	5,585	20,646	982	35	55,599
Chief Magistrate of the district ...	108	3,860	166	892	68	2	5,096
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	85	1,598	237	35	11	2	1,968
Total Magistracy ...	1,832	68,182	9,693	74,876	4,822	40	159,445
Sessions Courts ...	58	776	...	...	...	...	834
Chief Court ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Grand Total ...	1,890	68,959	9,693	74,876	4,822	40	160,280

TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE IN THE YEAR 1878.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
PERSONS DISPOSED OF.									
Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	TOTAL.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	REMARKS.
8,645	4,241	13,110	11	13	26,020	83	5	29,572	
24,156	8,064	37,562	99	63	69,944	735	8	77,179	
20,726	5,084	28,183	631	154	54,778	821	10	97,301	
1,149	398	3,363	35	99	5,044	52	7	7,175	
496	217	1,188	...	7	1,908	60	14	6,256	
55,172	18,004	83,406	776	336	157,694	1,751	8	217,483	
...	274	361	126	4	765	69	58	5,327	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	54	22	
55,172	18,278	83,768	902	340	158,460	1,820	40	222,832	

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted
Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Persons sen						
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.		
					Rigorous.		
Class of Criminal Tribunals.	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	779	1,102	104
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	3,240	3,340	329
Paid first, second, and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ...	...	...	...	...	6,261	2,713	263
Chief Magistrate of the district ...	1	...	...	...	700	213	24
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	...	...	19	...	905	137	3
Total Magistracy ...	1	...	19	...	11,885	7,505	723
Sessions Courts ...	126	122	18	...	135	80	3
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Grand Total ...	127	122	37	...	12,020	7,586	726

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE
DURING THE YEAR 1878.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TENCED TO					PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE		
	FINE.		WHIPPING.				
Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.
...	977	10,583	23	281	16	...	212
...	4,759	26,277	98	1,994	787	253	727
...	6,382	7,921	344	2,188	2,409	1,823	3,902
...	488	1,276	69	352	226	166	774
...	521	102	60	18	...	...	...
...	13,127	46,159	594	4,833	3,438	2,242	5,615
2	89	3	2	...	4	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	13,216	46,162	596	4,833	3,442	2,245	5,615

No. 17.—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted Punjab during

1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	DETAIL OF								
	FINE.								
CLASS OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	10,668	836	45	11	...	...	45,911	35,747	3,490
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	27,706	3,180	121	28	1	...	1,84,676	1,52,253	19,715
Paid first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district.	8,403	5,298	466	132	3	1	2,62,434	1,56,499	12,811
Chief Magistrate of the district	816	704	133	106	3	2	63,379	45,277	16,249
Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, Act X. of 1872 ...	98	364	115	40	4	2	37,928	15,135	6,080
TOTAL MAGISTRACY ...	47,691	10,382	880	317	11	5	5,94,328	4,04,911	58,345
Sessions Courts ...	...	37	39	15	...	1	10,870	9,935	2,111
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	47,691	10,419	919	332	11	6	6,05,198	4,14,846	60,456

BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE THE YEAR 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
PUNISHMENTS.												
IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
One month.		*Six months.*		*Two years.*		*Seven years.*		*Above seven years.*		Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.			
602	92	1,052	12	227	...	...	...	...	...	130	136	38
2,099	243	3,794	79	687	7	...	...	...	...	716	1,014	362
1,121	122	3,144	119	4,702	22	7	...	...	...	466	1,247	819
80	17	267	6	566	1	...	...	...	...	80	170	171
5	1	83	1	283	1	669	...	2	...	1	21	56
3,907	475	8,340	217	6,465	31	676	...	2	...	1,393	2,588	1,446
...	1	19	2	49	...	125	...	22	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,907	476	8,359	219	6,514	31	802	...	24	...	1,393	2,589	1,447

No. 18.—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of the Punjab during the Year 1878.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tribunals.		Number of persons or appellants applying for revision under Section 297, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of Persons.							Cases referred for revision to Chief Court.
			Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified and enhanced.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further evidence or enquiry ordered.	Pending.	
Magistrate of district ...	Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	87	235	63	182	4	27	11	23
	Appeals from Paid Magistrates ...	...	453	1,272	419	684	12	99	45	75
	Total ...	...	540	1,507	482	866	16	126	56	98
Sessions Court...	Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	51	20	10	23	...	1	2	...
	Appeals from Paid Magistrates ...	...	1,129	1,532	307	652	3	77	79	20
	Total ...	...	1,180	1,552	317	675	3	78	81	20
Chief Court ...	Appeals ...	...	341	337	97	60	1	10	66	...
	Revisions ...	1,064	795	210	193	95	152	...	94	...
	Total ...	1,064	1,136	547	290	155	153	10	160	...
	Grand Total ...	1,064	2,856	3,606	1,089	1,696	172	214	297	118

No. 19.—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Province of the Punjab in the Year 1878.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Jury Trials.		Assessors' Trials.		
Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge approved of verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
Chief Court ...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Sessions Courts.								Assessors in all Sessions cases.
Delhi ...	3	...	25	...	...	25	...	
Hissar ...	3	...	13	...	...	10	3	
Umballa ...	3	...	26	...	...	24	2	
Jullundur ...	3	...	26	...	...	25	1	
Amritsar ...	3	...	34	...	...	22	12	
Lahore ...	3	...	27	...	...	21	6	
Ráwalpindi ...	2	...	80	...	...	65	15	
Mooltan ...	3	...	40	...	...	37	3	
Deraját ...	3	...	36	...	...	33	3	
Peshâwar ...	3	...	108	...	...	92	16	
Total ...	3	1	415	1	...	*354	61	

* In 15 cases the Assessors were not called on to give their opinion.

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of … and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
Number.	Stations.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	461	21	482
			Under trial ...	2	...	2
			Civil ...	5	...	5
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	13	1	14
2	Gurgaon ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	185	12	197
			Under trial ...	35	1	36
			Civil ...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	236	8	244
			Under trial ...	22	...	22
			Civil ...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	216	7	223
			Under trial ...	3	...	3
			Civil ...	1	...	1
5	Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	242	6	248
			Under trial ...	19	...	19
			Civil ...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	227	2	229
			Under trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	497	11	508
			Under trial ...	23	1	24
			Civil ...	1	...	1
8	Rúpar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	2,226	...	2,226
			Under trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	224	16	240
			Under trial ...	28	1	29
			Civil ...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	23	1	24
			Under trial ...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	332	8	340
			Under trial ...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1878.

6			7			8		
Received during the Year.			Total.			Discharged from all Causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,102	49	1,151	1,563	70	1,633	1,052	63	1,115
23	3	26	25	3	28	25	3	28
42	3	45	47	3	50	47	3	50
749	40	789	762	41	803	704	39	743
1,664	95	1,759	1,849	107	1,956	1,154	88	1,242
1,024	30	1,054	1,059	31	1,090	990	27	1,017
4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
703	54	757	939	62	1,001	533	40	573
429	13	442	451	13	464	444	12	456
15	1	16	15	1	16	14	1	15
807	21	828	1,023	28	1,051	633	23	656
480	10	490	483	10	493	445	9	454
19	5	24	20	5	25	19	4	23
966	35	1,001	1,208	41	1,249	755	31	786
518	9	527	537	9	546	503	7	510
12	1	13	12	1	13	10	1	11
272	13	285	499	15	514	405	11	416
163	4	167	163	4	167	155	4	159
7	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	7
1,063	60	1,123	1,560	71	1,631	1,170	45	1,215
1,044	25	1,069	1,067	26	1,093	1,033	26	1,059
28	1	29	29	1	30	26	1	27
173	...	173	2,399	...	2,399	2,178	...	2,178
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
669	51	720	893	67	960	462	53	515
953	68	1,021	981	69	1,050	934	65	999
11	1	12	11	1	12	10	1	11
96	4	100	119	5	124	79	1	80
75	4	79	75	4	79	75	4	79
53	3	56	55	3	58	51	3	54
101	9	110	101	9	110	100	9	109
868	84	952	1,200	92	1,292	754	62	816
69	4	73	70	4	74	69	4	73
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
				Remaining at the end of the Year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	511	7	518
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	58	2	60
2	Gurgaon ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	695	19	714
			Under trial...	69	4	73
			Civil ...	4	...	4
3	Karnál ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	406	22	428
			Under trial...	7	1	8
			Civil ...	1	...	1
4	Hissar ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	390	5	395
			Under trial...	38	1	39
			Civil ...	1	1	2
5	Rohtak ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	453	10	463
			Under trial...	34	2	36
			Civil ...	2	...	2
6	Sirsa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	94	4	98
			Under trial...	8	...	8
			Civil ...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	390	26	416
			Under trial...	34	...	34
			Civil ...	3	...	3
8	Rúpar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	221	...	221
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	431	14	445
			Under trial...	47	4	51
			Civil ...	1	...	1
10	Simla ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	40	4	44
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	4	...	4
	Kasauli ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	1	...	1
11	Jullundur ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	446	30	476
			Under trial...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

10			11		
Daily Average Number of each Class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
394	23	417	401	23	424
2	...	2			
5	...	5			
18	...	18	18	...	18
205	6	211	229	7	236
24	1	25			
...	...	...			
261	13	274	275	13	288
13	...	13			
1	...	1			
238	6	244	252	7	259
13	...	13			
1	1	2			
229	5	234	248	6	254
18	1	19			
1	...	1			
270	2	272	276	2	278
5	...	5			
1	...	1			
692	18	710	724	20	744
29	2	31			
3	...	3			
2,273	...	2,273	2,273	...	2,273
...	...	...			
...	...	...			
228	16	244	268	21	289
39	5	44			
1	...	1			
20	1	21	25	1	26
2	...	2			
3	...	3			
1	...	1	1	...	1
347	14	361	348	14	362
1	...	1			
...	...	...			

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Jullundur ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	7	2	9
12	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	10	...	10
			Under trial ...	11	...	11
			Civil ...	4	...	4
13	Dharmsála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	102	15	117
			Under trial ...	2	...	2
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Kulu ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	1	...	1
14	Amritsar ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	368	11	379
			Under trial ...	46	...	46
			Civil ...	3	...	3
15	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	300	16	316
			Under trial ...	13	1	14
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	409	14	423
			Under trial ...	21	2	23
			Civil ...	...	...	...
17	Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	1,740	...	1,740
			Under trial ...	3	...	3
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	35	1	36
	Kasur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...
18	Lahore ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	578	...	578
			Under trial ...	1	...	1
			Civil ...	6	...	6
19	Do. ...	Female Penity.	Convicted ...	...	163	163
			Under trial ...	...	1	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	337	6	343
			Under trial ...	11	2	13
			Civil ...	1	...	1
21	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	228	5	233
			Under trial ...	1	1	2
			Civil ...	8	1	9

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

6			7			8		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
369	32	401	376	34	410	339	26	365
382	29	411	392	29	421	93	11	104
358	21	379	369	21	390	348	21	369
34	...	34	38	...	38	33	...	33
394	61	455	496	76	572	304	59	363
147	16	163	149	16	165	138	16	154
6	1	7	6	1	7	4	1	5
80	8	88	81	8	89	57	6	63
1,354	47	1,401	1,722	58	1,780	1,109	35	1,144
1,321	67	1,388	1,367	67	1,434	1,334	66	1,400
25	1	26	28	1	29	26	1	27
893	102	995	1,193	118	1,311	581	65	646
806	74	880	819	75	894	756	69	825
14	...	14	16	...	16	14	...	14
16	1	17	16	1	17	16	1	17
895	79	974	1,304	93	1,397	828	73	901
869	57	926	890	59	949	875	59	934
43	3	46	43	3	46	40	2	42
12	...	12	1,752	...	1,752	1,184	...	1,184
...	..	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2
2,039	100	2,139	2,074	101	2,175	1,889	87	1,976
758	23	781	758	23	781	732	22	754
1,312	...	1,312	1,890	...	1,890	1,094	...	1,094
34	...	34	35	...	35	30	...	30
70	...	70	76	...	76	69	...	69
...	66	66	...	229	229	...	149	149
...	3	3	...	4	4	...	3	3
...	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	3
759	79	838	1,096	85	1,181	532	62	594
741	42	783	752	44	796	738	43	781
51	...	51	52	...	52	44	...	44
514	17	531	742	22	764	447	14	461
93	10	103	94	11	105	87	9	96
41	1	42	49	2	51	49	2	51

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
				Remaining at the end of the Year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Jullundur ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	37	8	45
12	Hoshiárpur ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	299	18	317
			Under trial...	21	...	21
			Civil ...	5	...	5
13	Dharmsála ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	192	17	209
			Under trial ..	11	...	11
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Kulu ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	24	2	26
14	Amritsar ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	613	23	636
			Under trial...	33	1	34
			Civil ...	2	...	2
15	Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	612	53	665
			Under trial...	63	6	69
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Dalhousie ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	District Jail ..	Convicted ...	476	20	496
			Under trial...	15	...	15
			Civil ...	3	1	4
17	Lahore ...	Central Jail ...	Convicted ...	568	...	568
			Under trial...	...	...	...
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	185	14	199
	Kasur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	26	1	27
18	Lahore ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	796	...	796
			Under trial...	5	...	5
			Civil ...	7	...	7
19	Do. ...	Female Penity.	Convicted ...	...	80	80
			Under trial...	...	1	1
			Civil ...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	564	23	587
			Under trial...	14	1	15
			Civil ...	8	...	8
21	Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	295	8	303
			Under trial...	7	2	9
			Civil ...	...	...	...

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

10			11		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
11	1	12	11	1	12
18	1	19			
12	1	13	35	2	37
5	...	5			
121	16	137			
5	1	6	127	17	144
1	...	1			
2	1	3	2	1	3
449	12	461			
34	3	37	485	15	500
2	...	2			
305	14	319			
12	3	24	327	17	344
1	...	1			
1	...	1	1	...	1
401	19	420			
21	2	23	425	21	446
3	...	3			
2,116	...	2,116			
1	...	1	2,117	...	2,117
...	...	...			
39	1	40	39	1	40
18	...	18	18	...	18
634	...	634			
4	...	4	644	...	644
6	...	6			
...	195	195			
...	1	1	...	196	196
...	...	...			
392	13	405			
16	1	17	414	14	428
6	...	6			
243	4	247			
3	1	4	251	5	256
5	...	5			

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of
and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Ferozepore ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	9	...	9
22	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	624	22	646
			Under trial ...	16	3	19
			Civil ...	1	1	2
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	11	...	11
	Attock ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	...	2
	Murree ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	76	1	77
			Under trial ...	14	...	14
			Civil ...	3	...	3
	Pind Dadan Khan ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	1	...	1
24	Gujrát ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	287	6	293
			Under trial ...	20	...	20
			Civil ...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	259	6	265
			Under trial ...	16	...	16
			Civil ...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	564	18	582
			Under trial ...	3	1	4
			Civil ...	2	1	3
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	23	...	23
27	Jhang ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	156	3	159
			Under trial ...	8	...	8
			Civil ...	...	1	1
28	Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	385	5	390
			Under trial ...	28	...	28
			Civil ...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	33	...	33
			Under trial ...	3	1	4
			Civil ...	2	...	2
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	420	15	435
			Under trial ...	63	1	64
			Civil ...	2	1	3

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

6			7			8		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
459	22	481	468	22	490	370	10	380
1,179	53	1,232	1,803	75	1,878	1,365	65	1,430
109	3	112	125	6	131	67	5	72
42	2	44	43	3	46	36	3	39
371	35	406	382	35	417	369	32	401
109	1	110	111	1	112	105	1	106
107	...	107	107	...	107	107	...	107
739	43	782	815	44	859	510	30	540
390	26	416	404	26	430	392	25	417
9	...	9	12	...	12	10	...	10
306	26	332	307	26	333	266	19	285
740	39	779	1,027	45	1,072	637	33	670
793	31	824	813	31	844	742	27	769
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
566	20	586	825	26	851	419	18	437
478	22	500	494	22	516	470	20	490
3	1	4	3	1	4	3	1	4
973	48	1,021	1,537	66	1,603	984	47	1,031
32	33	65	35	34	69	31	32	63
53	7	60	55	8	63	51	8	59
1,020	35	1,055	1,043	35	1,078	985	31	1,016
424	11	435	580	14	594	305	9	314
398	9	407	406	9	415	387	9	396
5	2	7	5	3	8	3	3	6
706	4	710	1,091	9	1,100	563	6	569
696	8	704	724	8	732	666	8	676
6	...	6	6	...	6	6	...	4
451	11	462	484	11	495	167	4	171
354	14	368	357	15	372	330	15	345
20	...	20	22	...	22	19	...	19
355	35	390	775	50	825	529	44	573
386	36	422	449	37	486	419	34	453
29	4	33	31	5	36	29	5	34

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
				Remaining at the end of the Year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	Ferozepore ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	98	12	110
22	Ráwalpindi ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	438	10	448
			Under trial...	58	1	59
			Civil ...	7	...	7
	Ditto ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	13	3	16
	Attock ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6	...	6
	Murree ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	305	14	319
			Under trial...	12	1	13
			Civil ...	2	...	2
	Pind Dadan Khan ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	41	7	48
24	Gujrát ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	390	12	402
			Under trial...	71	4	75
			Civil ...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	406	8	414
			Under trial...	24	2	26
			Civil ...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	553	19	572
			Under trial...	4	2	6
			Civil ...	4	...	4
	Do. ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	58	4	62
27	Jhang ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	275	5	280
			Under trial...	19	...	19
			Civil ...	2	...	2
28	Montgomery ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	528	3	531
			Under trial...	58	...	58
			Civil ...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	317	7	324
			Under trial...	27	...	27
			Civil ...	3	...	3
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	246	6	252
			Under trial...	30	3	33
			Civil ...	2	...	2

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

10			11		
DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
11	1	12	11	1	12
714	32	746			
24	1	25	743	33	776
5	...	5			
10	1	11	10	1	11
2	...	2	2	...	2
1	...	1	1	...	1
192	12	204			
21	1	22	215	13	228
2	...	2			
7	1	8	7	1	8
244	8	252			
24	1	25	268	9	277
...	...	...			
289	8	297			
20	1	21	309	9	318
...	...	...			
658	17	675			
7	3	10	669	21	690
4	1	5			
28	2	30	28	2	30
186	4	190			
17	...	17	204	4	208
1	...	1			
483	3	486			
30	...	30	514	3	517
1	...	1			
38	1	39			
11	...	11	52	1	53
3	...	3			
416	20	436			
47	2	49	466	22	488
3	...	3			

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of ... and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5		
				Remained at the commencement of the Year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	308	25	333
			Under trial ...	5	2	7
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Rájanpur ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	98	...	98
32	Bannu ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	89	11	100
			Under trial ...	39	2	41
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Miánwali ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	1	...	1
33	Peshávar ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	468	14	482
			Under trial ..	82	2	84
			Civil ...	7	1	8
	Mardàn ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	46	2	48
34	Hazára ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	29	1	30
			Under trial ...	27	5	32
			Civil ...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	128	2	130
			Under trial...	50	2	52
			Civil ...	1	...	1
		Total ...	Convicted ...	12,767	451	13,218
			Under trial...	863	35	898
			Civil ...	51	6	57

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

6			7			8		
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
573	30	603	881	55	936	431	39	470
439	28	467	444	30	474	426	30	456
16	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16
850	161	1,011	948	161	1,109	472	36	508
402	17	419	491	28	519	282	16	298
550	35	585	589	37	626	519	36	555
16	6	22	16	6	22	14	5	19
131	...	131	132	...	132	122	...	122
1,266	24	1,290	1,734	38	1,772	1,139	24	1,163
1,219	51	1,270	1,301	53	1,354	1,227	52	1,279
198	11	209	205	12	217	200	10	210
981	45	1,026	1,027	47	1,074	828	41	869
586	42	628	615	43	658	285	18	303
758	39	797	785	44	829	685	42	727
23	...	23	23	...	23	23	...	23
458	11	469	586	13	599	399	8	407
548	35	583	598	37	635	530	33	563
7	2	9	8	2	10	7	2	9
24,316	1,334	25,650	37,083	1,785	38,868	23,362	1,246	24,608
24,743	1,368	26,111	25,606	1,403	27,009	23,334	1,175	24,509
905	60	965	956	66	1,022	883	61	944

No. 20.—Statement showing the Distribution of and Lock-ups of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	9		
				Remaining at the end of the Year.		
Number.	Station.	Place of Confinement.	Classes of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.	Total.
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	District Jail ...	Convicted ...	450	16	466
			Under trial...	18	...	18
			Civil ...	...	...	...
	Rájanpur ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	476	125	601
32	Bannu ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	209	12	221
			Under trial...	70	1	71
			Civil ...	2	1	3
	Miánwali ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	10	...	10
33	Pesháwar ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	595	14	609
			Under trial...	74	1	75
			Civil ...	5	2	7
	Mardán ...	Lock-up ...	Under trial ...	199	6	205
34	Hazára ...	District Jail...	Convicted ...	330	25	355
			Under trial...	100	2	102
			Civil ...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	187	5	192
			Under trial...	68	4	72
			Civil ...	1	...	1
		Total ...	Convicted ...	13,721	539	14,260
			Under trial...	2,272	228	2,500
			Civil ...	73	5	78

THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

10			11		
Daily Average Number of each Class.			Total Daily Average of whole Jail.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
302 10 1	17 1 ...	319 11 1	313	18	331
104	3	107	104	3	107
88 40 2	3 3 1	91 43 3	130	7	137
1	...	1	1	...	1
450 111 11	10 3 2	460 114 13	572	15	587
42	2	44	42	2	44
37 52 1	2 2 ...	39 54 1	90	4	94
126 58 1	5 3 ...	131 61 1	185	8	193
14,059 1,031 80	520 56 5	14,579 1,087 85	15,170	581	15,751

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1877.		Imprisoned during the year 1878.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	461	21	1,102	49	1,563	70
2	Gurgaon ...	185	12	1,664	95	1,849	107
3	Karnál ...	236	8	703	54	939	62
4	Hissar ...	216	7	807	21	1,023	28
5	Rohtak ...	242	6	966	35	1,208	41
6	Sirsa ...	227	2	272	13	499	15
7	Umballa ...	497	11	1,063	60	1,560	71
8	Rúpar ...	2,226	...	173	...	2,399	...
9	Ludhiána ...	224	16	669	51	893	67
10	Simla ...	23	1	96	4	119	5
11	Jullundur ...	332	8	868	84	1,200	92
12	Hoshiárpur ...	10	...	382	29	392	29
13	Dharmsála ...	102	15	394	61	496	76
14	Amritsar ...	368	11	1,354	47	1,722	58
15	Gurdáspur ...	300	16	893	102	1,193	118
16	Siálkot ...	409	14	895	79	1,304	93
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,740	...	12	...	1,752	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	578	...	1,312	...	1,890	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	163	...	66	...	229
20	Gujránwála ...	337	6	759	79	1,096	85
21	Ferozepore ...	228	5	514	17	742	22
22	Ráwalpindi ...	624	22	1,179	53	1,803	75
23	Jhelum ...	76	1	739	43	815	44
24	Gujrát ...	287	6	740	39	1,027	45
25	Shahpur ...	259	6	566	20	825	26
26	Mooltan ...	564	18	973	48	1,537	66
27	Jhang ...	156	3	424	11	580	14
28	Montgomery ...	385	5	706	4	1,091	9
29	Muzaffargarh ...	33	...	451	11	484	11
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	420	15	355	35	775	50
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	308	25	573	30	881	55
32	Bannu ...	89	11	402	17	491	28
33	Pesháwar ...	468	14	1,266	24	1,734	38
34	Hazára ...	29	1	586	42	615	43
35	Kohát ...	128	2	458	11	586	13
	Total ...	12,767	451	24,316	1,334	37,083	1,785

Convicts in the Jails of the Punjab during the Year 1878.

6				7			8			
Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails.			
A.		B.					A.		B.	
To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other Jails.		Total population.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	1	367	13	1,931	84	2,015	579	2	...	...
2	...	...	...	1,851	107	1,958	532	13	2	1
2	...	...	..	941	62	1,003	122	4	1	...
2	...	...	...	1,025	28	1,053	208	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1,209	41	1,250	278	5	...	1
197	...	...	...	696	15	711	68	2	1	...
656	6	330	4	2,546	81	2,627	823	19	9	1
1,637	...	...	...	4,036	...	4,036	28	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	894	67	961	190	...	22	...
1	...	...	...	120	5	125	32	4	1	...
25	...	...	...	1,225	92	1,317	133	16	...	...
5	...	...	...	397	29	426	280	16	7	1
...	...	...	...	496	76	572	72	2	6	...
5	...	372	35	2,099	93	2,192	538	52	...	3
23	...	...	...	1,216	118	1,334	383	44	4	...
41	...	...	...	1,345	93	1,438	140	2	3	...
1,379	...	467	...	3,598	...	3,598	304	...	...	...
239	...	...	...	2,129	...	2,129	376	...	2	...
...	130	...	18	...	377	377	...	2	...	...
53	...	...	...	1,149	85	1,234	185	14	1	...
...	...	...	...	742	22	764	22	...	4	1
367	24	5	1	2,175	100	2,275	46	...	32	1
3	...	...	..	818	44	862	70	2	6	...
3	2	...	...	1,030	47	1,077	137	6	1	...
...	...	...	...	825	26	851	79	...	...	1
406	10	56	2	1,999	78	2,077	213	8	8	1
2	...	...	...	582	14	596	52	...	...	...
148	...	...	...	1,239	9	1,248	211	1	2	...
4	...	5	1	493	12	505	294	6	2	1
209	9	6	...	990	59	1,049	40	1	16	1
...	...	21	2	902	57	959	182	4	1	1
1	...	...	...	492	28	520	107	6	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,734	38	1,772	92	1	14	1
...	...	...	...	615	43	658	307	23	8	2
2	...	...	...	588	13	601	68	...	5	...
5,415	182	1,629	76	44,127	2,043	46,170	7,191	255	158	17

No. 21.—Statement showing the Number and Disposal of the

1	2	9									
		Released during the Year.									
		A.		B.		C.		D.			
								By order of Government.			
								A.		B.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
1	Delhi ...	14	...	975	57	12	...	3	1	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	13	...	1,104	87	30		...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	56	...	444	38	21	1	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	21	1	499	16	88	1	...	...	...	1
5	Rohtak ...	42	...	675	23	21	2	...	1	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	17	...	324	9	12	1	...	...	14	...
7	Umballa ...	67	...	816	41	76	2	...	...	36	...
8	Rúpar ...	6	...	1,575	...	...	...	4	...	98	...
9	Ludhiána ...	31	...	340	47	69	6	...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	76	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	45	1	659	61	15	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	6	...	86	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	17	1	266	51	5	2	...	...	2	5
14	Amritsar ...	42	1	991	34	26	...	19	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	24	2	504	55	40	6	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	33		778	72	6	...	1	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	20	...	511	...	167	...	...	...	31	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	96	...	665	...	265	...	...	...	...	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	5	...	106	...	30	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	36	1	411	59	61	2	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	8		379	14	19	..	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	44	3	1,225	58	...	...	...	...	3	...
23	Jhelum ...	39	4	443	24	...	...	1	...	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	24	1	562	32	39	...	...	...	6	...
25	Shahpur ...	27	...	353	15	8	2	...		22	...
26	Mooltan ...	58	2	829	42	19	...	...	...	49	3
27	Jhang ...	8	...	279	9	7	...	...	...	8	...
28	Montgomery ...	68	1	457	5	20	...	1	...	2	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	28	2	180	1	9	1	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	20	1	430	39	11	1	...	...	52	1
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	13	2	410	36	...	...	...		1	...
32	Bannu ...	12	...	251	16	15	...	...	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar ...	60	3	1,006	21	24	...	...	...	20	...
34	Hazára ...	5	...	224	13	37	5	9	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	3	...	354	7	15	...	1	...	17	1
	Total ...	1,003	31	19,031	1,104	1,140	62	39	2	361	11

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

10		11		12		13		14		15			16		
Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1878.			Daily average number.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	5	300	19	319	394	23	417
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	163	5	168	205	6	211
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	285	18	303	261	13	274
...	...	...	...	1	...	1		23	4	184	5	189	238	6	244
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	1	176	4	180	229	5	234
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	38	1	222	2	224	270	2	272
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	172	2	544	16	560	692	18	710
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	491	...	1,830	...	1,830	2,273	...	2,273
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	220	14	234	228	16	244
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	20	1	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	33	...	338	14	352	347	14	361
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	1	18	18	1	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	...	114	15	129	121	16	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	24	...	452	3	455	449	12	461
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	1	248	9	257	305	14	319
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	1	374	18	392	401	19	420
60	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	389	...	2,110	...	2,110	2,116	...	2,116
...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	63	...	657	...	657	634	...	634
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	226	226	...	195	195
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	...	431	9	440	392	13	405
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	39	...	269	7	276	243	4	247
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	78	4	732	34	766	714	32	746
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	12	2	232	12	244	192	12	204
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	255	8	263	244	8	252
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	327	7	334	289	8	297
...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	26	...	794	22	816	658	17	675
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	225	5	230	186	4	190
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	12	...	463	2	465	483	3	486
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1	31	38	1	39
...		...	...	...	...	1	1	15	1	405	13	418	416	20	436
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1	288	13	301	302	17	319
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	103	6	109	88	3	91
...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	24	...	489	12	501	450	10	460
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	...	15	...	15	37	2	39
...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	116	5	121	126	5	131
60	...	6	...	12	...	81	2	1,629	34	13,416	525	13,941	14,059	520	14,579

No. 22.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE, AND PREVIOUS DURING THE

1	2	3					
		RELI					
		A.					
		Christian.					
		a.		*b.*		*c.*	
		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.	
Serial Number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	3	1	2	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	...	...	1	...	1	...
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	9	...	2	...	3	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Jhang ...	1	...	2	1	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	11	1	8	2	7	...

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1878.

GION.								4 AGE.			
B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.	
Muhammadans.		Hindús.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
462	20	706	29	28	...	362	20	33	1	946	46
1,002	69	778	23	...	...	69	15	58	2	1,472	97
321	10	618	52	...	...	...	...	7	...	851	60
308	3	521	14	...	...	194	11	24	1	817	22
541	14	645	18	...	...	22	9	22	1	934	35
237	7	210	5	...	...	52	3	2	1	352	13
613	18	773	36	...	...	172	17	9	...	1,215	55
996	...	1,007	...	...	...	395	...	...	...	2,042	...
349	28	351	23	...	...	193	16	13	2	743	59
34	1	47	3	...	...	37	1	6	1	104	4
471	44	522	25	..	..	207	23	4	1	681	61
152	9	155	13	...	...	85	7	8	...	320	26
78	14	324	53	...	...	94	9	2	...	415	58
714	30	670	11	...	...	338	17	24	1	1,396	38
670	60	230	20	...	...	293	38	42	1	738	99
780	55	279	7	...	...	245	31	21	2	1,040	83
760	...	368	...	...	...	610	...	19	...	1,348	...
1,159	...	543	...	...	...	188	...	33	...	1,706	...
...	124	...	70	...	...	...	34	...	2	...	188
656	45	254	4	...	...	186	36	23	4	876	63
349	8	219	6	...	...	174	8	4	...	632	22
1,646	67	143	6	...	...	14	2	13	...	1,389	45
706	42	99	2	...	...	10	...	18	...	707	40
909	27	84	7	...	...	34	11	2	1	808	26
700	19	58	...	...	...	67	7	8	...	684	19
1,135	49	226	10	...	...	173	6	25	1	1,239	59
528	12	23	2	...	...	29	...	2	...	489	12
577	3	256	1	...	...	258	5	27	...	556	9
434	11	40	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	430	10
706	44	47	3	...	...	22	3	4	1	663	42
788	51	58	3	...	...	35	1	6	1	683	51
453	25	25	1	...	...	13	2	5	1	337	23
1,639	38	93	...	...	...	2	...	9	...	1,536	34
589	37	21	6	...	...	5	...	5	...	468	41
571	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	517	11
22,033	997	10,408	453	28	...	4,588	332	482	25	29,134	1,451

No. 22.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous
during the

1	2	4					
		Age.				Pre	
		C.		D.			
						a.	b.
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	40 to 60.		Above 60.		Of independent property.	Agriculturists.
		M.	F.	M.	F.		
1	Delhi ...	537	23	47	...	...	595
2	Gurgaon ...	287	8	32	...	...	1,305
3	Karnál ...	60	1	21	1	...	628
4	Hissar ...	155	4	27	1	...	634
5	Rohtak ...	247	5	5	...	...	1,080
6	Sirsa ...	120	1	25	...	...	325
7	Umballa ...	229	14	107	2	...	602
8	Rúpar ...	295	...	62	...	...	1,577
9	Ludhiána ...	109	5	28	1	...	220
10	Simla ...	9	...	...	...	...	10
11	Jullundur ...	442	27	73	3	...	510
12	Hoshiárpur ...	52	3	12	...	...	172
13	Dharmsála ...	76	17	3	1	...	215
14	Amritsar ...	256	16	46	3	...	564
15	Gurdáspur ...	220	13	193	5	...	497
16	Siálkot ...	222	8	21	...	...	426
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	297	...	88	...	2	852
18	Do. District Do. ...	131	...	20	...	...	664
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	30	...	9	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	154	18	43	...	...	592
21	Ferozepore ...	94	...	12	...	...	431
22	Ráwalpindi ...	382	30	19	...	...	1,154
23	Jhelum ...	79	4	11	...	...	401
24	Gujrát ...	212	15	5	3	...	606
25	Shahpur ...	127	6	6	1	...	576
26	Mooltan ...	223	6	50	...	...	627
27	Jhang ...	77	2	12	...	...	454
28	Montgomery ...	470	...	38	...	1	589
29	Muzaffargarh ...	51	1	2	...	...	304
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	105	7	3	...	...	347
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	170	3	22	...	...	469
32	Bannu ...	149	4	...	...	...	330
33	Peshéwar ...	186	4	8	...	...	1,212
34	Hazára ...	120	2	22	...	...	426
35	Kohát ...	65	2	1	...	...	422
	Total ...	6,408	279	1,059	30	3	19,816

OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

5							6		
VIOUS OCCUPATION.							TOTAL.		
Males.				*Females.*					
c.	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*	*i.*			
Non-agriculturists.	Domestic servants.	Government servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
728	195	45	...	67	...	3	1,563	70	1,633
539	...	5	...	106	1	...	1,849	107	1,956
266	31	7	7	62	...	...	939	62	1,001
336	20	7	26	26	2	...	1,023	28	1,051
112	5	11	...	40	1	...	1,208	41	1,249
157	...	17	...	14	1	...	499	15	514
569	123	76	190	68	1	2	1,560	71	1,631
725	15	17	65	...	...	...	2,399	...	2,399
364	11	23	275	60	...	7	893	67	960
32	69	8	...	4	1	...	119	5	124
494	29	18	149	87	2	3	1,200	92	1,292
130	36	8	51	29	...	...	392	29	421
195	42	7	37	75	...	1	496	76	572
1,014	34	18	92	57	...	1	1,722	58	1,780
219	132	46	299	113	4	1	1,193	118	1,311
861	9	8	...	93	...	...	1,304	93	1,397
765	21	58	54	...	...	...	1,752	...	1,752
1,032	19	109	66	...	...	...	1,890	...	1,890
...	...	...	...	215	6	8	...	229	229
327	120	13	44	81	4	...	1,096	85	1,181
281	9	10	11	22	...	...	742	22	764
578	18	38	15	69	2	4	1,803	75	1,878
258	44	73	39	39	...	5	815	44	859
386	2	14	19	44	1	...	1,027	45	1,072
229	1	17	2	23	3	...	825	26	851
559	148	31	172	53	1	12	1,537	66	1,603
123	1	2	...	14	...	...	580	14	594
282	6	15	198	8	1	...	1,091	9	1,100
115	...	22	43	11	...	...	484	11	495
339	3	46	40	44	6	...	775	50	825
367	5	21	19	54	...	1	881	55	936
91	7	23	40	27	1	...	491	28	519
423	12	22	65	35	1	2	1,734	38	1,772
151	30	8	...	41	...	2	615	43	658
125	7	17	15	12	1	...	586	13	599
13,172	1,204	855	2,033	1,693	40	52	37,083	1,785	38,868

No. 23.—Statement showing the Classes of Convicts in the nature and length

1	2				
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Class according			
		A.		B.	
		Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month, and not exceeding 6 months.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	290	14	295	22
2	Gurgaon ...	701	89	843	13
3	Karnál ...	136	11	119	28
4	Hissar ...	139	4	485	16
5	Rohtak ...	270	16	497	15
6	Sirsa ...	56	7	151	6
7	Umballa ...	169	13	271	16
8	Rúpar ...	27	...	115	...
9	Ludhiána ...	149	21	268	24
10	Simla ...	43	1	39	2
11	Jullundur ...	192	32	528	49
12	Hoshiárpur ...	109	13	79	6
13	Dharmsála ...	103	20	272	44
14	Amritsar ...	458	15	652	32
15	Gurdáspur ...	122	33	205	47
16	Siálkot ...	119	20	658	64
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	16	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	114	...	753	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	15	...	48
20	Gujránwála ...	79	33	227	35
21	Ferozepore ...	142	8	292	8
22	Ráwalpindi ...	139	7	463	30
23	Jhelum ...	302	16	235	18
24	Gujrát ...	144	9	416	26
25	Shahpur ...	94	9	284	8
26	Mooltan ...	208	15	501	27
27	Jhang ...	62	2	331	9
28	Montgomery ...	56	2	253	2
29	Muzaffargarh ...	54	3	288	6
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	35	5	65	5
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	22	...	124	6
32	Bannu ...	83	5	147	5
33	Pesháwar ...	193	1	511	2
34	Hazára ...	171	15	126	13
35	Kohát ...	52	2	137	5
	Total ...	5,033	456	10,646	637

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1878 ACCORDING TO THE OF SENTENCE.

3

TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

C.		D.		E.		F.	
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year, and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years, and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years, and not exceeding 10 years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
393	21	397	9	164	...	19	3
139	2	145	1	16	...	2	...
226	10	414	12	25	...	15	...
234	5	134	3	22	...	5	...
244	5	170	3	10	1	15	...
105	...	173	1	6	1	5	...
280	12	433	24	281	5	104	...
332	...	1,414	...	419	...	92	...
230	15	201	6	5	...	7	...
9	1	24	1	3	...	...	...
218	5	207	3	23	...	19	...
86	4	65	5	38	...	7	...
53	10	43	1	9	...	5	...
331	6	217	3	37	...	17	...
426	29	325	7	102	...	7	1
276	3	210	5	25	...	9	1
44	...	505	...	419	...	643	...
389	...	562	...	42	...	21	...
...	22	...	40	...	49	...	24
263	8	498	9	23	...	3	...
141	4	149	...	3	...	8	...
498	23	299	12	248	...	82	...
97	7	99	2	30	1	29	...
279	6	168	4	7	...	5	...
204	8	225	...	10	...	6	...
390	12	310	8	91	2	27	...
78	2	96	1	10	...	1	...
198	1	566	4	9	...	3	...
82	1	50	...	4	...	4	...
125	12	255	19	218	5	51	...
139	18	491	27	62	3	21	...
158	14	92	3	6	...	1	...
600	26	350	3	25	...	6	1
162	12	80	1	54	...	12	...
279	3	98	3	6	...	7	...
7,708	307	9,465	220	2,452	67	1,258	30

No. 23.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CLASSES OF CONVICTS IN THE NATURE AND LENGTH

1	2	3½					
		CLASS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.					
		G.		H.			
				Sentenced to transportation beyond Seas.			
Serial Number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Exceeding 10 years.		For life.		For a term.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	5	1	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	2	2	...	...
3	Karnál ...	1	1	3	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	3	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	1	...	9	1	10	...
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	14	1	18	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	10	3	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	7	1	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	5	...	2	1
14	Amritsar ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	1	...	4	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	3	...	...	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	13	...	88	...	23	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	3	...	2	...	...	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	3	...	28	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	...	...	5	2	1	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	9	...	43	3	7	...
23	Jhelum ...	...	...	7	...	1	...
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	7	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	6	...	1	2	...	...
27	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	...	...	3	...	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	2	1	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	2	...	23	3	...	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	1	...	9	1	5	...
32	Bannu ...	...	...	2	1	...	...
33	Peshávar ...	...	...	15	3	26	1
34	Hazára ...	...	...	8	2	...	...
35	Kohát ...	...	...	4	...	...	...
	TOTAL ...	44	5	285	56	94	2

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1878 ACCORDING TO THE OF SENTENCE.—(*Concluded.*)

—(*Concluded.*)		4				5		
		NATURE OF IMPRISONMENT.				TOTAL.		
I.		A.		B.				
Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
...	...	45	6	1,518	64	1,563	70	1,633
1	...	218	40	1,628	65	1,849	107	1,956
...	...	32	8	904	54	939	62	1,001
2	...	37	3	982	25	1,023	28	1,051
1	...	75	2	1,132	38	1,208	41	1,249
...	...	5	1	491	14	499	15	514
2	...	51	3	1,488	67	1,560	71	1,631
...	...	...	...	2,399	...	2,399	...	2,399
1	...	21	7	839	59	893	67	960
...	...	6	...	112	5	119	5	124
3	...	44	8	1,143	81	1,200	92	1,292
1	...	13	2	371	26	392	29	421
4	...	13	6	472	69	496	76	572
8	2	90	6	1,623	50	1,722	58	1,780
1	1	39	13	1,149	104	1,193	118	1,311
4	...	61	6	1,236	87	1,304	93	1,397
1	...	1	...	1,639	...	1,752	...	1,752
4	...	45	...	1,839	...	1,890	...	1,890
...	...	...	19	...	182	...	229	229
1	...	54	8	1,039	77	1,096	85	1,181
1	...	17	3	718	17	742	22	764
15	...	49	...	1,689	72	1,803	75	1,878
15	...	34	2	758	42	815	44	859
1	...	20	...	999	45	1,027	45	1,072
1	...	44	4	779	21	825	26	851
3	...	37	6	1,496	58	1,537	66	1,603
2	...	16	2	562	12	580	14	594
3	...	7	...	1,078	9	1,091	9	1,100
...	...	10	...	472	10	484	11	495
1	1	16	1	735	45	775	50	825
7	...	29	7	831	47	881	55	936
2	...	28	12	459	15	491	28	519
8	1	286	1	1,399	32	1,734	38	1,772
2	...	66	3	539	38	615	43	658
3	...	103	...	476	13	586	13	599
98	5	1,612	179	34,994	1,543	37,083	1,785	38,868

No. 24.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CONVICTS IN THE … BEEN PREVIOUSLY …

1	2	3				
		TOTAL.			NUMBER	
					A.	
					Once.	
Serial Number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	1,563	70	1,633	48	1
2	Gurgaon ...	1,849	107	1,956	19	1
3	Karnál ...	939	62	1,001	41	1
4	Hissar ...	1,023	28	1,051	120	1
5	Rohtak ...	1,208	41	1,249	73	...
6	Sirsa ...	499	15	514	24	...
7	Umballa ...	1,560	71	1,631	111	1
8	Rúpar ...	2,399	...	2,399	65	...
9	Ludhiána ...	893	67	960	164	2
10	Simla ...	119	5	124	5	...
11	Jullundur ...	1,200	92	1,292	98	5
12	Hoshiárpur ...	392	29	421	34	1
13	Dharmsála ...	496	76	572	36	1
14	Amritsar ...	1,722	58	1,780	115	2
15	Gurdáspur ...	1,193	118	1,311	50	...
16	Siálkot ...	1,304	93	1,397	23	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,752	...	1,752	140	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	1,890	...	1,890	78	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	229	229	...	8
20	Gujránwála ...	1,096	85	1,181	88	6
21	Ferozepore ...	742	22	764	35	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	1,803	75	1,878	65	...
23	Jhelum ...	815	44	859	20	...
24	Gujrát ...	1,027	45	1,072	67	1
25	Shahpur ...	825	26	851	16	...
26	Mooltan ...	1,537	66	1,603	94	...
27	Jhang ...	580	14	594	43	...
28	Montgomery ...	1,091	9	1,100	10	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	484	11	495	40	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	775	50	825	90	1
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	881	55	936	138	5
32	Bannu ...	491	28	519	36	...
33	Peshâwar ...	1,734	38	1,772	109	1
34	Hazára ...	615	43	658	17	...
35	Kohát ...	586	13	599	9	...
	TOTAL ...	37,083	1,785	38,868	2,121	38

JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878 WHO HAD

CONVICTED.

4							5			6			
PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.							Ratio of cloumn 4 D to column 3.			JUVENILE PRISONERS (UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE, SECTION 318, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).			
B.		C.		D.						A.		B.	
Twice.		More than twice.		TOTAL.						Number imprisoned.		Number previously convicted.	

M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	...	25	...	85	1	86	5	1	5	30	1	4	...
23	1	8	...	50	2	52	3	2	3	18	1	1	...
15	1	13	...	69	2	71	7	3	7	7	...	1	...
15	...	6	...	141	1	142	14	4	14	15	...	...	...
10	...	8	...	91	...	91	8	...	7	22	1	2	...
7	...	1	...	32	...	32	6	...	6	1	1	...	...
58	...	8	1	177	2	179	11	3	11	6	...	2	...
32	...	15	...	112	...	112	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
45	2	45	...	254	4	258	28	6	27	1	...	1	...
...	...	1	...	6	...	6	5	...	5	6	1	2	...
38	...	16	...	152	5	157	13	5	12	4	1	...	...
8	...	26	...	68	1	69	17	3	16	8	...	...	...
9	...	6	...	51	1	52	10	1	9	2	...	...	...
72	1	22	...	209	3	212	12	5	12	14	...	1	...
14	2	13	...	77	2	79	6	2	6	15	1	1	...
17	...	8	...	48	...	48	4	...	3	15	2	1	...
43	...	75	...	258	...	258	15	...	15	...	...	...	...
123	...	15	...	216	...	216	11	...	11	17	...	...	...
...	4	...	1	...	13	13	...	6	6	...	...	...	...
25	...	14	...	127	6	133	12	7	11	17	2	2	...
8	...	9	...	52	...	52	7	...	7	4	...	...	...
17	...	11	...	93	...	93	5	...	5	13	...	...	...
2	...	8	...	30	...	30	4	...	3	18	...	...	...
29	...	8	...	104	1	105	10	2	10	2	...	1	...
7	...	4	...	27	...	27	3	...	3	7	...	...	...
23	...	21	...	138	...	138	9	...	9	1	...	...	...
11	...	6	...	60	...	60	10	...	10	1	...	...	...
11	...	17	...	38	...	38	3	...	3	3	...	...	...
6	...	4	...	50	...	50	10	...	10	1	...	...	...
12	...	28	...	130	1	131	17	2	16	3	...	...	...
16	...	10	...	164	5	169	19	9	18	7	...	1	...
10	2	6	...	52	2	54	11	7	10	4	...	...	...
39	1	24	...	172	2	174	10	5	10	9	...	2	...
3	...	...	...	20	...	20	3	...	3	5	...	3	...
...	...	1	...	10	...	10	2	...	2	3	..	...	...
760	14	482	2	3,363	54	3,417	9	3	9	279	11	25	...

No. 25.—Statement showing the Offences committed by the ... of the Punjab

1	2	3		4	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	394	23	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	205	6	1	...
3	Karnál ...	261	13	1	...
4	Hissar ...	238	6	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	229	5	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	270	2	...	...
7	Umballa ...	692	18	4	...
8	Rúpar ...	2,273	...	3	...
9	Ludhiána ...	228	16	...	...
10	Simla ...	20	1	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	347	14	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	18	1	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	121	16	...	...
14	Amritsar ...	449	12	1	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	305	14	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	401	19	1	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,116	...	3	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	634	...	1	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	195	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	392	13	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	243	4	...	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	714	32	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	192	12	2	...
24	Gujrát ...	244	8	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	289	8	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	658	17	...	...
27	Jhang ...	186	4	...	...
28	Montgomery ...	483	3	...	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	38	1	...	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	416	20	...	...
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	302	17	2	...
32	Bannu ...	88	3	...	...
33	Peshávar ...	450	10	1	...
34	Hazára ...	37	2	...	...
35	Kohát ...	126	5	...	...
	Total ...	14,059	520	20	...

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1878.

5					
BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.					
Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
17	...	109	...	33	...
1	...	16	...	5	...
...	...	77	...	49	...
30	...	35	...	13	...
...	...	18	...	17	...
7	...	...	...	5	...
21	...	24	...	29	...
...	...	112	...	28	...
...	...	14	...	10	...
...	...	1	...	1	...
14	...	103	...	32	...
...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	9	...	25	...
22	...	9	...	11	...
31	...	65	...	6	...
3	...	18	...	30	...
115	...	205	...	144	...
41	...	145	...	18	...
...	...	...	22	...	...
2	...	152	...	92	...
8	...	20	...	...	...
4	...	9	...	12	...
...	...	28	4	7	1
7	...	24	...	6	...
6	...	47	...	...	...
71	2	87	...	34	...
10	...	9	...	46	1
26	...	29	1	28	...
2	...	...	...	2	...
43	...	22	10	10	...
9	...	13	2	8	...
11	...	8	...	8	...
36	...	45	1	33	2
...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	13	1	...	...
537	2	1,467	41	744	4

No. 25.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY THE

OF THE PUNJAB

1	2	A.		A.	
Serial Number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	By Criminal Courts.		Solitary confinement.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	110	...
2	Gurgaon ...	1	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	1	...	7	...
4	Hissar ...	...	...	2	...
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	21	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	4	...	25	...
8	Rúpar ...	3	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	12	...
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	3	...	30	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	1	...
14	Amritsar ...	2	...	3	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	7	...
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	6	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	3	...	76	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	1	...	39	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	...	...	3
20	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...
21	Ferozepore ...	...	...	9	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	2	...	6	2
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	...	...	1	...
26	Mooltan ...	...	...	54	2
27	Jhang ...	...	...	20	1
28	Montgomery ...	...	...	27	1
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	1	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	33	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	2	...	6	2
32	Bannu ...	...	...	4	...
33	Peshávar ...	1	...	37	1
34	Hazára ...	...	...	1	...
35	Kohát ...	...	...	10	1
	TOTAL ...	23	...	548	13

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

6								7
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.								
B.—By Jail Officers.							C.	Ratio of column 6 *C* to column 3.
B. Reduced diet.		C. Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		D. Corporal punishment.	E. Other punishments.		Total punishments.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.		
...	...	3	...	46	...	...	159	38
2	...	...	...	20	...	...	23	11
74	...	...	...	45	...	...	127	46
4	...	...	...	72	...	...	78	32
...	...	...	...	14	...	...	35	15
...	...	12	...	...	...	...	12	4
...	...	1	...	46	2	...	78	11
...	...	7	...	133	...	...	143	6
...	...	...	...	12	...	...	24	10
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	10
44	...	...	...	72	...	...	149	41
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	...	10	...	23	...	...	34	25
...	...	...	...	37	1	...	43	9
5	...	22	...	68	...	...	102	32
...	...	...	...	46	...	...	52	12
...	...	...	...	388	...	...	467	22
...	...	...	...	165	...	...	205	32
...	...	...	19	...	...	...	22	11
...	...	102	...	141	3	...	246	61
...	...	...	...	19	...	...	28	11
...	...	6	...	19	...	...	25	3
...	...	6	3	23	...	...	42	21
9	...	...	...	28	...	...	37	15
...	...	17	...	35	...	...	53	18
...	...	11	...	120	7	...	194	29
...	...	3	...	42	...	...	66	35
...	...	16	...	40	...	...	84	17
1	...	...	...	2	...	...	4	10
26	10	...	...	16	...	...	85	19
3	...	3	...	17	1	...	34	11
...	...	17	...	6	...	...	27	30
...	...	20	2	57	...	...	118	26
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	5
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	14	11
169	10	256	24	1,758	14	...	2,815	19

No. 26.—Statement showing the state of Education of
of the Punjab

1	2	3		4	
		Number imprisoned during the year.		Of those in column	
				Unable to read or write.	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	1,102	49	1,082	49
2	Gurgaon ...	1,664	95	1,662	95
3	Karnál ...	703	54	700	54
4	Hissar ...	807	21	805	21
5	Rohtak ...	966	35	966	35
6	Sirsa ...	272	13	271	13
7	Umballa ...	1,063	60	1,041	60
8	Rúpar ...	173	...	168	...
9	Ludhiána ...	669	51	661	51
10	Simla ...	96	4	84	4
11	Jullundur ...	868	84	846	84
12	Hoshiárpur ...	382	29	354	29
13	Dharmsála ...	394	61	381	61
14	Amritsar ...	1,354	47	1,249	47
15	Gurdáspur ...	893	102	560	102
16	Siálkot ...	895	79	881	79
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	12	...	3	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	1,312	...	1,305	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	66	...	66
20	Gujránwála ...	759	79	753	79
21	Ferozepore ...	514	17	511	17
22	Ráwalpindi ...	1,179	53	1,164	53
23	Jhelum ...	739	43	729	43
24	Gujrát ...	740	39	733	39
25	Shahpur ...	566	20	559	20
26	Mooltan ...	973	48	964	48
27	Jhang ...	424	11	423	11
28	Montgomery ...	706	4	702	4
29	Muzaffargarh ...	451	11	419	11
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	355	35	351	35
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	573	30	565	30
32	Bannu ...	402	17	401	17
33	Peshávar ...	1,266	24	1,264	24
34	Hazára ...	586	42	584	42
35	Kohát ...	458	11	456	11
	Total ...	24,316	1,334	23,597	1,334

THE CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1878.

3 THERE WERE				5		6		7	
Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.		Number released during the year.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13	...	7	...	394	23	50	...	1,004	58
...	...	2	...	205	6	...	...	1,147	87
3	...	...	...	261	13	55	...	521	39
2	...	...	...	238	6	28	...	608	19
...	...	...	...	229	5	13	...	738	30
1	...	...	...	270	2	27	...	367	10
10	...	12	...	692	18	87	...	995	43
5	...	...	...	2,273	...	73	...	1,683	...
2	...	6	...	228	16	22	2	440	53
8	...	4	...	20	1	...	...	79	1
14	...	8	...	347	14	73	...	719	62
21	...	7	...	18	1	...	...	92	11
8	...	5	...	121	16	...	...	290	59
93	...	12	...	449	12	39	...	1,078	35
250	...	83	...	305	14	26	...	568	63
6	...	8	...	401	19	23	...	818	72
3	...	6	...	2,116	...	112	...	729	...
2	...	5	...	634	...	41	...	1,026	...
...	...	...	...	...	195	...	20	...	141
2	...	4	...	392	13	81	...	508	62
3	...	...	...	243	4	40	...	406	14
10	...	5	...	714	32	157	...	1,272	62
1	...	9	...	192	12	...	...	483	28
3	...	4	...	244	8	52	...	631	33
...	...	7	...	289	8	50	...	410	17
3	...	6	...	658	17	119	6	955	47
...	...	1	...	186	4	26	...	302	9
2	...	2	...	483	3	70	...	548	6
26	...	6	...	38	1	...	...	167	4
2	...	2	...	416	20	92	5	513	42
6	...	2	...	302	17	41	...	424	38
1	...	...	...	88	3	...	...	278	16
...	...	2	...	450	10	55	...	1,110	24
2	...	...	...	37	2	...	...	275	17
1	...	1	...	126	5	...	...	390	8
503	...	216	...	14,059	520	1,452	33	21,574	1,210

No. 26.—Statement showing the state of Education of ... of the Punjab

1	2	8			
		Of those in column 7			
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	918	58	54	...
2	Gurgaon ...	1,145	87	...	...
3	Karnál ...	521	39	...	...
4	Hissar ...	525	19	75	...
5	Rohtak ...	721	30	5	...
6	Sirsa ...	337	10	15	...
7	Umballa ...	963	43	25	...
8	Rúpar ...	1,610	...	55	...
9	Ludhiána ...	433	53	5	...
10	Simla ...	76	1	1	...
11	Jullundur ...	632	62	75	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	84	11	5	...
13	Dharmsála ...	286	59	4	...
14	Amritsar ...	965	35	99	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	499	63	61	...
16	Siálkot ...	778	72	29	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	666	...	37	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	1,008	...	18	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	140	...	1
20	Gujránwála ...	477	62	28	...
21	Ferozepore ...	370	14	25	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	1,082	62	152	...
23	Jhelum ...	479	28	...	...
24	Gujrát ...	495	33	128	...
25	Shahpur ...	372	17	32	...
26	Mooltan ...	881	40	53	7
27	Jhang ...	272	9	20	...
28	Montgomery ...	512	6	32	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	147	4	18	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	475	40	26	2
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	407	38	15	...
32	Bannu ...	278	16	...	...
33	Peshávar ...	1,080	24	29	...
34	Hazára ...	274	17	...	...
35	Kohát ...	390	8	...	...
	Total ...	20,158	1,200	1,121	10

THE CONVICTS IMPRISONED IN, AND RELEASED FROM, THE JAILS DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

		9					
THERE WERE		NUMBER RELEASED DURING THE YEAR AFTER MORE THAN SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.					
Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
32	...	443	23	11	...	5	...
2	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	148	...	115	...	9	...
8	...	348	8	35	...	5	...
12	...	89	2	5	...	12	...
15	...	80	2	20	...	10	...
7	...	593	35	25	...	7	...
18	...	1,297	...	62	...	19	...
2	...	250	25	5	...	2	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	138	...	75	...	12	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	15	...	19	...	15	...
8	...	28	...	25	...	15	...
11	...	85	2	29	...	11	...
26	...	445	...	37	...	26	...
...	...	93	...	15	...	...	...
...	...	...	67	...	1	...	...
3	...	163	...	21	...	3	...
11	...	53	...	78	...	16	...
37	...	291	19	152	...	37	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	95	10	128	...	8	...
6	...	115	3	32	...	6	...
21	...	144	5	35	4	9	1
10	7	9	2	20	...	10	...
4	...	181	1	32	...	4	...
2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
12	...	258	19	26	2	12	...
2	...	33	...	9	...	2	...
...	...	115	8	...	...	...	...
1	...	163	6	18	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	316	4	...	...	...	...
295	7	6,032	241	1,030	7	255	1

No. 27.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and the Year 1878 (excluding the cost of building new

1	2	3			
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Average Number of Prisoners.			
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	417	2	5	424
2	Gurgaon ...	211	25	...	236
3	Karnál ...	274	13	1	288
4	Hissar ...	244	13	2	259
5	Rohtak ...	234	19	1	254
6	Sirsa ...	272	5	1	278
7	Umballa ...	710	31	3	744
8	Rúpar ...	2,273	...	...	2,273
9	Ludhiána ...	244	44	1	289
10	Simla ...	21	2	3	26
11	Jullundur ...	361	1	...	362
12	Hoshiárpur ...	19	13	5	37
13	Dharmsála ...	137	6	1	144
14	Amritsar ...	461	37	2	500
15	Gurdáspur ...	319	24	1	344
16	Siálkot ...	420	23	3	446
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,116	1	...	2,117
18	Do. District Do. ...	634	4	6	644
19	Do. Female Do. ...	195	1	...	196
20	Gujránwála ...	405	17	6	428
21	Ferozepore ...	247	4	5	256
22	Ráwalpindi ...	746	25	5	776
23	Jhelum ...	204	22	2	228
24	Gujrát ...	252	25	...	277
25	Shahpur ...	297	21	...	318
26	Mooltan ...	675	10	5	690
27	Jhang ...	190	17	1	208
28	Montgomery ...	486	30	1	517
29	Muzaffargarh ...	39	11	3	53
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	436	49	3	488
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	319	11	1	331
32	Bannu ...	91	43	3	137
33	Peshâwar ...	460	114	13	587
34	Hazára ...	39	54	1	94
35	Kohát ...	131	61	1	193
	Total ...	14,579	778	85	15,442

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, OR REPAIRS).

4				5				6			
RATIONS.				ESTABLISHMENT.				POLICE GUARD.			
A.	B.			A.	B.			A.	B.		
Total. Cost.	Cost per head of average strength regarding Civil prisoners.			Total. cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total. cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
10,658	25	7	0	7,051	16	10	1	1,860	4	6	2
5,509	23	12	3	4,229	17	14	8	1,287	5	7	3
6,583	22	14	11	5,423	18	13	3	1,194	4	2	3
5,776	22	7	7	5,580	21	8	8	1,842	7	1	9
6,518	25	12	2	5,177	20	6	2	828	3	4	2
5,957	21	8	1	5,988	21	8	8	2,028	7	4	9
16,914	22	13	3	10,549	14	2	10	2,508	3	6	0
64,587	28	6	8	32,547	14	5	1	15,396	6	12	4
6,370	25	9	5	5,621	19	7	2	1,890	6	8	7
858	37	4	10	876	33	11	0	864	33	3	8
8,713	24	1	1	6,314	17	7	1	1,794	4	15	3
630	19	11	0	1,001	27	0	10	1,560	42	2	7
4,096	28	10	3	4,599	31	15	0	1,632	11	5	4
11,527	23	2	4	8,760	17	8	4	2,628	5	4	1
8,421	25	2	1	6,272	18	3	8	1,782	5	2	10
10,899	24	9	8	7,190	16	1	11	1,464	3	4	6
52,522	24	12	11	36,442	17	3	5	5,475	2	9	5
15,815	24	12	7	6,403	9	15	1	1,773	2	12	1
4,143	21	2	3	4,742	24	3	1	...	...	...	...
10,142	24	0	6	7,279	17	0	1	1,908	4	7	3
5,512	21	15	4	6,005	23	7	3	1,788	6	15	9
19,257	24	15	8	10,928	14	1	4	2,700	3	7	8
5,032	22	4	3	4,443	19	7	9	1,860	8	2	6
7,118	25	11	2	5,232	18	14	3	1,728	6	3	10
6,777	21	5	0	5,281	16	9	9	2,028	6	6	0
18,748	27	5	11	9,678	14	0	5	2,820	4	1	4
5,492	26	8	6	5,654	27	2	11	1,932	9	4	7
13,481	26	2	0	8,108	15	10	11	2,070	4	0	1
1,475	29	8	0	1,088	20	8	5	1,476	27	13	7
12,644	26	1	1	8,491	17	6	5	2,457	5	0	7
10,421	31	9	3	6,292	19	0	1	1,512	4	9	1
3,239	24	2	9	4,251	31	0	5	1,764	12	14	0
12776	22	4	2	7,284	12	6	6	4,128	7	0	6
2,112	22	11	4	1,080	11	7	10	1,200	12	12	3
3,975	20	11	3	4,182	21	10	8	2,352	12	3	1
3,84,797	25	0	11	2,60,040	16	13	5	81,528	5	4	6

No. 27.—Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and the Year 1878 (excluding cost of building new Jails,

1	2	7						
		Hospital Charges.						
		A.	B.			C.		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average number sick.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Delhi ...	675	1	9	6	39	11	4
2	Gurgaon ...	367	1	8	10	52	6	10
3	Karnál ...	357	1	3	10	39	10	8
4	Hissar ...	360	1	6	3	40	0	0
5	Rohtak ...	186	0	11	9	62	0	0
6	Sirsa ...	638	2	4	9	30	6	1
7	Umballa ...	1,536	2	1	0	39	6	2
8	Rúpar ...	13,507	5	15	1	31	11	4
9	Ludhiána ...	771	2	10	8	40	9	3
10	Simla ...	129	4	15	4	64	8	0
11	Jullundur ...	367	1	0	2	30	9	4
12	Hoshiárpur ...	107	2	14	3	35	10	8
13	Dharmsála ...	162	1	2	0	40	8	0
14	Amritsar ...	1,135	2	4	4	45	6	5
15	Gusdáspur ...	290	0	13	5	41	6	10
16	Siálkot ...	494	1	1	9	44	14	7
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	7,832	3	11	2	48	10	4
18	Do. District Do. ...	1,908	2	15	5	82	15	4
19	Do. Female Do. ...	784	4	0	0	65	5	4
20	Gujránwála ...	765	1	12	7	34	12	4
21	Ferozepore ...	720	2	13	0	42	5	8
22	Ráwalpindi ...	1,879	2	6	8	60	9	10
23	Jhelum ...	597	2	9	10	54	4	4
24	Gujrát ...	155	0	8	11	31	0	0
25	Shahpur ...	363	1	2	3	30	4	0
26	Mooltan ...	1,589	2	4	10	54	12	8
27	Jhang ...	355	1	11	4	88	12	0
28	Montgomery ...	398	0	12	4	44	3	7
29	Muzaffargarh ...	223	4	3	4	44	9	7
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	863	1	12	4	33	3	1
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	266	0	12	10	38	0	0
32	Bannu ...	165	1	3	3	55	0	0
33	Peshávar ...	771	1	5	0	45	15	8
34	Hazára ...	322	3	6	9	64	10	0
35	Kohát ...	314	1	10	0	44	13	8
	Total ...	41,350	2	10	10	40	8	7

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING
OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS).—(*Concluded.*)

8				9				10	11		
CLOTHING.				CONTINGENCIES.				Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.		
A.	B.			A.	B.						
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average. strength.						
Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
854	2	0	7	1,773	4	2	11	22,871	54	4	3
730	3	1	1	2,611	11	0	10	14,833	62	12	11
1,369	4	12	4	894	3	11	8	15,820	55	0	3
586	2	4	6	1,735	6	1	2	15,879	61	7	11
1,231	4	13	1	1,428	5	9	11	15,368	69	9	3
1,271	4	9	5	1,190	4	4	6	17,072	61	8	2
3,391	4	9	3	5,469	7	5	7	40,367	54	5	11
12,245	5	6	2	9,504	4	2	11	1,47,786	65	0	3
1,624	5	10	2	1,650	5	11	4	17,926	65	9	4
55	2	6	3	256	9	13	6	3,038	121	6	7
1,561	4	2	4	1,101	3	0	8	19,790	54	10	7
88	2	12	0	118	3	3	0	3,504	97	11	8
667	4	10	7	1,020	7	1	4	12,176	84	12	6
1,321	2	10	5	1,967	3	14	11	27,338	54	12	5
1,304	3	12	9	2,200	6	6	3	20,269	59	9	0
2,734	6	2	9	1,505	3	6	0	24,286	54	10	7
7,782	3	10	10	9,881	4	10	8	1,19,934	56	10	5
3,055	4	12	7	2,240	3	7	8	31,194	48	11	5
1,074	5	7	8	1,265	6	7	3	12,008	61	4	3
1,569	3	11	6	1,794	4	3	1	23,457	55	3	0
1,106	4	6	6	973	3	12	9	16,104	63	6	7
3,400	4	6	7	4,893	6	4	11	43,057	55	10	10
497	2	3	2	1,767	7	9	7	14,196	62	5	1
1,364	4	14	9	1,089	3	14	11	16,686	60	3	10
455	1	6	11	495	1	8	11	15,399	48	6	10
347	0	8	1	3,347	4	13	7	36,529	53	2	2
451	2	2	10	990	4	12	2	14,874	71	10	4
2,602	5	0	8	2,494	4	13	2	29,153	56	7	2
230	4	9	7	518	9	12	5	5,010	96	7	4
2,040	4	3	4	1,509	3	1	6	28,004	57	9	3
327	0	15	10	951	2	13	11	19,769	59	13	0
852	6	5	9	602	4	6	3	10,873	80	0	5
1,358	2	5	10	1,701	2	14	4	28,018	48	4	4
81	0	13	11	763	8	1	10	5,558	59	5	11
476	2	7	8	501	2	9	6	11,800	61	4	2
60,037	3	14	7	72,194	4	10	10	8,99,946	58	7	1

No. 28.—Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Average number sentenced to labor.		Average number not sentenced to labor.		Average number of effectives.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	388	23	6	...	378	22
2	Gurgaon ...	191	6	14	...	196	6
3	Karnál ...	256	11	5	2	247	11
4	Hissar ...	234	6	4	...	223	5
5	Rohtak ...	225	5	4	...	226	5
6	Sirsa ...	270	2	...	...	249	2
7	Umballa ...	678	16	14	2	616	15
8	Rúpar ...	2,273	...	...	...	1,573	...
9	Ludhiána ...	226	15	2	1	204	15
10	Simla ...	20	1	...	...	18	...
11	Jullundur ...	342	13	5	1	325	12
12	Hoshiárpur ...	17	1	1	...	15	1
13	Dharmsála ...	121	16	...	...	118	15
14	Amritsar ...	440	11	9	1	415	11
15	Gurdáspur ...	298	14	7	...	289	14
16	Siálkot ...	390	18	11	1	318	16
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	2,116	...	...	...	1,947	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	627	...	7	...	611	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	192	...	3	...	179
20	Gujránwála ...	389	12	3	1	315	12
21	Ferozepore ...	241	3	2	1	235	3
22	Ráwalpindi ...	694	32	20	...	605	30
23	Jhelum ...	190	12	2	...	166	10
24	Gujrát ...	244	8	...	...	239	8
25	Shahpur ...	286	7	3	1	275	6
26	Mooltan ...	649	16	9	1	606	13
27	Jhang ...	185	4	1	...	181	4
28	Montgomery ...	483	3	...	...	455	3
29	Muzaffargarh ...	37	1	1	...	33	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	411	18	5	2	377	17
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	298	16	4	1	293	15
32	Bannu ...	87	2	1	1	80	1
33	Peshávar ...	434	9	16	1	418	9
34	Hazára ...	35	2	2	...	10	...
35	Kohát ...	124	5	2	...	99	4
	Total ...	13,899	500	160	20	12,355	464

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.

6						7		
EMPLOYMENT.						RATIO PER CENT. OF COLUMN 5 OF THOSE EMPLOYED.		
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.			
Prison Officers.	Prison Servants.	Building and repairing Jails.	On Jail Garden.	On Manufactures.	Extra-mural.	As Prison Officers.	As Prison Servants.	On Manufactures.
...	51	...	6	339	4	...	13	85
...	27	7	16	119	33	...	13	59
11	40	58	33	116	...	4	16	45
4	53	31	18	122	...	2	23	54
1	23	122	21	64	...	...	10	28
6	31	17	12	185	...	2	12	74
19	87	167	21	337	...	3	14	53
116	178	140	39	...	1,100	7	11	...
7	59	13	14	126	...	3	27	58
...	3	4	2	6	3	...	17	33
17	49	30	10	231	...	5	15	69
...	6	...	...	10	...	...	37	62
10	20	...	12	91	...	8	15	69
11	83	68	16	248	...	3	19	58
6	41	15	10	231	...	2	14	76
20	67	12	11	224	...	6	20	67
156	283	16	38	1,454	...	8	15	75
15	93	56	18	429	...	2	15	70
10	21	22	...	126	...	6	12	70
10	50	22	14	231	...	3	15	71
10	35	5	32	152	4	4	15	64
43	170	19	20	377	6	7	27	59
5	25	8	4	134	...	3	14	76
4	34	9	14	186	...	2	14	75
3	33	11	6	228	...	1	11	81
40	69	5	18	487	...	6	11	79
5	29	1	11	139	...	3	16	75
16	82	46	36	263	15	3	18	57
...	8	6	9	10	...	...	24	30
26	60	3	11	287	7	7	15	73
6	46	45	10	201	...	2	15	65
...	20	...	15	46	...	...	25	57
20	182	30	6	173	7	5	43	41
...	6	...	4	...	...	...	60	40
...	26	4	5	68	...	...	25	66
597	2,090	1,001	512	7,440	1,179	5	16	58

No. 29.—Statement showing the Expenditure on the Construc-
with the gross and net cost of the Prisoners in the

1	2	3		4	5
		On Jail Buildings.			
		A.	B.		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.	Total expenditure, columns 3 and 4.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Delhi ...	...	1,484	22,871	24,355
2	Gurgaon ...	...	963	14,833	15,796
3	Karnál ...	...	1,302	15,820	17,122
4	Hissar ...	...	2,434	15,879	18,313
5	Rohtak ...	...	1,401	15,368	16,769
6	Sirsa ...	...	211	17,072	17,283
7	Umballa ...	...	5,052	40,367	45,419
8	Rúpar ...	...	1,389	1,47,786	1,49,175
9	Ludhiána ...	...	1,125	17,926	19,051
10	Simla ...	...	42	3,038	3,080
11	Jullundur ...	...	1,716	19,790	21,506
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	579	3,504	4,083
13	Dharmsála ...	...	2,636	12,176	14,812
14	Amritsar ...	...	2,677	27,338	30,015
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	1,030	20,269	21,299
16	Siálkot ...	...	373	24,286	24,659
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	11,191	1,19,934	1,31,125
18	Do. District Do. ...	...	1,794	31,194	32,988
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	1,970	12,008	13,978
20	Gujránwála ...	...	1,736	23,457	25,193
21	Ferozepore ...	...	2,926	16,104	19,030
22	Ráwalpindi ...	...	2,767	43,057	45,824
23	Jhelum ...	...	9,286	14,196	23,482
24	Gujrát ...	...	830	16,686	17,516
25	Shahpur ...	...	249	15,399	15,648
26	Mooltan ...	...	7,589	36,529	44,118
27	Jhang ...	...	2,213	14,874	17,087
28	Montgomery ...	...	2,501	29,153	31,654
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	1,205	5,010	6,215
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	921	28,004	28,925
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	3,827	19,769	23,596
32	Bannu ...	...	177	10,873	11,050
33	Peshawar ...	...	1,285	28,018	29,303
34	Hazára ...	...	190	5,558	5,748
35	Kohát ...	...	138	11,800	11,938
	Total ...	...	77,209	8,99,946	9,77,155

TION OF NEW JAILS AND ON ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS, JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Expenditure on manufactures.	Gross expenditure, columns 5 and 6.	Cash receipts from manufactures.	Net cost, or column 7, minus column 8.	Total expenditure (column 5) per head of average strength.	Net cost per head of saverage trength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,144	27,499	5,017	22,482	57	53
1,029	16,825	2,098	14,727	67	62
4,258	21,380	5,274	16,106	59	56
2,840	21,153	4,453	16,700	71	64
1,818	18,587	2,577	16,010	66	63
2,447	19,730	4,058	15,672	62	56
7,016	52,435	7,303	45,132	61	61
11,259	1,60,434	52,300	1,08,134	66	48
6,190	25,241	7,923	17,318	66	60
32	3,112	996	2,116	118	81
6,039	27,545	10,127	17,418	59	48
121	4,204	262	3,942	110	107
1,847	16,659	2,677	13,982	103	97
3,957	33,972	8,023	25,949	60	52
4,231	25,530	7,718	17,812	62	52
5,921	30,580	9,128	21,452	55	44
1,02,571	2,33,696	1,20,924	1,12,772	62	53
14,336	47,324	12,210	35,114	51	55
2,558	16,536	3.833	12,703	71	65
4,188	29,381	8,398	20,983	59	49
2,951	21,981	5,137	16,844	74	66
9,050	54,874	11,646	43,228	59	56
2,345	25,827	4,188	21,639	103	95
2,439	19,955	3,989	15,966	63	58
3,457	19,105	4,973	14,132	49	44
10,488	54,606	16,033	38,573	64	56
2,945	20,032	5,449	14,583	82	70
4,428	36,082	5,534	30,548	61	59
360	6,575	530	6,045	117	114
5,180	34,105	11,981	22,124	59	45
3,977	27,573	7,842	19,731	71	60
1,413	12,463	1,634	10,829	81	79
4,861	34,164	8,262	25,902	50	44
...	5,748	...	5,748	61	61
3,300	15,238	5,031	10,207	62	53
2,42,996	12,20,151	3,67,528	8,52,623	63	55

No. 30.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among

1	2	3			4		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 36 superficial feet per prisoner.			Average daily strength.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	377	30	407	401	23	424
2	Gurgaon ...	142	...	142	229	7	236
3	Karnál ...	246	9	255	275	13	288
4	Hissar ...	244	16	260	252	7	259
5	Rohtak ...	214	18	232	248	6	254
6	Sirsa ...	380	32	412	276	2	278
7	Umballa ...	899	27	926	724	20	744
8	Rúpar ...	2,528	...	2,528	2,273	...	2,273
9	Ludhiána ...	298	23	321	268	21	289
10	Simla ...	31	...	31	25	1	26
11	Jullundur ...	353	19	372	348	14	362
12	Hoshiárpur ...	40	4	44	35	2	37
13	Dharmsála ...	139	12	151	127	17	144
14	Amritsar ...	495	16	511	485	15	500
15	Gurdáspur ...	286	6	292	327	17	344
16	Siálkot ...	431	17	448	425	21	446
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,756	...	1,756	2,117	...	2,117
18	Do. District Do. ...	740	...	740	644	...	644
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	382	382	...	196	196
20	Gujránwála ...	488	14	502	414	14	428
21	Ferozepore ...	414	8	422	251	5	256
22	Ráwalpindi ...	862	60	922	743	33	776
23	Jhelum ...	289	19	308	215	13	228
24	Gujrát ...	277	6	283	268	9	277
25	Shahpur ...	308	9	317	309	9	318
26	Mooltan ...	843	40	883	669	21	690
27	Jhang ...	380	11	391	204	4	208
28	Montgomery ...	756	24	780	514	3	517
29	Muzaffargarh ...	64	4	68	52	1	53
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	497	13	510	466	22	488
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	298	8	306	313	18	331
32	Bannu ...	117	10	127	130	7	137
33	Peshâwar ...	556	40	596	572	15	587
34	Hazára ...	32	4	36	90	4	94
35	Kohát ...	115	16	131	185	8	193
	Total ...	15,895	897	16,792	14,874	568	15,442

THE CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into Hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
554	35	589	690	20	710	16	1	17	49	5	54
315	15	330	300	12	312	7	...	7	10	1	11
336	25	361	520	5	525	9	...	9	12	1	13
318	11	329	279	14	293	8	1	9	23	4	27
360	17	377	148	13	161	3	...	3	16	1	17
319	5	324	648	3	651	21	...	21	38	1	39
953	23	976	1,374	26	1,400	38	1	39	174	2	176
2,629	...	2,629	12,603	...	12,603	426	...	426	491	...	491
339	20	359	535	33	568	17	2	19	27	...	27
43	2	45	37	1	38	2	...	2	...	...	...
410	26	436	323	10	333	12	...	12	34	...	34
54	8	62	67	4	71	3	...	3	...	...	...
166	23	189	116	14	130	3	1	4	10	...	10
593	35	628	593	1	594	25	...	25	25	...	25
386	23	409	198	21	219	6	1	7	12	1	13
474	27	501	350	6	356	11	...	11	8	1	9
2,404	...	2,404	4,884	...	4,884	161	...	161	389	...	389
765	...	765	1,092	...	1,092	23	...	23	65	...	65
...	230	230	...	598	598	...	12	12	...	8	8
478	22	500	592	14	606	22	...	22	23	...	23
289	7	296	467	20	487	16	1	17	40	...	40
856	40	896	984	67	1,051	29	2	31	78	4	82
312	18	330	471	54	525	10	1	11	13	2	15
337	12	349	187	3	190	5	...	5	5	...	5
350	10	360	415	17	432	12	...	12	8	1	9
844	31	875	999	35	1,034	27	2	29	[illegible]	...	26
285	6	291	140	9	149	4	...	4	1	...	1
596	7	603	342	...	342	9	...	9	12	...	12
70	4	74	115	3	118	5	...	5	...	...	...
511	33	544	1,116	39	1,155	25	1	26	15	1	16
388	24	412	365	23	388	6	1	7	6	1	7
175	13	188	177	17	194	3	...	3	4	...	4
626	19	645	1,059	18	1,077	17	...	17	25	...	25
164	8	172	168	3	171	5	...	5	10	...	10
250	8	258	325	7	332	6	1	7	6	...	6
17,949	787	18,736	32,679	1,110	33,789	992	28	1,020	1,655	34	1,689

No. 30.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the

1	2						
		Ratio per cent.					
		A			B.		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	172	87	167	4	4	4
2	Gurgaon ...	131	171	132	3	...	3
3	Karnál ...	189	39	182	3	...	3
4	Hissar ...	111	200	113	3	14	3
5	Rohtak ...	60	217	63	1	...	1
6	Sirsa ...	235	150	234	8	...	8
7	Umballa ...	190	130	188	5	5	5
8	Rúpar ...	554	...	554	19	...	19
9	Ludhiána ...	200	157	197	6	10	7
10	Simla ...	148	100	146	8	...	8
11	Jullundur ...	93	71	92	3	...	3
12	Hoshiárpur ...	191	200	192	9	...	8
13	Dharmsála ...	91	82	90	2	6	3
14	Amritsar ...	122	7	119	5	...	5
15	Gurdáspur ...	61	124	64	2	6	2
16	Siálkot ...	82	29	80	3	...	2
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	230	...	230	8	...	8
18	Do. District Do. ...	170	...	170	4	...	4
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	305	305	...	6	6
20	Gujránwála ...	143	100	142	5	...	5
21	Ferozepore ...	186	400	190	6	20	7
22	Ráwalpindi ...	132	203	136	4	6	4
23	Jhelum ...	219	415	230	5	8	5
24	Gujrát ...	70	33	69	2	...	2
25	Shahpur ...	134	189	136	4	...	4
26	Mooltan ...	149	167	150	4	9	4
27	Jhang ...	69	225	72	2	...	2
28	Montgomery ...	67	...	66	2	...	2
29	Muzaffargarh ...	221	300	223	10	...	9
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	239	177	237	5	5	5
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	117	128	117	2	6	2
32	Bannu ...	136	243	142	2	...	2
33	Pesháwar ...	185	120	183	3	...	3
34	Hazára ...	187	75	182	6	...	5
35	Kohát ...	176	89	172	3	13	4
	Total ...	220	195	219	7	5	7

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

9

OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.

C.			D.			E.		
Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1·25	8·70	1·65	10·97	13·04	11·08	12·22	21·74	12·74
...	...	...	4·36	14·28	4·66	4·36	14·28	4·66
...	...	...	4·36	7·69	4·51	4·36	7·69	4·51
...	...	...	9·13	57·15	10·42	9·13	57·15	10·42
...	...	...	6·45	16·66	6·69	6·45	16·66	6·69
...	...	...	13·77	50·00	14·03	13·77	50·00	14·03
...	...	...	24·03	10·00	23·66	24·03	10·00	23·66
...	...	...	21·60	...	21·60	21·60	...	21·60
...	...	...	10·07	...	9·34	10·07	...	9·34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	9·77	...	9·39	9·77	...	9·39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	7·87	...	6·94	7·87	...	6·94
...	...	...	5·15	...	5·00	5·15	...	5·00
...	...	...	3·67	5·88	3·77	3·67	5·88	3·77
...	...	...	1·88	4·76	2·02	1·88	4·76	2·02
...	...	...	18·38	...	18·38	18·38	...	18·38
...	...	...	10·09	...	10·09	10·09	...	10·09
...	...	...	...	4·08	4·08	...	4·08	4·08
...	...	...	5·56	...	5·37	5·56	...	5·37
...	...	...	15·93	...	15·62	15·93	...	15·62
...	...	...	10·50	12·12	10·58	10·50	12·12	10·58
...	...	...	6·05	15·39	6·58	6·05	15·39	6·58
...	...	...	1·86	...	1·80	1·86	...	1·80
...	...	...	2·59	11·11	2·[illegible]3	2·59	11·11	2·83
...	...	...	3·88	...	3·76	3·88	...	3·76
...	...	...	0·49	...	0·48	0·49	...	0·48
...	...	...	2·33	...	2·32	2·33	...	2·32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3·22	4·55	3·27	3·22	4·55	3·27
...	...	...	1·91	5·55	2·11	1·91	5·55	2·11
...	...	...	3·08	...	2·92	3·08	...	2·92
...	...	...	4·37	...	4·26	4·37	...	4·26
...	...	...	11·11	...	10·63	11·11	...	10·63
...	...	...	3·24	...	3·10	3·24	...	3·10
0·03	0·35	0·05	11·09	5·63	10·88	11·12	5·98	10·93

No. 31.—Statement showing particulars
during the

1	2	3		4		5		6	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	5	...	42	3	47	3	5	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	...	...	15	1	15	1	1	...
4	Hissar ...	1	...	19	5	20	5	1	1
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	12	1	12	1	1	...
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	7	...	7	...	1	...
7	Umballa ...	1	...	28	1	29	1	3	...
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	11	1	11	1	1	...
10	Simla ...	2	...	53	3	55	3	3	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	4	...	34	...	38	...	5	...
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	6	1	6	1	1	...
14	Amritsar ...	3	...	25	1	28	1	2	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	2	...	14	...	16	...	1	...
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	43	3	43	3	3	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	6	...	70	...	76	...	6	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	1	...	51	...	52	...	6	...
21	Ferozepore ...	8	1	41	1	49	2	5	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	1	1	42	2	43	3	5	...
23	Jhelum ...	3	...	9	...	12	...	2	...
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	...
26	Mooltan ...	2	1	53	7	55	8	4	1
27	Jhang ...	...	1	5	2	5	3	1	...
28	Montgomery ...	...	...	6	...	6	...	1	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	2	...	20	...	22	...	3	...
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	2	1	29	4	31	5	3	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	16	...	16	...	1	...
32	Bannu ...	...	...	16	6	16	6	2	1
33	Peshawar ...	7	1	198	11	205	12	11	2
34	Hazára ...	...	...	23	...	23	...	1	...
35	Kohát ...	1	...	7	2	8	2	1	...
	Total ...	51	6	905	60	956	66	80	5

REGARDING CIVIL PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1878.

7		8		9		10		11	
Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remained on 31st December.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
47	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
51	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
26	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
40	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...
48	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
29	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
200	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
877	61	...	...	...	...	6	...	73	5

No. 31.—Statement showing particulars during the

1	2	12		13		14	
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Delhi ...	12	3	...	...	9	3
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Karnál ...	9	...	...	...	8	...
4	Hissar ...	6	1	...	...	5	...
5	Rohtak ...	5	...	...	...	4	...
6	Sirsa ...	4	...	...	...	3	...
7	Umballa ...	7	...	...	...	4	...
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	19	4	...	...	18	4
10	Simla ...	3	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Hoshiárpur ...	4	...	1	...	...	...
13	Dharmsála ...	2	...	...	...	1	...
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	2	...	...	...
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
16	Siálkot ...	10	...	...	...	7	...
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	16	...	...	...	10	...
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Gujránwála ...	7	...	...	...	1	...
21	Ferozepore ...	8	...	...	...	3	...
22	Ráwalpindi ...	7	...	...	...	2	...
23	Jhelum ...	4	...	...	...	2	...
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Shahpur ...	4	...	...	...	4	...
26	Mooltan ...	7	5	...	...	3	4
27	Jhang ...	2	2	...	...	1	2
28	Montgomery ...	6	...	...	...	5	...
29	Muzaffargarh ...	6	2	...	...	3	2
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	7	...	...	...	4	...
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
32	Bannu ...	5	3	...	...	3	2
33	Pesháwar ...	22	7	...	...	11	5
34	Hazára ...	5	...	...	...	4	...
35	Kohát ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	187	27	...	...	107	22

REGARDING CIVIL PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

15								16					
Hospital.								Cost.							
A.		B.		C.		D.		A.			B.		
Admissions.		Daily average sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Total charges.			Average cost per prisoner.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
								Vide Statement No. 27.					
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	2	...	66·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	1	...	16·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	1	...	20·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	1	...	33·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	2	...	...	6	...	7·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 32.—STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING
DURING THE

1	2	3		4		5		
Serial Number.	NAMES OF JAILS.	Number remaining at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	2	...	23	3	25	3	28
2	Gurgaon ...	35	1	1,024	30	1,059	31	1,090
3	Karnál ...	22	...	429	13	451	13	464
4	Hissar ...	3	...	480	10	483	10	493
5	Rohtak ...	19	...	518	9	537	9	546
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	163	4	163	4	167
7	Umballa ...	23	1	1,044	25	1,067	26	1,093
8	Rúpar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	28	1	953	68	981	69	1,050
10	Simla ...	...	...	75	4	75	4	79
11	Jullundur ...	1	...	69	4	70	4	74
12	Hoshiárpur ...	11	...	358	21	369	21	390
13	Dharmsála ...	2	...	147	16	149	16	165
14	Amritsar ...	46	...	1,321	67	1,367	67	1,434
15	Gurdáspur ...	13	1	806	74	819	75	894
16	Siálkot ...	21	2	869	57	890	59	949
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3
18	Do. District Do. ...	1	...	34	...	35	...	35
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	1	...	3	...	4	4
20	Gujránwála ...	11	2	741	42	752	44	796
21	Ferozepore ...	1	1	93	10	94	11	105
22	Ráwalpindi ...	16	3	109	3	125	6	131
23	Jhelum ...	14	...	390	26	404	26	430
24	Gujrát ...	20	...	793	31	813	31	844
25	Shahpur ...	16	...	478	22	494	22	516
26	Mooltan ...	3	1	32	33	35	34	69
27	Jhang ...	8	...	398	9	406	9	415
28	Montgomery ...	28	...	696	8	724	8	732
29	Muzaffargarh ...	3	1	354	14	357	15	372
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	63	1	386	36	449	37	486
31	Dera Gházi Khan ...	5	2	439	28	444	30	474
32	Bannu ...	39	2	550	35	589	37	626
33	Peshávar ...	82	2	1,219	51	1,301	53	1,354
34	Hazára ...	27	5	758	39	785	44	829
35	Kohát ...	50	2	548	35	598	37	635
	TOTAL ...	616	29	16,297	830	16,913	859	17,772

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1878.

6			7			8			9	
Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
2	...	2	2	2	4	22	1	23	...	...
24	1	25	394	12	406	593	15	608	40	1
13	...	13	200	1	201	243	11	254	2	...
13	...	13	159	5	164	286	4	290	24	1
18	1	19	168	3	171	335	4	339	24	1
5	...	5	78	1	79	77	3	80	1	...
29	2	31	600	7	607	433	19	452	22	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	5	44	550	39	589	378	26	404	17	...
2	...	2	43	1	44	32	3	35	...	...
1	...	1	61	1	62	8	3	11	...	...
12	1	13	136	10	146	212	11	223	9	...
5	1	6	66	7	73	72	9	81	6	...
34	3	37	648	41	689	685	25	710	18	1
21	3	24	408	31	439	348	38	386	39	5
21	2	23	523	42	565	352	17	369	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...
4	...	4	19	...	19	10	...	10	...	...
...	1	1	..	2	2	...	1	1	...	...
16	1	17	387	19	406	351	24	375	5	...
3	1	4	77	6	83	10	3	13	3	...
24	1	25	16	...	16	50	5	55	39	...
21	1	22	216	19	235	176	6	182	...	...
24	1	25	345	15	360	397	12	409	46	1
2[illegible]	1	21	270	10	280	200	10	210	13	1
7	3	10	10	15	25	21	17	38	...	2
17	...	17	198	2	200	189	7	196	2	...
30	...	30	328	6	334	337	2	339	19	...
11	...	11	184	9	193	146	6	152	16	...
47	2	49	286	18	304	133	16	149	...	...
10	1	11	163	12	175	262	18	280	...	...
40	3	43	379	34	413	138	2	140	33	...
111	3	114	907	34	941	319	18	337	...	...
52	2	54	422	28	450	259	14	273	56	1
58	3	61	354	24	378	175	9	184	1	...
7[illegible]5	43	778	8,597	456	9,053	7,252	359	7,611	435	14

No. 32.—Statement showing particulars regarding

during the

1	2	10		11		12		
Serial Number.	Names of Jails.	Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2	Gurgaon ...	...	...	3	...	29	3	32
3	Karnál ...	1	...	...	...	5	1	6
4	Hissar ...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
5	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
6	Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
7	Umballa ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
8	Rapúr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Ludhiána ...	...	...	6	...	30	4	34
10	Simla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
12	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
13	Dharmsála ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
14	Amritsar ...	...	...	1	...	15	...	15
15	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	...	24	1	25
16	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
17	Lahore Central Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Do. District Do. ...	...	...	1	...	5	...	5
19	Do. Female Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
20	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	...	9	1	10
21	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
22	Ráwalpindi ...	1	...	...	...	19	1	20
23	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13
24	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	25	3	28
25	Shahpur ...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
26	Mooltan ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
27	Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17
28	Montgomery ...	1	...	...	...	39	...	39
29	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11
30	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	30	3	33
31	Dera Ghází Khan ...	...	...	1	...	18	...	18
32	Bannu ...	...	...	2	...	37	1	38
33	Pesháwar ...	...	...	1	...	74	1	75
34	Hazára ...	1	...	3	...	44	1	45
35	Kohát ...	...	...	1	...	67	4	71
	Total ...	4	...	20	...	605	30	635

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

13							14			
Cost.							Hospital.			
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.			A.	B.	C.	D.
Rations.	Guards and Establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.			Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.				
		Vide Statement No. 27.								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	50·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	3	12·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	2	6	13·63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	2·70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	25·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	9·09
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	1	2	4·65
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	1	0·87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	2	3	5·55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	1	1·64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	16	20	2·57

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Money due.						
	On written promise for sum certain.						
Class of Court.	Registered.	Unregistered.	On unwritten promise for sum certain.	On account stated.	For money paid or received.	For goods sold and delivered.	For breaches of contract not included in the above.
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	159	1,403	2,235	2,890	. 124	214	210
District Small Cause Courts ...	146	5,129	2,261	1,640	205	2,988	984
Honorary Courts ...	463	3,820	2,359	2,607	41	190	25
Munsiffs' Courts ...	3,944	50,721	28,918	28,631	474	1,304	564
Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs' Courts,	912	7,576	6,824	6,682	83	189	100
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	2,011	8,994	4,462	6,056	149	406	247
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	360	875	282	579	18	65	27
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	19	13	18	28	...	3	5
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Total ...	8,014	78,531	47,359	49,113	1,097	5,359	2,162

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1878.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		SUITS FOR DAMAGES.							
Suits for rent other than of land.	Recovery of personal property, or value thereof.	For injuries to the person.	For injuries to property.	For defamation.	For other injuries not included in the above.	Suits to compel specific performance of contract.	Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident.	Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of *mandamus* or injunction.	Suits to settle partnership and other accounts.
324	1,017	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
505	301	...	38	...	21	...	...	...	...
54	752	3	52	48	66	7	1	...	9
966	8,287	14	430	208	122	165	19	7	63
443	2,595	17	305	72	135	50	29	9	32
396	1,792	36	191	141	180	82	53	56	146
22	148	2	6	22	12	9	5	5	32
...	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,800	14,898	72	1,029	492	537	313	107	77	284

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	19	20	21	22	23
			Suits relating to Marriage, Dower and Divorce.		
Class of Court.	Suits connected with religion and caste.	Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	Suits connected with betrothals.	Suits for custody of wives.	Other suits.
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...
District Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Courts ...	...	3	115	24	27
Munsiffs' Courts ...	2	6	325	12	107
Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs' Courts,	...	6	113	15	41
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts,	2	19	373	1,214	146
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	1	2	45	359	23
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	...	...	...	20	8
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	5	36	971	1,644	354

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
				CLAIM TO INHERITANCE.						
				Under Muhammadan Law.		*Under Hindu Law.*		*Under any other Law.*		
Suits to establish or dispute adoption.	Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	Suits to establish or contest wills.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	7	...	...	5	23	12	29	4	3
1	...	21	1	105	106	28	10	135	229	2
3	2	56	1	217	58	78	11	345	153	6
66	19	150	4	147	72	103	53	416	176	3
8	1	14	1	13	18	5	20	17	5	1
...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	31	250	7	482	259	237	106	942	568	15

No. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIP
DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB

1	35	36	37	38	39	40
		Suits relating to Mortgage of Immovable Property.		Claims to right of pre-emption.		
Class of Court.	Suits relating to the Revenue.	Land only.	Other property.	Land only.	Other property.	Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rents).
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Courts ...	324	100	35	16	20	8
Munsiffs' Courts ...	2,104	1,020	398	88	72	139
Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs' Courts ...	3,031	498	219	300	66	409
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts,	1,331	732	346	380	162	67
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	61	112	83	87	58	11
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	2	3	...	6	1	2
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,853	2,465	1,081	877	379	636

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
SUITS FOR PARTITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.				RENT SUITS, NOT BEING SUITS UNDER THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.					
Land only.	Other property.	Suits regarding boundaries.	Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the foregoing.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits to recover arrears of rent from tenants with right of occupancy.	Suits regarding illegal exaction, duress, distraint, or demand.	Suits regarding accounts, &c., by or against Agents, &c.	Suits to resume or assess land held exempt from revenue or rent.	Suits not included in columns 45 to 49, not being suits under the Punjab Tenancy Act.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	10	13	334	72	33	1	1	1	12
38	84	20	1,037	604	274	7	...	...	106
105	70	79	1,741	2,265	860	10	3	17	53
232	194	14	1,418	544	274	30	15	21	21
11	28	2	355	36	1	1	...	...	...
2	2	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
418	388	128	4,902	3,521	1,442	49	19	39	193

No. 33.—Statement showing the Number and Descrip
Districts of the Punjab

1	51	52	53	54	55
					Suits under the
Class of Court.	Suits under Section 5 by tenants for right of occupancy.	Suits to establish right of occupancy under Section 8 on other grounds than those mentioned in the previous sections of the Act.	Suits under Section 6 by landlords for rebuttal of presumptive right of occupancy.	Suits under Sections 10 and 11 for enhancement of rent.	Suits under Section 14 for abatement of rent.
Cantonment Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...
District Small Cause Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...
Honorary Courts ...	9	1	...	16	...
Munsiffs' Courts ...	46	2	10	164	...
Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs' Courts,	118	12	10	76	...
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	170	19	37	131	15
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	17	5	...	2	...
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Court ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	360	39	57	389	15

TION OF ORIGINAL CIVIL SUITS DISPOSED OF IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
PUNJAB TENANCY ACT.							
Suits for arrears of rent where remission is allowed under Section 15.	Suits under Section 18 to set aside award of division and appraisement of produce taken for rent.	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 1).	Suits under Section 19 by landlords for ejectment of tenants with right of occupancy (Section 19, Clause 2).	Suits under Section 20 by landlords for ejectment of tenants without right of occupancy.	Suits under Section 25 by tenants to contest notice of ejectment.	Suits under Section 26 by tenants on account of illegal ejectment.	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,582
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,278
...	...	...	29	6	...	9	11,830
...	...	20	16	32	26	39	132,303
...	106	10	2	78	142	56	37,494
...	21	53	3	18	93	26	34,728
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,872
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	127	83	50	134	261	130	243,265

No. 34.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF SUITS DISPOSED OF

1	2		3		4		5	
	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED							
VALUE OF SUITS.	District Small Cause Courts.		Cantonment Small Cause Courts.		Unpaid Local Tribunals (*Honorary Civil Judges*).		Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Munsiffs*).	
	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.
Not exceeding Rs. ... 5	...	2,018	...	2,356	150	1,507	861	15,055
Ditto ... 20	...	5,893	...	3,572	214	4,032	1,477	49,240
Ditto ... 100	...	5,134	...	2,175	302	4,853	1,415	52,539
Ditto ... 500	...	1,233	...	479	44	688	708	10,885
Ditto ... 1,000	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
Ditto ... 5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... 10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding Rs. ... 1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suits of which the value cannot be fixed ...	...	...	...	...	3	29	52	71
TOTAL ...	...	14,278	...	8,582	713	11,117	4,513	127,790

IN THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.

6		7		8		9		10	11	
OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.										
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals (*Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars*).		District Courts (other than Chief Courts of Districts.) (*Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners*).		Chief Courts of Districts (*Judicial Assistants*).		Chief Courts of Districts (*Deputy Commissioners*).		Chief Court of Province.	Total value of Suits.	
Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.	Land.	Other.		Land.	Other.
1,894	5,184	858	2,202	53	69	...	5	...	12,108	1,02,778
2,986	12,018	1,626	7,331	93	339	...	10	...	79,104	10,48,000
2,192	10,051	2,188	10,305	193	913	8	16	...	2,88,898	36,82,897
375	2,608	1,115	5,734	144	630	4	26	...	4,45,334	38,11,836
...	...	125	834	54	552	5	31	1	1,25,277	9,44,701
...	...	64	301	18	247	1	16	2	1,50,519	10,54,871
...	...	1	17	...	34	1	6	...	16,395	3,83,596
...	...	...	1	...	17	...	5	...	...	5,35,037
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
115	71	372	1,654	62	454	4	35	2	...	...
7,562	29,932	6,349	28,379	617	3,255	23	150	5	11,17,635	1,15,63,716

No. 35.—Statement showing the General Result of the ... in the Punjab during

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Class of Court.	Number of Cases on the File.				Disposed of without Decree.			
	Suits remaining from last year.	Filed in 1878.	Re-admitted and received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Adjusted by mutual agreement.
Small Cause Courts ...	409	23,168	266	23,843	...	2,593	150	2,409
Honorary Courts ...	567	11,934	445	12,946	1	2,168	130	1,335
Munsiffs' Courts ...	5,525	134,623	3,844	143,992	5	22,692	1,032	16,889
Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars' Courts.	1,703	37,288	1,660	40,654	3	6,592	545	4,717
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts.	3,140	34,980	1,354	39,474	19	6,357	605	3,072
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	246	4,069	162	4,477	5	506	79	284
Deputy Commissioners' Courts...	10	181	9	200	...	31	4	17
Chief Court ...	3	2	...	5	...	...	3	1
Total ...	11,606	246,245	7,740	265,591	33	40,939	2,548	28,784

TRIAL OF CIVIL SUITS IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION THE YEAR 1878.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
DECREE PASSED.												AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
Without contest.				*With contest.*									
Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte.*	Dismissed *ex-parte.*	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.	Referred to arbitration.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Plaints rejected or returned.	Contested.	Uncontested.
2,979	4,344	3,756	44	5,343	1,448	270	23,126	717	14	...	136	17	12
911	3,228	956	48	2,744	746	294	12,267	679	49	...	42	26	19
16,015	27,718	11,205	798	30,076	9,680	1,590	136,119	7,873	104	14	2,006	24	16
3,098	7,479	2,918	193	9,659	3,878	803	39,082	1,572	58	13	764	25	17
2,517	5,187	2,832	157	10,448	4,856	852	36,050	3,424	299	98	1,751	26	23
166	626	274	13	1,397	681	127	4,031	446	69	77	187	49	33
7	15	14	4	53	36	5	181	19	2	2	23	78	107
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	9	62
25,693	48,597	21,955	1,257	59,721	21,334	3,941	250,861	14,730	595	204	4,909	27	18

No. 36.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10
	For disposal.				Disposed					
							Heard ex-parte.			
							Confirmed.			
Class of Court.	Remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1878.	Re-admitted and received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred to other districts.	Dismissed for default, or under Section 557, Act X. of 1877.	Under Section 551 of Act X. of 1877.	In absence of Respondent.	Modified.	Reversed.
Assistant Commissioners' Courts,	5	124	...	129	...	7	1	29	...	...
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	495	7,883	110	8,488	...	479	1,244	745	21	46
Deputy Commissioners' Courts,	73	1,876	31	1,980	...	108	262	210	11	19
Total ...	573	9,883	141	10,597	...	594	1,507	984	32	65
Commissioners' Courts ...	1,217	3,734	46	4,997	...	238	369	182	9	14
Chief Court ... Regular ...	250	427	...	677	2	8	...	167	...	...
Chief Court ... Special ...	301	1,339	...	1,640	13	16	...	901	...	...
Total ...	1,768	5,500	46	7,314	15	262	369	1,250	9	14
Grand Total ...	2,341	15,383	187	17,911	15	856	1,876	2,234	41	79

APPELLATE COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
OF										
CONTESTED.										
Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total.	Pending at end of the year.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration.	Objections under Section 561, Act X. of 1877.	Objections allowed.
52	6	12	5	112	17	...	...	24	...	...
2,667	578	1,169	840	7,789	699	162	5	27	6	5
646	145	301	165	1,867	113	9	8	25	...	...
3,365	729	1,482	1,010	9,768	829	171	13	27	6	5
2,368	161	813	249	4,403	594	168	234	91	2	...
156	25	63	22	443	234	46	149	162	...	...
185	7	50	115	1,287	353	92	202	55	...	...
2,709	193	926	386	6,133	1,181	306	585	102	2	...
6,074	922	2,408	1,396	15,901	2,010	477	598	64	8	5

No. 37.—Statement showing the execution of the Decrees

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class of Courts.	Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.
	Pending.	Filed in 1878.	Received by transfer.	Total.		
Small Cause Courts ...	450	14,836	38	15,324	3,398	7,022
Honorary Courts ...	581	4,688	9	5,278	2,463	1,348
Munsiffs' Courts ...	6,656	65,197	133	71,986	24,506	19,008
Tahsíldárs and Náib Tahsíldárs' Courts ...	2,674	23,468	131	26,273	10,340	6,934
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts,	4,231	30,167	702	35,100	9,618	7,443
Judicial Assistants' Courts ...	482	2,334	42	2,858	863	682
Deputy Commissioners' Courts ...	16	136	2	154	49	29
Total ...	15,090	140,826	1,057	156,973	51,237	42,465

OF THE CIVIL COURTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				NATURE AND NUMBER OF COERCIVE PROCESSES ISSUED					
					Movable property.		*Immovable property.*		
Decrees in which there was no execution.	Transferred.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Arrest of persons.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Orders under Sections 305, 593 of Act X. of 1877.
3,855	586	14,861	463	2,644	6,643	687	...	...	...
879	16	4,706	572	82	3,130	606	451	167	...
17,838	106	61,458	10,528	2,339	41,697	11,678	3,843	1,085	166
6,526	80	23,880	2,393	1,274	13,630	3,227	1,456	340	77
10,977	300	28,338	6,762	1,611	14,090	4,227	2,755	833	159
904	20	2,469	380	175	1,047	245	244	82	4
56	...	133	21	6	53	7	12	3	...
41,035	1,108	135,845	21,128	8,131	80,290	20,677	8,761	2,510	406

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Registrations affecting			
					Com
Name of Office.	Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (Section 17a.)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses b and c.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	4	72	898	1,589	24
Gurgaon ...	7	14	437	899	11
Karnál ...	6	16	515	961	14
Hissar ...	6	11	294	324	6
Rohtak ...	5	38	393	882	6
Sirsa ...	4	24	51	90	1
Umballa ...	12	28	705	1,372	4
Ludhiána ...	6	45	397	900	7
Simla ...	4	4	148	104	8
Jullundur ...	9	49	664	1,361	18
Hoshiárpur ...	12	51	565	2,382	4
Kángra ...	17	25	350	671	14
Amritsar ...	6	98	1,026	1,782	34
Gurdáspur ...	8	24	1,277	1,051	26
Siálkot ...	8	26	378	1,739	16
Lahore ...	6	47	1,000	1,731	24
Gujránwála ...	5	17	366	511	5
Ferozepore ...	9	49	412	1,291	9
Ráwalpindi ...	9	64	740	687	37
Jhelum ...	5	49	186	246	3
Gujrát ...	4	56	326	675	...
Shahpur ...	4	22	194	382	2
Mooltan ...	7	12	472	678	33
Jhang ...	4	5	212	315	6
Montgomery ...	5	1	88	167	29
Muzaffargarh ...	4	7	362	495	3
Dera Ismail Khan ...	6	4	207	219	15
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	5	11	461	710	8
Bannu ...	5	6	289	363	2
Pesháwar ...	8	8	588	616	16
Hazára ...	4	3	67	49	...
Kohát ...	3	...	23	20	...
Total ...	207	886	13,091	25,262	385

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878-79.

7	8	9	10			11	12	13	14
IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.									
PULSORY.						OPTIONAL.			
Perpetual leases (Section 17 *a*.)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17 (*d*.)	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less, Section 18 *c*, and leases exempted under the provision in Section 17.
			Rs.	A.	P.				
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
40	110	2,733	7,295	12	0	325	1,092	1	148
15	71	1,447	3,500	4	0	406	1,023	5	115
...	76	1,582	3,557	8	0	343	923	4	27
12	38	685	1,634	8	0	200	383	3	3
2	36	1,357	3,045	8	0	304	1,003	2	45
32	30	228	477	12	0	38	60	1	...
4	56	2,169	5,136	8	0	430	1,082	...	1
1	9	1,359	3,247	8	0	174	316	...	1
...	9	273	1,465	0	0	28	17	...	1
1	29	2,122	5,034	4	0	273	630	2	5
2	49	3,053	7,006	4	0	477	1,598	5	2
1	3	1,064	2,449	0	0	216	441	3	...
1	76	3,017	7,129	4	0	623	1,567	9	11
8	24	1,410	3,238	8	0	220	626	1	5
1	25	2,185	5,102	4	0	185	484	4	...
1	49	2,852	7,366	0	0	259	513	4	10
1	10	910	2,128	0	0	141	201	...	...
6	46	1,813	4,362	4	0	174	496	1	...
8	7	1,543	3,922	4	0	468	350	5	...
...	1	485	1,160	0	0	90	73	...	...
...	6	1,063	2,292	8	0	255	949	...	1
...	3	603	1,492	0	0	93	139	...	1
9	11	1,215	3,631	12	0	55	95	7	1
3	2	543	1,289	0	0	32	63	...	...
...	...	285	841	0	0	39	58	2	...
...	3	870	2,172	12	0	125	196	...	...
...	7	452	1,223	4	0	66	19	6	1
...	1	1,191	3,012	4	0	148	97	3	...
3	52	715	1,518	8	0	271	331	4	7
...	36	1,264	3,217	12	0	221	115	9	2
...	...	119	278	0	0	12	3	...	...
...	...	43	131	0	0	4	...	...	...
151	875	0,65 5	99,358	0	0	6,695	14,943	81	387

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

1	15	16	17	18		
	Registrations affecting Immovable					
				Optional.		
Name of Office.	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court and awards of arbitrators.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts and awards of arbitrators.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
				Rs.	A.	P.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	...	...	...	...	.	...
Delhi ...	...	4	1,570	1,207	2	0
Gurgaon ...	...	...	1,549	1,140	14	0
Karnal ...	...	...	1,297	1,064	10	0
Hissar ...	...	...	589	486	2	0
Rohtak ...	...	...	1,354	1,052	8	0
Sirsa ...	...	...	99	77	0	0
Umballa ...	...	4	1,517	1,244	4	0
Ludhiána ...	...	...	491	417	2	0
Simla ...	...	...	46	35	0	0
Jullundur ...	...	...	910	743	6	0
Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	2,082	1,640	12	0
Kángra ...	...	...	660	529	0	0
Amritsar ...	...	...	2,210	1,759	8	0
Gurdáspur ...	...	...	852	672	4	0
Siálkot ...	1	...	674	580	8	0
Lahore ...	3	...	789	709	0	0
Gujránwála ...	...	...	342	293	0	0
Ferozepore ...	...	...	671	573	8	0
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	823	685	0	0
Jhelum ...	...	...	163	137	8	0
Gujrát ...	...	...	1,205	938	2	0
Shahpur ...	...	...	233	199	10	0
Mooltan ...	...	...	158	146	10	0
Jhang ...	...	...	95	86	0	0
Montgomery ...	...	...	99	85	0	0
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	321	276	8	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	92	78	12	0
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1	...	249	224	8	0
Bannu ...	...	...	613	484	14	0
Peshâwar ...	1	...	348	328	0	0
Hazára ...	...	...	15	12	0	0
Kohát ...	...	...	4	2	8	0
Total ...	6	8	22,120	17,910	8	0

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878-79.—(*Continued.*)

19	20	21	22	23	24			25	26
PROPERTY, BOOK I.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.								
Total value of immovable property transferred.	Instruments purporting or operating to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in movable property Section 18 (*d.*)	Obligations for the payment of money (Section 18) (*f.*)	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (*f.*)	Total of registration in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Number of sealed Wills deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
Rs.					Rs.	A.	P.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,52,286	267	988	261	1,516	1,493	4	0	...	33
6,76,626	116	1,064	142	1,322	1,163	0	0	...	4
6,54,491	75	637	180	892	767	12	0	...	5
4,26,992	113	265	80	458	458	0	0	...	...
4,54,540	45	1,102	104	1,251	1,068	0	0	...	...
1,06,037	7	118	52	177	223	8	0	...	2
9,76,597	111	810	173	1,094	1,142	4	0	...	10
5,55,957	12	171	109	292	397	8	0	...	4
10,85,357	5	33	20	58	125	0	0	...	...
10,29,614	45	314	170	529	746	8	0	...	6
10,32,504	185	179	190	554	727	0	0	...	8
4,75,791	5	51	74	130	230	4	0	...	2
14,66,152	153	267	225	645	799	8	0	2	25
6,31,659	73	153	56	282	340	4	0	...	7
7,70,464	116	93	139	348	385	12	0	...	1
14,46,501	74	420	217	711	833	0	0	...	33
3,19,605	45	73	84	202	274	0	0	...	6
7,40,175	46	571	199	816	943	0	0	...	11
9,20,109	47	110	98	255	375	12	0	...	6
1,90,462	4	88	122	214	347	0	0	...	3
3,52,614	8	332	81	421	484	8	0	...	1
2,43,605	5	47	166	218	395	0	0	...	2
7,44,316	43	222	157	422	639	0	0	...	13
1,87,436	1	34	55	90	151	4	0	...	...
2,00,711	10	199	66	275	373	4	0	...	2
3,48,307	27	185	1	213	295	8	0	...	2
2,12,944	2	31	120	153	283	4	0	...	2
5,54,903	70	62	83	215	297	0	0	...	4
2,19,680	8	61	56	125	165	12	0	...	4
5,61,191	6	125	107	238	375	8	0	...	1
37,955	8	11	7	26	41	0	0	...	1
37,392	...	20	...	20	24	0	0	...	6
1,96,12,973	1,732	8,836	3,594	14,162	16,365	4	0	2	204

No. 38.—Statement of Deeds registered in the Districts

	27	28	29	30
Name of Office.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.
Office of Inspector-General of Registration,	...	...	...	...
Delhi ...	...	...	...	9
Gurgaon ...	1	...	...	5
Karnal ...	...	...	...	10
Hissár ...	...	...	...	...
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	16
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...
Umballa ...	...	2	...	19
Ludhiana ...	...	...	...	10
Simla ...	...	1	...	...
Jullundur ...	...	1	...	3
Hoshiárpur ...	...	1	1	14
Kángra ...	...	1	...	5
Amritsar ...	...	...	...	21
Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	1
Siálkot ...	...	...	...	7
Lahore ...	...	2	...	3
Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	2
Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	1
Ráwalpindi ...	1	1	...	10
Jhelum ...	...	...	...	...
Gujrát ...	...	...	...	4
Shahpur ...	...	...	...	1
Mooltan ...	...	2	...	4
Jhang ...	...	...	...	10
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	4
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	1	...	3
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	...	2
Bannu ...	...	1	...	6
Peshávar ...	...	...	...	...
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2	13	1	170

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878-79.—(*Concluded.*)

31	32	33			34			35		
Number of Powers of Attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in Columns 10, 18 and 24, and the total fees paid for registration under Columns 26 and 27.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total expenditure.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,505	2	8
69	248	10,128	2	0	4,138	1	6	4,739	15	4
7	92	5,824	2	0	2,016	6	0	2,971	5	8
16	90	5,409	14	0	1,999	14	0	2,822	8	7
8	83	2,578	10	0	950	12	6	2,125	3	10
4	111	5.166	0	0	1,821	2	0	2,259	14	4
13	15	786	4	0	317	4	0	1,060	5	10
24	177	7,563	0	0	2,726	1	6	4,049	10	10
6	345	4,078	2	0	1,356	7	0	2,341	15	7
29	20	1,625	0	0	446	8	0	1,259	1	6
6	168	6,548	2	0	2,101	6	0	3,979	3	6
6	160	9,406	0	0	2,996	12	0	5,273	5	6
10	87	3,216	4	0	1,113	12	0	2,661	5	11
27	170	9,788	4	0	3,435	1	0	4,760	7	0
11	90	4,279	0	0	1,471	8	0	2,752	0	11
4	62	6,072	8	0	1,702	14	0	2,896	1	8
35	80	9,040	0	0	2,847	8	0	4,814	7	2
3	50	2,719	0	0	851	14	6	1,966	0	3
5	186	5,922	12	0	1,907	9	0	3,071	10	4
20	157	5,011	0	0	1,705	5	6	3,424	13	5
7	42	1,656	8	0	494	12	6	1,782	6	11
2	42	3,719	2	0	1,347	2	0	2,461	8	8
4	105	2,094	10	0	889	6	0	1,608	3	6
24	50	4,469	6	0	1,347	12	0	2,785	10	11
4	40	1,526	4	0	433	12	0	1,507	2	0
3	24	1,307	4	0	318	4	0	1,411	2	11
7	14	2,752	12	0	757	0	0	1,952	3	1
6	17	1,593	4	0	428	12	0	1,765	9	6
3	36	3,549	12	0	988	12	0	2,529	4	11
5	25	2,183	2	0	742	6	0	1,970	13	6
71	7	3,945	4	0	1,189	8	0	3,391	8	4
3	2	335	0	0	80	0	0	887	6	0
4	3	181	8	0	33	0	0	531	9	3
446	2,798	1,34,475	12	0	44,956	9	0	1,01,299	5	4

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the Year 1878-79.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1878-79.
Delhi.	Delhi ...	I.	160,562	8,929	2,13,631	2,16,754	5,806
	Najafgarh ...	III.	4,309	1,256	2,690	2,272	1,674
	Ballabgarh ...	III.	6,671	274	4,148	3,545	877
	Farídabad ...	III.	7,583	222	3,661	3,495	388
	Sonepat ...	III.	13,637	4,420	7,272	9,677	2,015
Gurgaon.	Riwári ...	III.	25,190	20,122	32,376	31,946	20,552
	Farakhnagar ...	III.	10,611	181	7,683	6,938	926
	Palwal ...	III.	13,542	927	7,296	7,139	1,084
	Firozpur ...	III.	10,580	69	6,409	6,229	249
Karnal.	Karnál ...	II.	23,984	3,579	15,694	16,387	2,886
	Pánipat ...	III.	24,483	2,331	14,344	14,483	2,192
	Kaithal ...	III.	15,809	3,516	8,809	10,199	2,126
	Pundri ...	III.	5,430	107	1,285	1,392	...
	Kunjpura ...	III.	5,048	1,245	1,516	1,408	1,353
Hissar.	Hissar ...	II.	14,199	2,626	9,921	10.430	2,117
	Hánsi ...	III.	12,251	2,315	4,733	5,389	1,659
	Bhiwáni ...	III.	33,149	33,485	33,249	31,562	35,172
	Fatahabad ...	III.	3,079	864	1,712	1,091	1,485
	Rattia ...	III.	3,122	381	821	773	429
	Tohána ...	III.	3,464	669	522	683	508

Rohtak.	Rohtak ...	III.	15,025	640	6,136	6,297	479
	Beri ...	III.	9,202	6,866	6,926	6,660	7,132
	Jhajjar ...	III.	12,465	891	5,716	5,981	626
	Bahádurgarh ...	III.	7,127	2,464	3,970	3,919	2,515
	Kharkhauda ...	III.	4,184	1,024	1,797	2,357	464
	Gohána ...	III.	7,302	1,938	3,811	4,527	1,222
Sirsa.	Sirsa ...	II.	12,796	3,451	20,206	16,684	6,973
	Fázilka ...	III.	4,355	17,884	15,062	18,084	14,862
	Ellenabad ...	III.	3,293	512	2,655	1,605	1,562
	Rània ...	III.	4,918	420	1,239	992	667
	Rori ...	III.	2,738	367	462	432	397
Umballa.	Umballa ...	II.	26,274	4,593	18,678	18,096	5,175
	Jagádhri ...	III.	12,540	5,673	11,587	12,551	4,709
	Sádhaura ...	III.	11,189	2,244	3,734	2,939	3,039
	Rúpar ...	III.	10,294	3,656	6,885	7,285	3,256
	Buriya ...	III.	8,221	1,112	3,531	2,741	1,902
	Thánesar ...	III.	7,114	491	3,314	3,029	776
	Shahabad ...	III.	11,653	494	3,016	2,958	552
	Kharar ...	III.	4,848	2,191	2,977	3,267	1,901
	Pihewa ...	III.	3,562	54	1,593	1,152	435
	Radaur ...	III.	4,097	562	1,430	1,164	828
	Ládwa ...	III.	4,121	1,958	2,788	2,153	2,593
Ludhiana.	Ludhiána ...	II.	40,385	34,272	48,916	42,634	40,554
	Jagraon ...	III.	16,321	6,726	8,253	9,173	5,806
	Raekot ...	III.	8,262	674	2,443	2,432	685
	Máchiwára ...	III.	6,224	1,585	3,075	3,034	1,626
	Khanna ...	III.	3,660	2,888	3,540	3,006	3,422
	Bhilolpur ...	III.	3,059	82	1,130	904	308
Simla.	Simla ...	I.	17,440	12,160	1,36,350	1,29,809	18,701

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for the Year 1878-79.—(*Continued.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1878-79.
Jullundur.	Jullundur ...	III.	50,924	7,296	28,049	32,028	3,317
	Kartárpur ...	III.	11,053	889	3,953	3,632	1,210
	Aláwalpur ...	III.	4,836	886	1,404	1,711	579
	Adampur ...	III.	4,153	194	1,028	996	226
	Banga ...	III.	4,817	550	2,461	2,094	917
	Nawashahr ...	III.	5,351	82	1,738	1,471	349
	Ráhon ...	III.	12,914	1,116	6,164	4,566	2,714
	Phillour ...	III.	6,251	372	4,492	2,599	2,265
	Nurmahal ...	III.	9,025	1,133	3,343	3,969	507
	Mahatpur ...	III.	6,851	211	1,356	965	602
	Nakodar ...	III.	9,780	2,207	4,507	4,401	2,313
Hoshiarpur.	Hoshiárpur ...	II.	21,307	11,350	29,629	29,225	11,754
	Urmar Tanda ...	III.	13,970	240	4,217	3,753	704
	Mukerián-Tikkowál ...	III.	5,116	161	2,220	1,684	697
	Dasúya-Kaithan ...	III.	8,677	18	2,142	1,815	345
	Anandpur ...	III.	6,405	329	2,074	1,798	605
	Hariána ...	III.	7,802	1,974	2,555	3,148	1,381
	Una ...	III.	4,908	89	1,514	1,252	351
	Miáni ...	III.	7,942	242	1,428	1,470	200
	Garhdiwála ...	III.	3,874	2,304	1,869	2,545	1,628
Kangra.	Dharmsála ...	I.	2,024	3,308	3,603	4,103	2,808
	Núrpur ...	III.	7,151	728	3,575	4,220	83
	Jawálamukhi ...	III.	2,847	409	1,878	1,627	660
	Haripur ...	III.	3,839	644	1,917	1,419	1 142
	Tira Sujánpur ...	III.	3,393	1,363	1,425	1,637	1,151
	Kángra ...	III.	6,344	728	4,010	4,167	571

Amritsar.	Amritsar ...	I.	142,381	1,43,302	3,90,685	3,62,654	1,71,333
	Jandiála ...	III.	7,037	2,963	5,484	4,662	3,785
	Majítha ...	III.	6,004	301	1,194	1,108	387
	Rámdás ...	III.	5,257	1,716	1,328	2,530	514
	Tarn Táran ...	III.	3,133	623	5,785	4,589	1,819
	Vairowál ...	III.	5,958	937	2,129	2,050	1,016
Gurdaspur.	Dalhousie ...	I.	2,000	113	6,521	5,895	739
	Gurdáspur ...	III.	4,137	153	3,525	3,513	165
	Batála ...	III.	26,897	3,116	16,027	14,619	4,524
	Dínanagar ...	III.	6,626	2,472	6,336	6,811	1,997
	Kalánaur ...	III.	6,030	117	2,535	2,359	293
	Pathánkot ...	III.	4,507	902	3,194	2,315	1,781
	Narot ...	III.	3,944	175	1,938	1,504	609
	Sujánpur ...	III.	6,556	13	2,733	2,129	617
	Naina Kot ...	III.	1,626	26	707	557	176
	Sirígovindpur ...	III.	5,531	438	3,090	2,935	593
	Bahrámpur ...	III.	3,477	25	1,457	1,237	245
	Dera Nanak ...	III.	7,199	101	4,348	2,972	1,477
	Darman ...	III.	1,604	...	451	396	55
	Sukhuchak ...	III.	3,242	32	1,222	683	571
	Fatahgarh ...	III.	4,488	695	1,502	1,192	1,005
	Shahpur ...	III.	1,312	720	1,475	1,071	1,124
Sialkot.	Siálkot ...	II.	33,035	14	25,507	24,652	869
	Jámki ...	III.	4,355	32	1,560	1,477	115
	Daska ...	III.	5,401	55	681	695	41
	Zafarwál ...	III.	4,975	28	2,556	2,535	49
	Sankhatra ...	III.	2,391	296	852	612	536
	Kila Sobha Singh ...	III.	5,157	249	2,015	2,039	225
	Pasrúr ...	III.	8,285	262	2,873	2,870	265
	Nárowál ...	III.	5,300	776	2,153	2,422	507
	Mitránwáli ...	III.	3,097	803	414	647	570

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for 1878-79.—(*Continued.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1878-79.
Lahore.	Lahore ...	I.	128,738	68,448	1,55,088	1,54,555	68,981
	Kasur ...	III.	16,795	4,818	16,822	16,534	5,106
	Khem Kam ...	III.	5,847	739	3,003	3,472	270
	Chunián ...	III.	6,469	2,023	5,306	5,897	1,432
	Sharakpur ...	III.	4,524	9	2,860	2,160	709
	Patti ...	III.	6,738	2,656	3,102	4,032	1,726
	Khudián ...	III.	3,302	852	1,185	1,001	1,036
Ferozepore.	Ferozepore ...	II.	18,627	12,688	39,457	34,032	18,113
	Muktsar ...	III.	2,983	359	1,864	810	1,413
	Zíra ...	III.	3,471	395	1,719	1,700	414
	Dharmkot ...	III.	5,471	311	2,262	1,461	1,112
	Makhu ...	III.	1,715	1,399	833	429	1,803
	Fattahgarh ...	III.	1,654	596	339	393	542
	Kot Isa Khan ...	III.	1,520	348	350	408	290
Gujranwala.	Gujránwála ...	II.	20,215	4,758	21,453	18,807	7,404
	Wazírabad ...	III.	18,368	5,684	12,856	10,897	7,643
	Rámnagar ...	III.	7,598	608	4,387	3,141	1,854
	Akálgarh ...	III.	5,038	555	1,800	2,330	25
	Eminabad ...	III.	6,712	286	1,992	1,761	517
	Pindi Bhatián ...	III.	4,281	628	1,539	1,530	637
	Háfizabad ...	III.	2,297	49	1,031	1,009	71
	Jalálpur ...	III.	2,583	682	1,687	1,281	1,088
	Sohdra ...	III.	4,743	589	1,252	998	843
	Kila Dídár Singh ...	III.	2,404	511	1,455	922	1,044

RAWALPINDI.	Ráwalpindi ...	II.	20,768	13,820	57,518	58,455	12,883
	Attock ...	III.	3,213	99	2,494	2,538	55
	Murree ...	I.	7,939	156	16,756	16,337	575
	Hazro ...	III.	7,950	1,200	10,458	6,929	4,729
	Pindigheb ...	III.	8,223	98	3,786	2,661	1,223
	Makhad ...	III.	4,252	1,958	2,509	2,012	2,455
JHELUM.	Jhelum ...	II.	11,319	6,357	24,407	21,769	8,995
	Pind Dádan Khan ...	III.	15,414	2,485	29,708	20,960	11,233
	Chakwál ...	III.	5,695	394	4,327	3,490	1,231
	Talagang ...	III.	5,658	901	2,415	2,285	1,031
GUJRAT.	Gujrát ...	II.	17,391	1,490	9,195	9,049	1,636
	Jalálpur ...	III.	14,022	376	6,453	5,612	1,217
	Kunjah ...	III.	5,354	471	1,192	1,462	201
	Dinga ...	III.	5,077	423	1,573	1,495	501
SHAHPUR.	Miáni ...	III.	6,857	259	3,391	3,291	359
	Sáhiwál ...	III.	8,900	625	7,525	5,670	2,480
	Khusháb ...	III.	8,509	8,124	15,188	8,326	14,986
	Bhera ...	III.	14,514	491	10,143	9,233	1,401
	Shahpur ...	III.	4,743	290	1,861	1,907	244
	Girat ...	III.	2,799	1,878	2,634	2,360	2,152
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan ...	I.	50,783	46,393	76,888	69,691	53,590
	Shujabad ...	III.	6,268	7,952	6,635	5,776	8,811
	Kahror ...	III.	4,661	437	2,974	3,411	...
	Talamba ...	III.	1,947	—5*	1,553	1,536	12
	Jalálpur ...	III.	3,489	9,002	3,056	2,572	9,486
	Dunyapur ...	III.	2,054	1,850	696	1,406	1,140
JHANG.	Jhang and Maghiána ...	II.	22,342	4,923	23,981	23,358	5,546
	Chiniot ...	III.	11,817	72	5,546	5,321	297
	Shorkot ...	III.	2,478	788	1,264	1,326	726
	Ahmadpur ...	III.	2,146	87	1,049	775	361

* Debit balance.

No. 39.—Annual Statement of the Municipalities in the Punjab for 1878-79.—(*Concluded.*)

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1878-79.
Montgomery.	Montgomery ...	II.	2,588	293	1,872	1,510	655
	Kamália ...	III.	5,900	70	3,452	2,497	1,025
	Pakpattan ...	III.	5,723	2,433	2,792	3,855	1,370
	Sayadwála ...	III.	3,437	584	1,354	1,111	827
	Dipálpur ...	III.	3,407	311	1,249	1,452	108
Muzaffargarh.	Muzaffargarh ...	II.	2,596	392	3,197	3,588	1
	Khángarh ...	III.	2,778	305	3,357	3,602	60
	Shahr Sultán ...	III.	1,947	444	1,487	916	1,015
	Jatoi ...	III.	1,914	392	1,222	1,051	563
	Alipur ...	III.	2,525	467	2,949	2,831	585
	Khairpur ...	III.	2,589	1,157	2,807	2,729	1,235
	Sitpur ...	III.	1,798	857	1,373	1,492	738
Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	II.	19,954	13,888	35,400	37,998	11,290
	Kuláchi ...	III.	7,856	3,604	5,438	7,658	1,384
	Bhakkar ...	III.	4,799	886	2,988	2,651	1,223
	Leiah ...	III.	5,689	2,932	5,595	5,555	2,972
	Karor ...	III.	2,766	714	1,475	1,906	283
	Kot Sultán ...	III.	1,393	355	47	61	341
	Mánkera ...	III.	1,259	636	...	101	535
	Tánk ...	III.	3,186	1,018	2,330	3,212	136
	Pahárpur ...	III.	3,114	806	1,516	1,356	966
Dera G. Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan ...	II.	19,133	6,456	25,074	26,143	5,387
	Jámpur ...	III.	4,209	2,568	4,264	4,325	2,507
	Rájanpur ...	III.	3,548	1,021	3,837	3,528	1,330
	Mithankot ...	III.	3,347	276	3,619	1,468	2,427
	Dajál-Nowshera ...	III.	6,375	4,101	4,468	4,203	4,366

BANNU.	Edwardes-abad ...	II.	3,900	421	16,700	16,201	920
	Lakki ...	III.	4,368	504	2,759	2,356	907
	Isa Khel ...	III.	6,608	746	3,128	2,736	1,138
	Kálabágh ...	III.	6,070	2,495	5,418	6,853	1,060
PESHAWAR.	Pesháwar ...	II.	58,430	7,742	1,37,654	1,43,094	2,302
	Shankargarh ...	III.	1,017	165	1,917	1,778	304
HAZARA.	Haripur ...	III.	4,477	364	7,137	5,531	1,970
	Abbott-abad ...	III.	1,194	110	4,201	3,270	1,041
	Baffa ...	III.	4,494	1	1,456	1,191	266
	Nawashahr ...	III.	2,168	165	1,286	1,282	169
KOHAT.	Kohát ...	III.	11,004	6,160	19,075	17,192	8,043
	GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE ...	Under Class I. ... 8 Under Class II. ... 20 Under Class III. ... 169	2,038,193	6,94,892	22,78,470	21,84,538	7,88,824

No. 40.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE STRENGTH, COST AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1879.

ARM OF SERVICE.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.								DETAIL OF FORCE AT END OF THE YEAR.							AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF EACH.					Total cost including contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last Year.	Recruited this Year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of Year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				Paid camp-followers and non-combatants.	European Commissioned Officer.	Native Commissioned Officer.	Non-Commissioned Officer.	Fighting men.	Camp-followers.	
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.							Rs.
Artillery ...	768	215	2	42	44	18	45	876	5	24	16	11	85	764	280	5,100	878	155	94	91	2,73,900
Cavalry ...	2,830	497	3	139	142	90	126	2,969	6	...	55	76	300	2,538	387	8,105	1,624	471	320	88	15,57,136
Infantry ...	8,988	2,557	23	415	438	270	673	10,164	12	...	108	188	946	8,922	1,544	8,050	850	169	106	75	22,99,852
Staff ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,489
TOTAL ...	12,588	3,269	28	596	624	378	844	14,011	23	24	181	275	1,331	12,224	2,211	7,085	1,117	265	173	84	41,77,377

No. 41.—Statement showing Distribution and Employment of the Punjab Frontier Force for the Year ending 31st March 1879.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the Year.							Employment during the Year.						
	No. of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on active service.	No. of permanent Cantonments occupied.	No. of Outposts occupied.	*Average number of men at Head-Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on active service.*		*Average number of men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Outpost duty.*		Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	*Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.*			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the Year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the Year.	Average number of days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
				On duty.	Off duty.	On duty.	Off duty.		On duty.	With Corps or Company not on duty.	On furlough.			
Artillery ...	5	3	2	8	43	11	11	80	212	215	15	5	252	13
Cavalry ...	6	6	10	45	120	40	12	113	71	219	19	2	127	59
Infantry ...	12	7	21	38	219	25	149	102	63	172	28	7	120	61

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.					
			Joár (Great Millet).	Bájra (Spiked Millet).	Kangni (Italian Millet).	Makai (Indian-corn).	Jow (Barley).	China (*Panicum Miliaceum*).
Delhi ...	11,943	115,782	117,032	64,621	89	6,225	67,535	535
Gurgaon ...	...	93,549	102,378	226,105	297	2,105	128,791	743
Karnál ...	96,052	101,281	166,616	37,436	197	10,351	77,891	64
Hissar ...	7,094	32,102	210,879	711,582	...	60	98,339	...
Rohtak ...	5,096	88,240	175,570	172,436	...	597	45,898	...
Sirsa ...	8,233	19,963	79,801	425,222	5	279	131,835	223
Umballa ...	38,245	337,322	65,044	10,711	359	70,709	77,118	3,062
Ludhiána ...	6,145	213,954	141,805	5,150	163	55,249	53,401	140
Simla ...	1,885	3,950	...	...	150	1,283	3,050	1,640
Jullundur ...	5,786	306,971	59,428	64	255	64,783	21,529	2,420
Hoshiárpur ...	24,785	335,680	38,868	6,542	32	103,969	30,560	6,002
Kángra ...	139,711	144,977	352	231	5,595	141,265	74,118	2,540
Amritsar ...	22,286	305,139	39,705	129	2,603	38,964	39,395	6,322
Gurdáspur ...	76,175	279,010	28,910	1,325	3,525	22,358	103,900	1,297
Siálkot ...	49,705	352,499	37,592	2,694	5,400	47,020	190,649	5,036
Lahore ...	21,105	442,815	74,739	1,363	5,500	26,996	70,651	3,675
Gujránwála ...	10,147	216,981	22,811	1,480	1,853	16,800	152,374	3,297
Ferozepore ...	3,414	348,719	216,914	81,662	360	29,967	186,581	341
Ráwalpindi ...	1,135	452,588	33,190	146,718	385	46,249	76,104	176
Jhelum ...	450	496,000	15,100	30,500	20	2,000	38,130	30
Gujrát ...	3,693	365,677	53,412	82,190	172	16,126	92,324	3,057
Shahpur ...	934	187,194	22,407	65,356	18	2,197	10,615	5,741
Mooltan ...	9,488	211,662	44,999	6,674	389	125	7,094	2,186
Jhang ...	101	146,077	19,143	2,361	313	2,315	4,911	14,134
Montgomery,	8,241	151,573	24,166	338	624	1,598	12,579	4,073
Muzaffargarh,	10,276	201,497	20,817	17,947	83	...	10,962	3,699
D. I. Khan ...	600	190,802	67,278	45,689	...	40	23,420	461
D. G. Khan ...	17,412	187,313	115,718	33,396	440	65	7,201	632
Bannu ...	1,100	250,486	8,717	118,233	...	20,175	44,980	...
Peshawar ...	18,567	165,109	17,196	2,319	161	116,694	119,454	295
Hazára ...	21,798	67,257	455	4,618	5,295	183,220	56,790	691
Kohát ...	2,361	97,533	2,213	47,342	2,106	12,920	10,014	...
Grand Total	6,23,963	6,909,702	2,017,255	2,352,434	36,392	1,042,704	2,068,193	72,512
Spring Crop	..	6,909,702	319	...	509	2,015	2,068,193	20,959
Autumn Crop	6,23,963	...	2,016,936	2,352,434	35,883	1,040,689	...	51,553

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1878-79.

Pulses.							Drugs and Spices.		
Gram (*Cicer Arietinum*).	Moth (*Phaseolus Aconitifolius*).	Mattar (Peas).	Másh (*Phaseolus Radiatus*).	Múng (*Phaseolus Mungo*).	Masúr (*Ervum Lens*).	Arhar (*Cajanus Flavus.*)	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Turmeric.
58,391	4,672	2,280	1,387	2,095	5	2,240	15	4,971	...
54,292	75,921	212	3,231	11,617	411	438	...	2,497	...
77,545	3,175	1	4,257	9,476	2,366	...	...	1,031	...
46,537	131,131	...	7,273	37,655	...	43,659	...	3,025	72
59,405	12,839	50	4,134	9,112	500	...	...	516	...
48,979	162,011	147	53	2,109	10	8,426	...	405	...
112,475	7,780	2,160	19,464	1,181	17,981	...	2,409	6,529	...
158,368	47,556	...	4,826	7,995	4,231	...	38	1,898	...
510	...	6	100	...	30	...	202	6	...
61,953	32,656	...	14,902	1,470	12,432	...	476	2,927	...
24,034	21,987	756	10,390	894	11,101	175	158	5,377	32
25,271	755	3,379	24,940	570	4,386	3,470	1,463	790	2,718
82,453	5,067	173	4,866	550	2,747	...	894	1,435	...
31,400	26,317	3,400	21,189	2,027	31,605	...	134	7,850	1,170
2,127	4,487	462	5,476	364	24,347	...	518	4,685	144
76,282	31,383	6	5,091	5,499	11,958	...	819	4,790	...
7,008	42,088	115	552	21,672	100	...	167	2,430	...
231,542	88,048	...	10,931	10,104	10,038	15	102	1,551	1,340
8,537	38,093	20	1,171	14,089	5,820	...	40	1,249	6
30,000	20,000	60	100	7,000	3,000	5	80	600	...
19,476	20,239	259	1,222	295	14,511	...	286	4,146	...
784	12,311	13	110	2,689	734	...	2,723	1,052	...
4,616	410	14,916	2,469	338	5,885	...	34	1,461	...
8,541	307	5,894	6,325	2,318	576	446	12	310	...
11,048	758	3,722	926	673	2,544	565	60	1,243	...
12,627	4,988	25,385	350	260	4,245	490	43	975	...
7,961	736	8,463	704	3,202	1,672	...	22	1,751	...
3,804	125	13,805	300	200	11,999	...	107	1,420	...
50,522	3,647	2,533	858	874	1,785	...	13	348	100
133	29,390	266	542	3,642	1,791	312	30	1,479	...
3,604	8,888	757	4,471	1,197	3,250	140	60	21	1,052
1,984	6,327	...	4	11,473	...	...	...	3,307	...
1,322,209	844,092	89,240	162,614	172,640	192,060	60,381	10,905	71,775	6,634
1,318,665	...	88,311	...	172,640	192,060	1,295	10,905	70,255	1,512
3,544	8,44,092	929	162,614	...	...	59,086	...	1,520	5,122

No. 42.—Crops cultivated in the Punjab in Acres

Districts.	Drugs and Spices.—(*Concluded.*)				Oil Seeds.			
	Coriander seed.	Ginger.	Chillies.	Other kinds.	Linseed.	Sarso (Mustard).	Til (*Sesamum Orientale*).	Tára Míra (*Sinapis Eruca*).
Delhi ...	150	40	1,936	450	30	3,651	197	4,600
Gurgaon ...	68	...	559	527	...	7,373	417	2,471
Karnál ...	34	...	317	...	...	3,905	916	25
Hissar ...	531	...	1,076	480	...	5,140	4,112	4
Rohtak ...	14	...	72	29	...	2,834	7,506	4
Sirsa ...	...	...	57	1,155	...	13,335	38,107	7,950
Umballa ...	143	68	823	366	1,822	13,146	736	7,300
Ludhiána ...	9	...	68	7,015	554	7,671	225	1,188
Simla ...	2	24	2	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	30	...	1,119	1,843	467	8,357	1,439	1,421
Hoshiárpur ...	112	...	111	...	1,731	18,390	1,571	5,267
Kángra ...	84	44	149	570	4,948	6,565	10,091	34
Amritsar ...	33	...	850	...	490	25,839	319	3,421
Gurdáspur ...	257	...	1,729	2,804	6,470	5,435	8,505	1,120
Siálkot ...	33	...	816	55	4,495	8,131	2,926	1,180
Lahore ...	104	...	965	264	108	5,870	1,649	3,503
Gujránwála ...	47	...	76	...	397	10,003	1,055	1,310
Ferozepore ...	373	...	1,254	8,143	2	39,477	6,645	3,104
Ráwalpindi ...	38	...	172	...	55	35,896	2,115	54,342
Jhelum ...	50	...	210	...	500	10,000	100	60,500
Gujrát ...	336	...	496	3,145	2,249	18,091	5,257	36,630
Shahpur ...	8	...	16	11	17	4,478	1,819	14,789
Mooltan ...	162	...	87	225	...	12,254	8,992	3,964
Jhang ...	2	...	3	3	...	40	1,914	...
Montgomery,	11	...	159	1,215	...	12,513	2,638	...
Muzaffargarh,	9	...	135	...	1	12,626	4,081	8,545
D. I. Khan ...	...	...	10	12	15	16,264	758	9,201
D. G. Khan ..	85	...	195	80	1	17,550	645	16,106
Bannu ...	8	...	18	291	...	193	206	5,352
Pesháwar ...	15	...	41	...	...	14,194	2505	20
Hazára ...	...	...	13	...	...	7,775	417	67
Kohát ...	..	...	...	...	...	62	4,792	494
Grand Total	2,743	176	13,534	28,685	24,352	347,058	122,655	253,852
Spring Crop	2,676	40	468	26,265	24,351	331,976	5	253,852
Autumn Crop	67	136	13,066	2,420	1	15,082	122,650	...

(ACTUAL OR APPROXIMATE) DURING 1878-79.—(*Concluded.*)

Fibres.		Dyes.					
Cotton.	Hemp.	Kassamba (Safflower).	Indigo.	Vegetables.	Tea.	Sugarcane.	Total.
17,152	135	600	100	2,850	...	32,000	523,709
46,633	667	621	165	11,332	...	264	773,684
21,769	210	54	158	2,332	...	15,925	627,384
15,718	431	83	110	4,542	...	126	1,361,761
51,088	221	120	850	1,642	...	27,149	665,922
417	...	...	...	1,699	...	17	950,438
33,948	679	5,511	1,439	6,743	...	36,894	881,867
11,368	1,387	19	2,018	3,680	...	14,458	750,579
...	...	...	...	8	85	...	12,933
26,484	3,404	...	911	9,082	...	47,488	690,097
28,948	6,572	11,876	2,755	3,055	...	44,486	746,216
8,479	4,970	1,062	...	3,961	10,088	11,075	638,651
21,007	977	8	...	13,913	...	30,496	650,081
19,945	5,562	662	...	8,904	1	43,156	746,142
37,336	1,705	281	...	7,080	...	43,646	840,889
36,826	654	...	...	8,180	...	2,467	843,264
37,862	138	...	...	41,820	...	19,236	611,822
15,704	2,388	10	218	9,423	...	1,188	1,309,558
34,161	284	185	...	2,966	...	2,996	958,780
20,000	100	200	...	3,820	...	300	738,855
20,754	602	2,495	45	26,405	...	7,749	801,339
42,766	...	...	...	16,090	...	1,350	396,222
32,045	...	4	46,727	15,327	...	4,027	436,500
24,710	...	4	8	20,353	...	289	261,410
28,178	26	...	11	2,009	...	160	271,651
29,711	...	70	20,830	2,528	...	4,349	397,529
37,243	...	10	...	2,460	...	101	418,875
42,563	4	34	17,182	937	...	55	489,374
10,472	2	...	...	2,162	...	5,405	528,476
12,952	115	...	...	4,632	...	15,229	527,083
12,793	...	...	...	1,341	...	778	386,748
6,396	...	...	...	599	...	20	209,947
785,428	31,233	23,909	93,528	241,875	10,174	412,879	20,447,786
...	9	23,899	...	155,099	10,173	32,000	11,545,513
785,428	31,224	10	93,528	86,776	1	380,879	8,902,273

No. 43.—Statement of Stock

Districts.		Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.
Delhi	...	165,627	969	425	3,025
Gurgaon	...	157,740	729	1,536	7,351
Karnál	...	193,653	2,775	993	15,801
Hissar	...	94,500	853	715	5,439
Rohtak	...	88,723	1,336	919	8,856
Sirsa	...	78,794	813	401	2,587
Umballa	...	340,270	8,600	3,035	11,767
Ludhiána	...	270,238	1,157	648	7,430
Simla	...	9,145	116	112	120
Jullundur	...	446,682	3,617	1,063	8,501
Hoshiárpur	...	334,099	4,336	3,534	6,256
Kángra	...	311,868	1,741	2,343	857
Amritsar	...	174,056	1,443	1,475	6,098
Gurdáspur	...	174,651	2,530	1,370	5,498
Siálkot	...	385,985	4,676	1,137	3,999
Lahore	...	173,409	1,732	1,591	13,128
Gujránwála	...	122,689	657	757	4,600
Ferozepore	...	294,254	2,469	2,246	9,076
Ráwalpindi	...	220,902	4,288	604	16,056
Jhelum	...	229,653	5,763	711	22,815
Gujrát	...	192,270	3,941	991	8,896
Shahpur	...	231,936	920	1,009	9,071
Mooltan	...	168,809	1,151	521	10,350
Jhang	...	124,250	1,752	236	3,297
Montgomery	...	260,636	472	866	6,951
Muzaffargarh	...	137,304	3,073	1,130	4,169
Dera Ismail Khan	...	182,257	3,228	496	11,146
Dera Gházi Khan	...	81,901	2,913	450	4,722
Bannu	...	127,609	2,620	481	18,478
Peshávar	...	178,611	3,363	1,274	7,548
Hazára	...	77,364	1,183	528	3,716
Kohát	...	91,532	1,022	176	3,464
Total	...	6,121,417	76,238	33,773	251,068

IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1878-79.

Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
36,000	4,500	205	4,946	26,424	39
36,486	4,974	464	4,477	84,833	11
61,862	7,457	702	6,114	33,558	39
80,302	4,107	6,690	1,637	32,832	6
38,599	5,962	1,774	8,584	34,487	...
81,528	...	8,180	1,149	24,427	24
131,492	8,896	112	10,205	90,816	62
67,505	221	1,811	11,956	65,214	62
1,610	361	...	...	3,049	...
44,987	86	563	16,421	87,074	185
108,953	100	530	2,555	112,835	71
143,840	...	95	17	82,950	27
47,214	50	311	1,875	56,129	163
73,495	3,975	77	4,475	57,722	59
34,661	180	93	1,326	94,746	35
80,500	...	712	4,922	67,874	80
41,562	60	2,681	652	69,563	87
79,101	57	3,741	10,014	75,141	201
144,985	109	23,854	105	55,653	82
275,845	...	9,399	2	41,731	59
77,084	...	1,737	70	40,792	48
166,249	...	1,918	28	47,626	95
326,130	...	23,854	105	55,653	82
221,560	...	9,399	2	41,731	59
469,766	...	1,737	70	40,792	48
95,871	...	1,918	28	47,626	95
485,308	...	10,738	18	58,940	223
91,015	...	6,930	21	12,125	70
71,744	...	7,341	5	39,936	69
65,268	66	2,913	189	43,483	101
99,915	...	208	6	29,519	5
83,576	...	2,164	10	21,166	24
3,864,013	41,161	125,584	92,855	1,803,278	2,518

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce

Rent per Acre for

Districts.		Rice. Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	Rice. Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Indigo. Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	Indigo. Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Cotton. Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	Cotton. Minimum. Rs	A.	P.
Delhi	...	9	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	3	5	4
Gurgaon	...	12	0	0	1	9	6	12	0	0	3	11	0	8	0	0	1	8	0
Karnál	...	5	4	0	3	5	0	8	8	0	5	5	0	7	0	0	3	0	0
Hissar	...	12	0	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	4	12	10	0	4	0
Rohtak	...	5	0	0	1	3	2	4	12	6	2	0	0	4	12	6	0	12	7
Sirsa	...	11	4	0	1	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	4	0	0
Umballa	...	5	6	0	2	8	0	5	0	0	2	8	0	7	0	0	4	0	0
Ludhiána	...	13	5	4	8	12	8	13	0	0	7	10	8	8	10	8	5	1	0
Simla	...	1	8	0	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jullundur	...	13	6	0	6	14	0	9	8	0	4	8	0	14	8	0	10	4	0
Hoshiárpur	...	23	9	2	0	4	10	46	6	0	1	8	0	19	4	7	1	2	0
Kángra	...	12	4	0	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	4	0	0
Amritsar	...	11	0	0	4	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	3	0	0
Gurdáspur	...	5	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	0	4	0	0
Siálkot	...	30	0	0	1	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	1	9	6
Lahore	...	11	2	0	5	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	0	2	5	0
Gujránwála	...	5	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	2	0	0
Ferozepore	...	2	8	0	1	5	0	2	14	0	1	4	0	3	3	0	1	14	8
Ráwalpindi	...	25	0	0	7	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	0	1	4
Jhelum	...	16	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0	11	0	0
Gujrát	...	4	13	4	1	3	8	3	5	4	1	8	0	4	0	0	0	9	0
Shahpur	...	18	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	0	0	2	0	0
Mooltan	...	8	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
Jhang	...	15	2	0	8	10	0	52	1	0	30	12	0	32	4	0	15	2	0
Montgomery	...	10	14	8	7	6	6	20	0	0	6	0	0	7	8	0	5	3	2
Muzaffargarh	...	13	5	4	6	10	8	7	0	5	5	4	2	10	12	8	5	6	4
Dera Ismail Khan	...	2	8	0	2	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0	2	0	0
Dera Gházi Khan	...	10	0	10	5	0	7	4	7	7	2	3	10	4	7	0	2	10	6
Bannu	...	14	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	2	1	14	6
Peshámar	...	20	8	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3	0	1	8	0
Hazára	...	15	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	3	0	0
Kohát	...	19	0	0	11	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	4	0	0
Grand Average	...	11	14	4	4	7	7	12	12	0	5	1	8	9	10	10	3	9	0

IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878-79.

LAND SUITED FOR

Sugar.						Opium.						Tobacco.					
Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
13	5	4	6	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10	8	4	10	8
15	0	0	5	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	1	9	9
9	5	0	7	1	0	7	8	0	4	0	0	11	10	0	8	10	0
8	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0	0	8	0
12	0	0	1	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	4	1	0	0
35	0	0	20	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	0	0	0	10	0
11	0	0	6	0	0	11	0	0	5	10	0	12	0	0	4	0	0
16	10	8	10	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	7	2	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
24	14	0	15	0	0	17	12	0	10	0	0	22	0	0	12	6	0
61	0	0	1	8	9	33	5	4	1	8	0	50	0	0	3	0	0
5	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	9	6	0	2	3	0
9	0	0	4	0	0	13	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0
12	0	0	8	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0	6	0	0
33	0	0	1	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	0	0	4	0	0
16	8	0	7	0	0	11	0	0	6	6	6	7	14	0	3	6	0
12	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0
34	9	4	21	11	0	2	12	0	1	4	8	2	9	0	1	8	8
125	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	12	0	0	54	11	0	4	0	0
30	0	0	15	0	0	33	0	0	17	0	0	18	0	0	9	0	0
6	10	8	1	1	0	3	5	4	0	13	0	5	2	8	0	15	1
18	0	0	8	0	0	25	0	0	12	0	0	20	0	0	8	0	0
28	0	0	17	0	0	12	0	0	...	...	...	14	0	0	8	0	0
31	5	0	21	2	0	52	8	0	32	4	0	31	2	0	20	0	0
19	4	0	11	12	0	14	0	0	7	2	0	11	5	6	7	8	0
44	2	10	16	0	10	11	8	0	8	10	0	21	7	11	10	12	0
6	2	0	4	12	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	6	12	0	4	10	0
15	0	0	12	0	0	20	15	9	14	0	0	11	3	8	7	7	9
25	0	0	10	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	14	2	4	1	10
70	0	0	15	0	0	45	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	6	0	0
27	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	8	0	0	15	0	0	8	0	0
40	0	0	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2[illegible]	4	0	9	13	11	17	5	3	9	0	0	16	4	5	5	7	4

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce in the

Districts.	Rent per Acre for																	
	Wheat.												Inferior					
	Irrigated.						Unirrigated.						Irrigated.					
	Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.			Maximum.			Minimum.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	6	10	8	3	0	0	4	2	8	1	13	4	3	10	8	2	0	0
Gurgaon ...	9	4	0	2	6	3	4	0	0	1	8	0	8	0	0	1	4	0
Karnál ...	6	5	0	4	5	0	4	10	0	3	4	0	2	15	0	2	2	0
Hissar ...	6	0	9	1	0	0	2	8	0	0	5	4	4	6	3	0	9	7
Rohtak ...	6	6	4	1	5	5	3	0	0	0	10	0	6	6	4	1	3	7
Sirsa ...	8	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	0	0	3	0	2	6	0	0	10	0
Umballa ...	8	12	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	4	8	0	2	12	0
Ludhiána ...	13	10	8	10	4	0	7	2	8	4	2	8	10	10	8	7	13	4
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	2	0
Jullundur ...	13	10	0	8	4	0	9	4	0	5	6	0	11	0	0	5	14	0
Hoshiárpur ...	16	0	0	1	12	0	24	13	0	0	3	0	18	0	0	1	8	0
Kángra ...	10	0	0	4	0	0	5	12	0	4	2	0	5	12	0	2	12	0
Amritsar ...	7	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
Gurdáspur ...	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Siálkot ...	19	0	7	2	10	0	14	4	5	1	5	0	24	12	1	0	7	6
Lahore ...	5	10	0	3	1	4	4	2	0	2	1	6	2	9	0	1	1	9
Gujránwála ...	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Ferozepore ...	3	3	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	15	8	2	7	6	1	0	9
Ráwalpindi ...	10	0	0	1	13	11	19	0	0	0	12	0	21	0	0	1	0	0
Jhelum ...	12	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0
Gujrát ...	4	13	4	1	2	4	3	10	8	0	12	0	3	12	4	0	11	0
Shahpur ...	12	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0
Mooltan ...	7	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
Jhang ...	17	9	0	11	0	0	12	10	8	8	12	0	10	0	8	7	3	0
Montgomery ...	9	10	1	6	5	8	4	14	3	4	1	7	5	1	4	3	13	5
Muzaffargarh ...	8	12	0	3	8	0	7	0	0	3	8	0	4	12	0	2	6	0
Dera Ismail Khan ...	5	15	0	4	2	0	6	12	0	3	10	0	2	5	0	1	9	0
Dera Gházi Khan ...	14	4	11	5	11	9	9	8	7	2	11	9	8	13	9	5	5	0
Bannu ...	4	3	2	2	4	2	2	14	9	1	5	11	2	9	2	1	4	0
Pesháwar ...	12	15	0	1	12	0	9	0	0	0	5	0	10	8	0	1	2	0
Hazára ...	9	8	0	1	8	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kohát ...	19	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	5	0	0	13	0	0	9	0	0
Grand Average ...	9	4	9	3	13	4	6	12	2	2	6	11	7	2	5	2	9	9

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878-79.—(*Continued.*)

Land suited for Grains. Unirrigated. Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	Grains. Unirrigated. Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Oil Seeds. Irrigated. Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	Oil Seeds. Irrigated. Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Oil Seeds. Unirrigated. Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	Oil Seeds. Unirrigated. Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.
2	5	4	1	2	8	3	8	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	12	0	8	0	0	1	8	0	5	11	0	0	12	0
3	10	0	2	1	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	0
0	13	0	0	3	0	4	6	0	0	9	7	1	0	0	0	2	9
2	10	0	0	8	2	4	12	6	1	3	7	2	6	8	0	8	3
0	13	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	0	2	0
3	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	1	8	0
6	10	8	3	13	4	10	6	0	7	4	0	4	5	4	3	2	8
1	2	0	0	12	0	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
5	8	0	3	2	0	12	4	6	7	6	0	6	10	0	3	9	0
17	8	0	0	3	7	28	0	0	1	4	0	18	0	0	1	0	0
2	8	0	2	0	0	4	11	0	3	9	0	2	8	0	1	2	0
2	0	0	1	8	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
2	8	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
23	12	6	0	5	0	17	5	4	2	4	0	8	10	8	0	13	0
2	8	0	1	4	9	4	10	8	2	1	4	4	15	0	2	4	6
1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
1	14	6	0	13	0	2	11	0	1	2	6	2	4	0	1	1	3
7	4	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	13	11	7	0	0	0	4	0
6	0	0	3	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0
3	1	4	0	6	8	4	0	0	1	2	4	3	12	0	0	9	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0
7	10	8	4	11	0	17	0	0	11	0	0	9	9	0	6	0	0
3	5	4	2	9	0	5	3	0	3	15	0	4	14	6	4	0	2
4	2	[illegible]	1	12	4	5	1	9	2	8	10	4	0	0	2	10	8
1	13	0	1	3	0	4	8	0	3	2	0	4	1	0	2	15	0
8	13	[illegible]	2	10	6	6	6	0	3	13	7	6	6	8	1	9	8
1	13	0	0	14	10	3	0	0	1	14	10	2	11	3	1	4	2
9	0	0	0	3	0	9	9	0	0	13	0	6	10	0	0	4	0
1	8	0	0	8	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	...	...	...	3	0	0	0	6	0
4	11	10	1	6	4	6	14	6	2	12	8	4	7	2	1	10	0

No. 44.—Statement showing Rates of Rent and Produce in the

Districts.	Rent per Acre for land suited for Fibres. Irrigated. Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	Irrigated. Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Unirrigated. Maximum. Rs.	A.	P.	Unirrigated. Minimum. Rs.	A.	P.	Average Rice.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Refined Sugar.
Delhi ...	5	8	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	1	8	0	920	120	143	360
Gurgaon ...	8	0	0	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	...	13	143	464
Karnál ...	3	3	0	2	1	0	2	5	0	1	9	0	1,123	155	116	1,468
Hissar ...	3	0	0	0	9	7	0	13	0	0	2	9	676	...	78	...
Rohtak ...	6	6	4	1	3	7	3	3	0	0	8	2	443	500	236	...
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	117	395
Umballa ...	5	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	1	8	0	351	16	109	110
Ludhiána ...	6	5	4	5	5	4	6	0	4	3	12	8	376	49	53	323
Simla ...	1	8	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	0	12	0	485	...	...	...
Jullundur ...	12	7	0	8	4	0	7	0	0	4	12	0	1,350	56	238	477
Hoshiárpur ...	2	8	0	1	4	0	7	1	4	1	0	0	616	29	116	787
Kángra ...	3	0	0	1	8	0	2	8	0	1	10	0	640	...	56	127
Amritsar ...	3	8	0	2	4	0	3	8	0	2	8	0	960	...	64	...
Gurdáspur ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	500	...	45	255
Siálkot ...	12	0	0	1	9	6	7	8	0	0	13	0	837	...	77	872
Lahore ...	8	3	4	4	7	4	6	8	0	3	9	0	1,129	..	285	...
Gujránwála ...	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	732	...	137	...
Ferozepore ...	2	15	0	1	0	5	2	10	8	0	11	0	823	214	183	350
Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	...	120	...
Jhelum ...	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	500	...	100	...
Gujrát ...	8	10	8	0	13	0	2	4	0	0	9	4	507	81	139	601
Shahpur ...	6	0	0	3	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	50	...
Mooltan ...	7	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	740	25	82	...
Jhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335	40	285	280
Montgomery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,416	20	208	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	33	123	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1	12	0	1	5	0	0	10	0	0	6	0	400	...	216	...
Dera Gházi Khan ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	35	67	...
Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	...	137	...
Peshàwar ...	6	0	0	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	1,150	...	101	1,136
Hazára ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	98	...
Kohát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,507	...	121	...
Grand Average ...	5	10	0	2	9	1	4	3	10	2	0	10	714	92	130	533

Districts of the Punjab during the Year 1878-79.—(*Concluded.*)

Produce of Land per Acre in lbs.

Opium.	Tobacco.	Wheat.	Inferior Grains.	Oil Seeds.	Fibres.	Gram.	Barley.	Bajra.	Jowár.	Vegetables.	Tea.
...	947	620	313	220	320	600	947	140	220	...	...
...	564	908	736	316	117	88	112	348	210	3,200	...
...	692	387	892	182	142	138	270	...	...	...	...
...	614	468	308	175	61	...	...	...	...	964	...
...	620	720	367	252	1,354	221	520	414	461	...	...
...	929	170	154	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	560	803	650	305	190	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	642	387	369	187	144	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	280	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,252	530	480	197	256	...	...	309	255	...	...
...	1,753	458	358	162	117	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	320	400	80	133	240	40	400	...	...	480	140
15	640	696	480	320	400	480	...	...	640	...	...
...	1,040	424	394	309	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	795	592	561	237	214	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	609	652	388	387	396	590	...	357	518	...	...
9	707	309	81	180	301	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	788	861	741	425	296	...	...	...	...	2,558	...
6	868	414	390	212	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	500	1,600	700	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	476	364	592	231	220	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	1,600	640	700	750	246	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	656	636	392	446	...	...	654	...	...	...	...
8	750	700	220	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	1,040	1,078	694	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	826	720	450	273	...	640	640	720	...	...	...
8	1,424	825	246	579	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	575	691	651	476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	282	538	555	196	...	640	...	225	...	...	...
4	640	640	550	470	240	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	460	707	400	220	...	...	800	...	...	...	...
...	...	816	770	231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	786	626	472	301	287	381	542	359	384	1,800	140

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

during the Years

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Prices							
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Districts.	Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.
	Wheat, 1st sort.				*Flour* (Ata), 1st sort.			
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Delhi ...	0 24 0	0 13 4	0 15 8	0 13 0	0 21 0	0 12 4	13 8	11 4
Gurgaon ...	0 24 0	0 12 0	0 14 8	0 11 8	0 19 0	0 10 12	13 8	10 8
Karnál ...	0 25 0	0 14 0	0 14 8	0 13 0	0 18 0	0 12 8	12 8	11 8
Hissar ...	0 24 0	0 13 8	0 13 0	0 12 8	0 20 0	0 12 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak ...	0 24 0	0 12 0	0 14 0	0 12 8	0 19 8	0 11 0	12 8	11 8
Sirsa ...	0 26 0	0 15 8	0 14 8	0 12 0	0 20 0	0 14 0	13 0	10 0
Umballa ...	0 26 0	0 14 8	0 18 8	0 16 8	0 21 0	0 13 0	15 8	14 0
Ludhiána ...	0 28 0	0 15 12	0 17 8	0 15 8	0 22 8	0 13 8	14 0	12 12
Simla ...	0 20 0	0 13 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	9 8	9 0
Jullundur ...	0 26 0	0 15 4	0 18 0	0 14 0	0 23 0	0 13 0	15 0	11 0
Hoshiárpur...	0 28 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 14 0	0 23 0	0 13 0	15 8	11 0
Kángra ...	0 17 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 10 8	0 15 0	0 10 0	12 0	10 0
Amritsar ...	0 28 0	0 15 8	0 19 0	0 13 0	0 25 8	0 13 8	17 4	12 4
Gurdáspur ...	0 27 0	0 14 8	0 20 0	0 13 8	0 23 4	0 11 12	17 0	11 8
Siálkot ...	0 25 0	0 13 8	0 16 8	0 12 0	0 21 0	0 12 0	14 8	11 0
Lahore ...	0 28 0	0 15 0	0 17 0	0 13 0	0 24 0	0 13 8	15 0	12 0
Gujránwála...	0 25 8	0 14 0	0 16 4	0 13 0	0 22 0	0 12 0	15 0	11 12
Ferozepore ...	0 28 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 24 0	0 14 8	15 0	11 0
Ráwalpindi...	0 38 0	0 17 4	0 19 0	0 14 4	0 32 8	0 15 0	17 0	13 0
Jhelum ...	0 30 8	0 14 4	0 19 0	0 14 0	0 26 8	0 12 0	20 0	14 8
Gujrát ...	0 34 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 8	0 24 0	0 10 12	10 12	12 4
Shahpur ...	0 31 0	0 19 0	0 18 0	0 13 8	0 28 8	0 16 8	16 0	12 0
Mooltan ...	0 19 0	0 14 8	0 13 0	0 9 12	0 16 0	0 12 8	11 0	8 12
Jhang ...	0 24 0	0 16 8	0 14 4	0 11 0	0 21 0	0 14 0	13 0	9 8
Montgomery,	0 32 0	0 18 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 24 0	0 14 0	13 0	10 0
Muzaffargarh,	0 21 0	0 16 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 18 0	0 14 0	12 0	9 0
D.I.Khan ...	0 30 0	0 18 12	0 18 2	0 12 8	0 23 2	0 15 5	15 5	10 15
D G.Khan ...	0 20 5	0 15 10	0 13 12	0 9 11	0 16 14	0 13 2	11 4	8 12
Bannu ...	1 0 0	0 23 7	0 20 15	0 16 9	0 33 12	0 18 8	18 12	14 6
Peshávar ...	0 30 14	0 19 8	0 18 13	0 9 9	0 24 11	0 16 4	15 14	8 2
Hazára ...	0 32 0	0 13 0	0 14 8	0 15 0	0 28 0	0 12 0	13 9	13 0
Kohát ...	1 0 13	0 20 6	0 20 6	0 12 2	0 35 11	0 18 8	18 8	10 13
General Average ...	0 27 5	0 15 6	0 16 2	0 12 12	0 19 10	0 13 4	14 4	11 6

Agricultural Produce in the Districts of the Punjab

1877-78 and 1878-79.

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Current.							
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1877-79.	
Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.
Barley (Jau).				*Gram, 1st sort.*			
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 36 0	0 16 8	0 20 0	0 19 0	0 34 0	0 15 8	0 14 12	0 14 12
0 35 0	0 13 0	0 19 8	0 18 0	0 38 0	0 14 12	0 15 0	0 15 0
1 0 0	0 18 0	0 21 0	0 23 0	0 36 0	0 16 8	0 16 4	0 17 0
1 4 0	0 20 8	0 20 0	0 30 0	1 2 0	0 21 0	0 17 0	0 19 0
0 37 0	0 16 0	0 20 0	0 21 0	0 39 0	0 17 0	0 15 4	0 16 8
1 15 0	0 26 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 13 0	0 25 0	1 13 0	0 25 0
1 5 0	0 17 0	0 26 8	0 23 0	1 2 0	0 17 4	0 17 4	0 16 8
1 20 0	0 21 8	0 27 0	0 26 0	1 8 0	0 19 0	0 17 8	0 16 8
0 26 0	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 16 0	0 25 0	0 14 0	0 13 8	0 12 0
1 8 0	0 16 0	0 24 0	0 21 0	1 2 0	0 19 0	0 15 8	0 16 8
1 5 0	0 20 0	0 26 0	0 19 0	1 1 0	0 18 0	0 16 0	0 16 0
0 25 0	0 14 0	0 20 0	0 14 8	0 23 0	0 13 8	0 11 8	0 11 8
1 10 0	0 18 0	0 27 0	0 20 0	1 7 0	0 20 8	0 16 0	0 15 8
1 0 0	0 14 0	0 26 0	0 18 0	0 38 0	0 17 8	0 16 0	0 12 0
1 3 0	0 17 0	0 28 0	0 17 8	0 33 0	0 16 0	0 15 8	0 14 0
1 15 0	0 22 0	0 24 0	0 20 0	1 9 0	0 20 0	0 16 0	0 15 8
1 11 0	0 16 0	0 30 0	0 22 0	0 38 0	0 17 0	0 16 12	0 13 12
1 35 4	0 25 8	0 26 8	0 25 0	1 10 0	0 22 8	0 18 0	0 18 8
1 0 0	0 22 0	0 29 0	0 20 0	0 27 0	0 15 0	0 12 4	0 10 8
1 0 0	0 15 12	0 29 0	0 25 0	0 38 8	0 15 4	0 15 0	0 12 8
1 2 0	0 12 8	0 12 8	0 21 0	0 36 0	0 14 8	0 14 8	0 13 12
1 2 0	0 19 0	0 24 0	0 22 4	0 38 0	0 20 0	0 14 0	0 13 0
0 35 0	0 23 0	0 19 0	0 15 0	0 31 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 13 0
1 0 0	0 24 0	0 22 8	0 18 0	1 6 0	0 22 8	0 16 0	0 12 8
1 15 0	0 26 0	0 20 0	0 16 0	1 12 0	0 23 0	0 18 0	0 14 0
0 34 0	0 25 0	0 19 0	0 15 0	0 26 0	0 16 0	0 13 0	0 12 0
1 2 8	0 27 8	0 21 4	0 18 12	0 35 0	0 20 0	0 14 6	0 13 2
0 32 8	0 18 12	0 14 1	0 12 3	0 20 15	0 14 6	0 11 4	0 10 5
1 22 8	0 23 12	0 23 2	0 21 4	0 35 2	0 18 2	0 13 12	0 13 12
1 18 8	0 33 13	0 38 6	0 13 10	0 23 6	0 16 4	0 11 1	0 8 17
1 30 0	0 19 0	0 22 0	0 20 0	0 19 9	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
1 21 3	0 29 4	0 31 14	0 21 11	0 30 10	0 16 9	0 11 2	0 10 3
1 5 12	0 17 0	0 24 0	0 20 9	0 33 8	0 17 10	0 15 14	0 14 2

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

during the Years 1877-78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Prices
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Districts.	Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.
	Indian-Corn (Makai).				*Jowar (Sorghum Vulgare).*			
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Delhi ...	0 30 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 16 8	0 31 0	0 14 8	12 0	17 0
Gurgaon ...	0 26 0	0 14 0	0 8 8	0 17 0	0 30 0	0 14 0	9 0	16 12
Karnál ...	...	0 16 0	0 8 0	0 18 0	0 32 0	0 15 0	8 0	18 0
Híssar ...	0 25 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	1 5 0	0 20 0	18 0	24 0
Rohtak ...	...	...	...	...	0 36 0	0 14 0	12 0	17 0
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	0 22 0	22 0	28 0
Umballa ...	0 28 0	0 18 0	0 10 0	0 19 8	0 38 0	0 17 0	10 0	19 0
Ludhiána ...	0 34 0	0 22 0	0 13 0	0 17 8	1 22 0	0 19 8	13 0	20 0
Simla ...	0 25 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 25 0	0 15 0	24 0	15 0
Jullundur ...	0 34 0	0 20 0	0 16 0	0 18 0	1 4 0	0 22 0	11 0	20 0
Hoshiárpur ...	0 32 0	0 20 0	0 15 0	0 17 0	0 36 0	0 16 0	14 0	18 0
Kángra ...	0 18 0	0 13 0	0 16 0	0 15 0	...	...	...	...
Amritsar ...	1 4 0	0 19 0	0 10 0	0 16 0	1 0 0	0 20 0	10 0	16 8
Gurdáspur ...	0 31 0	0 15 8	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 32 0	0 17 0	10 0	15 0
Siálkot ...	0 38 0	0 17 0	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 30 0	0 19 0	10 0	14 8
Lahore ...	1 8 0	0 21 0	0 14 0	0 15 0	0 34 0	0 21 0	11 0	16 0
Gujránwála ...	0 30 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 30 0	0 17 0	10 0	17 0
Ferozepore ...	0 14 0	0 25 0	0 10 0	0 18 0	0 37 8	0 20 0	12 0	18 0
Ráwalpindi ...	1 8 0	0 23 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 33 0	0 22 0	12 0	...
Jhelum ...	0 39 0	0 16 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 36 8	0 18 0	15 0	15 0
Gujrát ...	1 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 16 0	0 39 0	0 14 8	14 8	16 0
Shahpur ...	0 30 0	0 18 0	0 14 0	0 16 0	0 34 0	0 20 0	10 0	15 0
Mooltan ...	0 24 0	0 20 0	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 29 0	0 20 0	10 0	12 0
Jhang ...	0 24 0	0 22 0	0 9 0	0 13 0	0 24 0	0 22 0	8 0	13 0
Montgomery,	...	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	14 0
Muzaffargarh,	...	...	...	...	0 22 0	0 20 0	9 0	12 0
D. I. Khan ...	1 3 12	0 25 0	0 8 12	...	0 37 8	0 22 8	15 0	18 12
D. G. Khan ...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	0 20 0	12 8	11 9
Bannu ...	1 20 0	0 37 8	0 22 8	0 23 12	1 10 0	0 25 0	12 8	22 8
Peshâwar ...	0 23 6	0 24 11	0 9 1	0 16 14	0 33 13	0 29 14	19 8	11 11
Hazára ...	1 5 0	0 15 0	0 12 0	0 19 0	0 30 0	...	...	...
Kohát ...	1 13 8	0 30 10	0 20 6	0 15 5	...	...	...	...
General Average ...	0 34 2	0 19 6	0 12 6	0 16 7	0 35 14	0 19 3	12 10	16 13

* Last year the price of common country rice of inferior

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB

AND 1878-79.—(*Continued.*)

CURRENT.

10	11	12	13
1877-78.		1878-79.	
Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.
Bajra (Panicum Spicatum).			
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 25 0	0 13 8	0 13 0	0 16 0
0 27 0	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 16 12
0 25 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 17 0
0 38 0	0 17 8	0 16 0	0 23 0
0 28 0	0 15 0	0 11 0	0 17 0
0 38 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	0 2 0
0 22 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 17 0
0 33 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 17 0
0 21 0	0 14 0	0 20 0	0 13 0
0 30 0	0 18 0	0 12 0	0 16 0
0 28 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
...	...	...	...
0 25 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 15 0
0 19 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 12 8
0 33 0	0 16 0	0 11 0	0 14 0
0 30 0	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 15 0
0 30 0	0 14 0	0 9 0	0 12 0
0 19 0	0 16 0	0 13 0	0 18 0
1 5 0	0 19 0	0 13 0	0 15 0
0 36 8	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 16 0
1 0 0	0 14 8	0 14 8	0 15 0
0 38 0	0 20 0	0 16 0	0 15 0
0 30 0	0 16 0	0 8 0	0 12 0
0 32 0	0 18 0	0 10 0	0 13 4
...	...	...	0 13 0
0 32 0	0 24 0	0 9 0	0 13 0
1 1 4	0 20 0	0 15 0	0 13 12
0 37 8	0 16 4	0 12 8	0 11 15
1 0 0	0 20 0	0 13 12	0 18 12
0 35 1	0 22 0	0 9 12	0 13 0
0 30 0	...	...	...
1 21 13	0 30 10	0 20 3	0 16 9
0 31 5	0 16 11	0 12 9	0 14 11

14	15	16	17
1877-78.		1878-79.	
Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.
Rice, 1st sort.			
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 7 0	0 5 8	0 5 0	0 5 0
0 8 0	0 6 8	0 6 0	0 6 12
0 12 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 8 0
0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0
0 9 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 9 0
0 9 0	0 6 0	0 7 8	0 10 0
0 8 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
0 11 0	0 8 8	0 4 8	0 6 0
0 8 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
0 9 0	0 7 0	0 6 8	0 8 0
0 12 0	0 11 0	0 9 0	0 8 0
0 19 0	0 6 12	0 7 12	0 9 4
0 8 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
0 17 0	0 10 0	0 6 0	0 5 8
0 16* 0	0 9 8	0 7 8	0 9 8
0 10 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 9 0
0 7 8	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 6 0
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 3 0	...
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
0 8 0	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 7 0
0 12 0	0 7 8	0 6 0	0 7 8
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 4	0 5 8
0 7 0	0 6 8	0 5 0	0 4 8
0 8 0	0 6 0	0 5 8	0 5 0
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
0 7 8	0 6 9	0 5 0	0 5 0
0 8 12	0 7 8	0 6 4	0 6 4
0 6 4	0 7 3	0 3 12	0 3 12
0 7 2	0 7 13	0 5 14	0 3 14
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
0 7 10	0 6 6	0 5 2	0 4 7
0 8 13	0 7 0	0 5 12	0 3 3

quality was entered; the rate given this year is that of the best table rice.

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

during the Years 1877-78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Prices
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Districts.	Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.
	Urd Dal (Phaseolus Radiatus).				*Potatoes.*			
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Delhi ...	0 18 0	0 9 0	0 7 8	0 10 0	0 32 0	0 14 8	13 0	16 0
Gurgaon ...	0 18 0	0 9 8	0 7 8	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	10 0	8 0
Karnál ...	0 18 0	0 10 0	0 7 8	0 11 0	...	0 13 5	...	13 0
Hissar ...	0 19 0	0 9 0	0 6 8	0 10 0	...	0 8 0	...	13 0
Rohtak ...	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 7 0	0 11 0	0 16 0	0 8 0	16 0	16 0
Sirsa ...	0 16 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 5 0	5 0	12 0
Umballa ...	0 19 8	0 9 0	0 8 8	0 11 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	8 0	10 0
Ludhiána ...	0 18 8	0 11 0	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	8 0	10 0
Simla ...	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 25 0	0 25 0	12 0	11 0
Jullundur ...	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur ...	0 18 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	14 0	12 0
Kángra ...	0 13 0	0 9 8	0 7 8	0 10 8	0 14 0	0 28 0	16 0	20 0
Amritsar ...	0 16 8	0 9 0	0 7 12	0 11 0	0 26 0	0 16 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdáspur ...	0 16 0	0 8 14	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	12 0	12 0
Siálkot ...	0 17 0	0 10 0	0 6 12	0 11 0	0 20 0	0 16 0	16 0	16 0
Lahore ...	0 17 8	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 9 0	0 20 0	0 14 0	10 0	12 0
Gujránwála ...	0 18 0	0 9 0	0 7 0	0 9 0	0 20 0	0 16 0	16 0	12 0
Ferozepore ...	0 20 0	0 12 8	0 7 0	0 8 8	0 8 0	0 12 0	...	10 0
Ráwalpindi ...	0 13 0	0 8 0	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 13 0	0 14 0	14 0	12 0
Jhelum ...	0 13 8	0 8 0	0 6 8	0 9 0	0 17 8	0 12 0	16 0	10 0
Gujrát ...	0 17 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 18 0	0 16 0	15 0	16 0
Shahpur ...	0 18 0	0 13 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...
Mooltan ...	0 17 0	0 10 8	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	10 0	9 0
Jhang ...	0 21 0	0 14 0	0 6 8	0 8 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	10 0	6 0
Montgomery,	0 16 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	12 0	10 0
Muzaffargarh,	0 15 0	0 9 0	0 6 0	0 6 8	0 12 0	0 10 0	8 0	8 0
Dera I. Khan,	0 15 10	0 11 14	0 7 8	0 7 13	0 6 4	0 13 12	...	6 4
Dera G. Khan,	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 5 10	0 6 14	0 10 0	0 10 0	6 4	6 4
Bannu ...	0 10 0	0 8 2	0 6 4	0 6 14	0 15 0	0 10 0	8 0	8 0
Peshávar ...	0 15 0	0 7 8	0 5 10	0 5 12	0 9 1	0 10 6	5 14	7 2
Hazára ...	0 13 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	8 0	12 0
Kohát ...	0 11 8	0 8 15	0 7 0	0 6 11	0 15 5	0 12 12	8 12	7 0
General Average ...	0 16 7	0 9 12	0 7 1	0 8 14	0 15 9	0 13 7	11 3	11 1

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB AND 1878-79.—(*Continued.*)

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CURRENT.							
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.
Cotton (cleaned).				*Sugar, 1st sort.*			
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 3 0	0 2 4	0 2 6	0 3 8	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12
0 2 12	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 3 4	0 3 8	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 12
0 3 0	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 8	0 2 8
0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 3 12	...	...	...	...
0 3 0	0 2 6	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 4 0	0 2 12	0 2 4	0 2 4
0 3 0	0 2 3	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 0	0 2 0
0 3 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 3 12	0 2 12	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 0
0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 0	0 2 4
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 3 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 0
0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 3 4	0 3 8	0 2 0	0 2 0
0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 3 4	0 4 4	0 3 4	0 2 12	0 2 4
0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 8	0 2 2
0 2 12	0 2 3	0 2 8	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 4	0 2 4	0 2 4
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 0
0 3 4	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 4	0 1 12
0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 3 0	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 4	0 1 4
0 3 8	0 3 0	0 2 8	0 3 6	0 3 8	0 3 0	0 2 8	0 2 2
0 2 10	0 3 0	0 2 10	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 0	0 2 4	0 2 0
0 2 8	0 2 0	0 2 2	0 2 10	0 3 6	0 2 14	0 2 2	0 2 0
0 3 0	0 2 4	0 2 2	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 2 4	0 2 0
0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 3 8	0 2 14	0 2 13	0 2 4
0 3 0	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 3 4	...	...	...	...
0 2 12	0 2 8	0 2 10	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 0
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 10	0 3 6	0 2 14	0 2 4	0 2 0
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 12	0 3 0	0 3 4	0 2 8	0 2 8
0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 12	0 2 4	0 2 0
0 3 2	0 2 10	0 2 4	0 2 0	0 2 13	0 2 13	0 2 0	0 2 0
0 2 13	0 2 13	0 3 2	0 3 7	0 2 13	0 2 8	0 1 15	0 1 12
0 2 8	0 2 12	0 2 13	0 2 10	0 2 12	0 2 8	0 1 14	0 1 14
0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 2 7	0 3 6	0 2 11	0 2 2	0 1 12
0 2 0	0 2 0	...	...	0 2 8	0 2 0	0 1 14	0 1 12
0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 4	0 2 4
0 2 11	0 2 7	0 2 3	0 2 12	0 3 2	0 2 13	0 2 4	0 2 1

No. 45.—Comparative Statement of the Prices of

during the Years 1877-78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
							Prices	
	1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Districts,	Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.
	Ghi (Cow's).				Fire-wood, 1st sort.			
	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M.S.C.	M.S.C.
Delhi ...	0 1 11	0 1 9	0 1 7	0 1 3	2 0 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 0 0
Gurgaon ...	0 1 12	0 1 10	0 1 8	0 1 6	4 0 0	4 20 0	3 20 0	3 20 0
Karnál ...	0 2 0	0 1 14	0 1 12	0 1 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Hissar ...	0 2 2	0 2 4	0 1 7	0 1 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Rohtak ...	0 1 15	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 5	3 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	2 20 0
Sirsa ...	0 2 0	0 1 10	0 1 8	0 1 4	4 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0
Umballa ...	0 1 14	0 1 11	0 1 9	0 1 7	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Ludhiána ...	0 2 0	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 6	2 20 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Simla ..	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 9	0 1 8	2 0 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	2 0 0
Jullundur ...	0 1 11	0 1 10	0 1 8	0 1 7	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Hoshiárpur ...	0 1 15	0 1 15	0 1 1	0 1 9	2 30 0	2 20 0	2 10 0	2 30 0
Kángra ...	0 1 12	0 1 9	0 1 8	0 1 10	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Amritsar ...	0 1 12	0 1 7	0 1 7	0 1 4	2 20 0	2 30 0	2 30 0	2 0 0
Gurdáspur ...	0 1 10	0 1 10	0 1 10	0 1 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Siálkot ...	0 2 1	0 1 12	0 1 11	0 1 8	3 20 0	3 20 0	3 30 0	3 0 0
Lahore ..	0 1 12	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 4	2 15 0	2 20 0	2 30 0	2 0 0
Gujránwála ...	0 2 2	0 1 11	0 1 11	0 1 6	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Ferozepore ...	0 1 15	0 1 9	0 1 7	0 1 5	3 10 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
Ráwalpindi ...	0 1 14	0 2 0	0 1 12	0 1 8	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 10 0	1 20 0
Jhelum ...	0 1 14	0 1 12	0 1 10	0 1 6	3 0 0	2 20 0	3 0 0	2 30 0
Gujrát ...	0 1 14	0 1 12	0 1 12	0 1 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Shahpur ...	0 1 14	0 1 11	0 1 10	0 1 8	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Mooltan ...	0 1 14	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 7	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	1 30 0
Jhang ...	0 2 5	0 1 11	0 1 10	0 1 9	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
Montgomery,	0 1 15	0 1 8	0 1 8	0 1 8	4 20 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0
Muzaffargarh,	0 1 10	0 1 5	0 1 6	0 1 5	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0	2 20 0
D. I. Khan ...	0 1 11	0 1 8	0 1 7	0 1 9	2 20 0	2 32 0	2 20 0	1 35 0
D. G. Khan ...	0 1 11	0 1 6	0 1 5	0 1 5	3 30 0	3 30 0	3 30 0	3 5 0
Bannu ...	0 1 13	0 1 10	0 1 9	0 1 7	2 1 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Pesháwar ...	0 1 15	0 1 12	0 1 10	0 1 4	2 30 8	1 31 8	2 22 0	2 4 8
Hazára ...	0 2 0	0 2 4	0 1 14	0 1 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 30 0	2 30 0
Kohát ...	0 1 12	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 4	3 7 8	2 22 0	2 22 0	2 0 0
General Average ...	0 1 14	0 1 10	0 1 8	0 1 6	3 7 0	3 13 7	3 8 0	2 31 11

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB

AND 1878-79.—(*Concluded.*)

10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CURRENT.							
1877-78.		1878-79.		1877-78.		1878-79.	
Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.	Per rupee on 1st June 1877.	Per rupee on 1st January 1878.	Per rupee on 1st June 1878.	Per rupee on 1st January 1879.
Tobacco.				*Salt (Lahori).*			
M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 2 8	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 10 0
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 7 0
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 9 0	0 9 8
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	...	...	...	...
0 8 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 7 0
0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 9 8	0 9 2	0 10 4	0 9 12
0 16 0	0 13 0	0 16 0	0 16 0	0 9 12	0 9 8	0 10 0	0 9 8
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 4	0 7 8
0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 9 10	0 8 12	0 10 8	0 9 0
0 16 0	0 14 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	0 9 8	0 9 8	0 10 8	0 9 9
0 6 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 8
0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 7	0 9 10	0 11 2	0 10 10
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 8	0 9 4	0 9 8	0 8 8
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 4	0 9 12	0 10 12	0 10 4
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 4	0 9 12	0 10 4	0 9 8
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 8	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 10 8
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 8 12	0 10 4	0 9 8
0 6 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 6	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 11 0
0 10 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 12 8	0 11 8
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 11	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
0 10 8	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 13 0
0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 10 4	0 10 12	0 11 0	0 10 4
0 7 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 10 12	0 10 12	0 11 0	0 11 0
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 8	0 9 0
0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 8
0 6 4	0 6 14	0 7 8	0 7 8	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0
0 3 12	0 3 12	0 3 12	0 3 12	0 8 12	0 8 12	0 8 12	0 8 2
0 16 0	0 10 0	0 11 4	0 11 4	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4	0 6 4
0 7 13	0 13 0	0 7 13	0 6 13	0 3 14	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 3 4
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 8 0
0 5 2	0 6 6	0 5 2	0 5 12	2 22 0	2 22 0	2 22 0	2 22 0
0 7 14	0 7 12	0 3 6	0 7 9	1 3 13	0 8 12	0 12 6	0 12 3

No. 46.—Price of Labor in the Punjab for 1878-79.

Districts.		Wages per diem. Skilled.			Unskilled.			Carts per day.			Camels per day.			Donkeys per score per day.			Boats per day.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Delhi ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0												
Gurgaon ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	4	6	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	3	6	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	3	2	0	0	5	4
Karnál ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	0	7	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	14	0	0	5	0	3	8	0	0	5	0
Hissar ...	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	8	0		...	
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	8	0		...	
Rohtak ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	3	2	0		...	
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	1	6	0	14	0	0	6	0						
Sirsa ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	14	0	0	6	0	1	4	0	7	0	0
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	1	9	0	12	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6	0	0
Umballa ...	Highest	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	10	0	3	12	0	0	5	4
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0		...			...			...			...	
Ludhiána ...	Highest	0	5	10	0	2	10	0	14	0	0	7	4	3	4	8	1	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	8	0	2	8		...			...			...			...	
Simla ...	Highest	0	14	0	0	5	0		...			...		2	8	0		...	
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0		...			...							
Jullundur ...	Highest	0	5	0	0	2	0	1	12	0	0	8	0	0	3	6	0	14	0
	Lowest	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	14	0									
Hoshiárpur ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	4	0	0	2	8	0
	Lowest	0	3	0	0	1	6	0	12	0	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	13	0
Kángra ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	4	6	1	8	0	0	8	0	7	8	0		...	
	Lowest	0	6	6	0	3	6												
Amritsar ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	3	2	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	2	8	0			
Gurdáspur ...	Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	8	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	2	4	0			
Siálkot ...	Highest	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	1	0	0
Lahore ...	Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	14	3	0	6	0	3	7	0	0	11	3
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0		...										

Gujránwála	... Highest	0	6	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	12	0	0	8	0
Ferozepore	... Highest	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	8	0	4	8	0	0	13	6
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	4	0	2	8	0	0	10	6
Ráwalpindi	... Highest	0	12	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	7	8	0	4	0	0
	Lowest	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	1	0	0
Jhelum	... Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	4	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0				1	0	0
Gujrát	... Highest	0	7	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	...		
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	0						
Shahpur	... Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	2	8	0	...		
	Lowest	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	5	0									
Mooltan	... Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	2	8	0
	Lowest	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	1	4	0	1	0	0
Jhang	... Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	2	8	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	12	0	0	6	0	3	2	0	2	0	0
Montgomery	... Highest	0	8	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	10	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	8	0	2	0	0
Muzaffargarh	... Highest	0	9	0	0	3	6	1	4	0	0	8	0	2	3	0	2	4	0
	Lowest	0	3	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Dera Ismail Khan	... Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	3	12	0	2	0	0
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0										4	0	0
Dera Gházi Khan	... Highest	0	10	0	0	4	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	3	12	0	2	8	0
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	2	8	0	1	8	0
Bannu	... Highest	0	10	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	6	8	0
Peshálwar	... Highest	0	14	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	7	0	3	14	0	1	0	0
	Lowest	0	12	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	8	0
Hazára	... Highest	0	8	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	12	0	None for hire.		
	Lowest	0	6	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0			
Kohát	... Highest	1	4	0	0	6	0	5	0	0	0	8	0	5	0	0	6	0	0
	Lowest	0	8	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	3	12	0	5	0	0
GRAND AVERAGE	... Highest	0	8	6	0	3	6	1	5	0	0	7	10	0	13	4	*		
	Lowest	0	5	3	0	2	3	0	12	8	0	5	9	0	3	0			

* Average for boat hire is not given as some of the District Officers have not furnished the rates for their districts.

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries in the

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Delhi ...	Kasúmpúr and Arangpúr ...	Chalk ...
	Palam and 23 other villages ...	Kankar ...
	Banskauli and Raisina ...	Bajri ...
	Banskauli and 8 others ...	Stone ...
	Arangpúr ...	Crystal ...
Gurgaon ...	Pálí, Bawánagújar, Májrá and Manáti ...	Slate ...
	Basái Meo ...	Do. ...
	Máhoulí ...	Stone ...
Karnál ...	...	...
Hissar ...	Baranwa and six other villages...	Lime kankar ...
	Hissar and 30 other villages ...	Kankar for road making ...
	Mirzapur and 130 villages ...	Saltpetre ...
Rohtak ...	Labádpúr and Silánah ...	Khárí salt ... Crude saltpetre ...
	Singpúra ...	Kankar of a soft description ...
	In almost every village of the district ...	Kankar of a hard blue description ...
	Mindra, Shadipúr and Bariawas	Stone ...
Sirsa ...	...	...
Jullundur ...	Daulatpúr and eight other villages,	Kankar ...
Hoshiárpur ...	Garhshankar and Una ...	Lime-stone ...
Kángra ...	Bír Banghál ...	Iron ...
	Dewáe and six other villages ...	Slates ...
	Gomah in the Mandi State ...	Do. ...
Lahore ...	Niáz Beg and nine other villages,	Kankar ...
Ráwalpindi ...	Fatahjang and Jaba ...	Petroleum or rock oil ...
Jhelum ...	Khewra, Sardi, Mukráh, Guarah and Jataná ...	Salt ...
	Pind, Dhundole and Kundul ...	Coal ...
Gujrát ...	...	...
Shahpur ...	Warcha ...	Salt ...

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878-79.

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Maunds.	
2	...	The mine at Kasúmpúr belongs to zamindárs, and is leased out annually by them for Rs. 300. The mine at Arangpúr has not been worked for the last 5 years, and there has been no income.
24	933,000	The annual income is about Rs. 8,000; the kankar is chiefly used for metalling roads.
2	1,000	There is an annual income of Rs. 250 from these mines.
9	4,948	There is an annual income of Rs. 1,264 from these mines.
1	...	Not worked for the last five years.
9	55,000	
5	2,000	
4	150	
...	...	
7	334,861	
31	248,410	
348 pans	38,412	
1,315 beds	125,000	Sales to the amount of Rs. 84,055 effected. It is used for preserving skins; exported to Furruckabad and Calcutta after being refined.
313 pans	31,300	
2	600,000	Produces very good lime when calcined.
...	700,000	Chiefly used for metalling roads, but if properly calcined, makes good cement.
3	Not stated	Sale to the amount of Rs. 150 effected.
...	14,21,000	
5	1,670	
8	90	
27	No. 228,322	
2	122,006	
10	Not stated.	
{ 2 Wells and 7 Borings	5,000 gallons.	
5	3,241,508	The mines at Khewra and Sardi are the only ones worked.
4	...	These pits are not worked.
...	...	
1	120,133	Yields a revenue to Government of Rs. 3,20,701 annually.

No. 47.—Statement of Mines and Quarries in the Districts

Districts.	Where situated.	Mineral produced.
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan	...	...
Bannu ...	Abdula Khel, Parganna Lak ...	Flint ...
	Pahar Khel ...	Stone ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Pottery clay ...
	Pezu, Kálabágh, and other places,	Lime-stone ...
	Throughout the district ...	Stone for masonry work ...
	Laki and Isa Khel ...	Sujji ...
	Isa Khel and Miánwáli ...	Gold ...
	Do. ...	Petroleum ...
	Do. ...	Red earth ...
	Do. ...	White clay ...
	Kotka and Isa Khel ...	Yellow clay ...
	Kálabágh ...	Red salt ...
	Mari, Miánwáli ...	Crystal ...
	Isa Khel and Miánwáli ...	Saltpetre ...
	Kálabágh and Kolki ...	Alum ...
	Do.	Clay lac for making alum ...
Pesháwar ...	Kabul river, Daudzai ...	Auriferous sand ...
	Kabul river near Nowshera ...	Do.
Hazára ...	Daur Hárru and Sirán streams, and Bandi Dandan ...	Lime-stone ...
	Banda Phugwári, Cháchían, Jub Srikot and Nartopa ...	Slate ...
	Bakot Mulia ...	Iron ore and coal ...
	Sarbán hill ...	Oxide of lead or antimony ...
Kohát ...	Khotak ...	Salt ...

OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878-79.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of Mines.	Annual Produce.	REMARKS.
	Maunds.	
...	...	
...	...	
5	Not stated.	
3	2,098	
48	40,800	
10	3,600	
Numerous	80,000	
7	1,930	Value Rs. 4,750.
5	None.	
2	...	
2	...	
3	75	
1	1	
6	14,700	
1	5 Nos.	
2	1,000	
2	3,000	
14	12,000	
From sand in certain places,	The income from this land is about Rupees 1,000 per annum.	
Do.	...	
...	Not worked during the year.	
...	Do.	
2	Do.	
4	Do.	
5	416,916	

No. 48.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1878-79.

Description.		Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	55	129	94	26	211	69	107	32	22
Private looms or small works	...	1,733	1,86,326	6,235	3,700	141	42,071	30,821	1,804	16,113
No. of workmen in large works — Males	...	524	134	1,632	97	1,177	1,058	2,051	232	8,376
No. of workmen in large works — Females	...	6	...	20	...	352	...	35	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans	...	2,926	407,417	13,915	8,583	667	93,659	72,246	5,300	41,581
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	...	1	1	1	...	3	6	...	12
Value of block in large works, Rs.	...	6,100	327	92,375	...	48,429	54,836	1,77,575	4,795	85,900
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in Rs.	...	7,24;418	2,78,74,428	9,10,338	4,20,026	1,10,284	72,63,695	51,87,997	11,02,822	39,33,308

No. 48.—Manufactures in the Punjab for 1878-79.—(*Concluded.*)

Description.		Leather.	Gold, Silver and Jewellery.	Dyeing.	Oil.	Tea.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Other Manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large manufactories ...		26	24	43	15	...	62	161	1,076
Private looms or small works ...		61,543	17,511	16,813	23,158	...	2,134	42,993	453,096
No. of workmen in large works ...	Males ...	372	204	235	45	...	244	1,504	17,885
	Females ...	30	...	...	...	...	240	...	683
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artisans ...		1,50,073	46,648	29,951	71,227	...	10,476	90,543	1,045,212
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...		...	...	1	...	...	...	6	31
Value of block in large works, Rs. ...		1,01,728	2,100	70,286	13,500	...	21,160	7,23,383	14,02,494
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in Rs. ...		94,53,819	1,46,89,546	27,33,587	52,07,898	...	10,07,455	56,60,388	8,62,79,909

No. 49.—Statement showing the Amount and Value of the External Trade of the Punjab for the Year 1878-79.

Countries and Provinces.		Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
		No. or weight in Maunds.	Value in Rs.	No. or weight in Maunds.	Value in Rs.	No. or weight in Maunds.	Value in Rs.
Foreign Trade.							
North and West Frontiers.	Kashmir ...	Logs 28,631 541,310	55,83, 289	373,027	25,56,445	Logs 28,631 914,337	81,39,734
	Ladákh ...	4,634	1,71, 043	1,857	88,169	6,491	2,59,212
	Chinese Tibet ...	33,029	12,66,211	2,121	31,210	35,150	12,97,421
	Bajaur ...	1,66,134	5,93,249	153,192	9,42,661	319,326	15,35,910
	Kabul ...	253,787	38,00,482	194,955	52,47,405	445,743	90,47,887
	Tirah ...	85,197	75,906	22,837	61,945	108,034	1,37,851
	Siwestán ...	168,556	5,89,820	43,988	5,72.793	212,544	11,62,613
Total ...		Logs 28,631 1,252,647	1,20,80,000	788,977	95,00,628	Logs 28,631 2,041,624	21,580,628

INTER-PROVINCIAL TRADE.

North and East Frontiers.	North-Western Provinces ...	Logs 195 5,808,432	6,37,53,754	Logs 308 5,165,042	3,07,03,387	Logs 503 10,973,474	9,44,57,141
	Sindh ...	562,653	69,70,904	2,174,220	1,13,30,011	2,736,873	1,83,00,915
	Baháwalpur ...	98,974	8,13,805	75,338	6,54,730	174,312	14,68,535
	Bikaner ...	120,818	13,49,542	213,366	9,17,394	334,184	22,66,936
	Other Rájputána States ...	1,613,065	66,18,875	883,418	58,28,866	2,496,483	1,24,47,741
	TOTAL ...	Logs 195 8,203,942	7,95,06,880	Logs 308 8,511,384	4,94,34,388	Logs 503 16,715,326	12,89,41,268
	GRAND TOTAL ...	Logs 28,826 9,456,589	9,15,86,880	Logs 308 9,300,361	5,89,35,016	Logs 29,134 18,756,950	15,05,21,896

No. 50.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works in Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the Year 1878-79.

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Imperial.			
Military Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Buildings for accommodation of European Troops ...	12	3,821	3,833
1. Ditto ditto Native Troops ...	24,461	29,397	53,858
1. B. Compensation for inferior or deficient quarters ...	...	171	171
2. Ordnance Works ...	2,392	817	3,209
3. Commissariat Buildings ...	1,009	819	1,828
4. Staff and Miscellaneous ...	150	507	657
5. Stud ...	...	1,973	1,973
6. Roads to Hill Stations, or lines of Military communication ...	9,078	1,41,707	1,50,785
7. General Cantonment Works ...	3,198	31,975	35,173
8. Fortifications ...	70,982	25,144	96,126
Total ...	1,11,282	2,36,331	3,47,613
11. Barrack Department (exclusive of Establishment) ...	5,310	1,975	7,285
Other Services.			
Civil Buildings.			
3. Salt Buildings ...	...	2,760	2,760
7. Post Offices ...	7,381	8,601	15,983
8. Telegraph Buildings ...	12,160	3,611	15,771
48. Miscellaneous or General ...	—183	...	—183
Total ...	19,358	14,972	34,336

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
6. Sewage, including drainage (advances to Simla Municipality for Simla Improvement Works),	1,70,000	...	1,70,000
10. Manufactures	183	...	183
21½. Monuments and Antiquities	73	...	73
TOTAL ...	1,70,256	...	1,70,256
TOTAL OTHER SERVICES ...	1,89,614	14,972	2,04,586
TOTAL IMPERIAL WORKS AND REPAIRS ...	3,06,206	2,53,278	5,59,484
PROVINCIAL.			
Civil Buildings.			
17. Land Revenue Buildings ...	40,544	57,119	97,663
18. Excise Buildings ...	1,318	4,601	5,919
19. Residences for Local Governments ...	66,871	2,704	69,575
20. Secretariat Offices ...	969	2,044	3,013
22. Museums ...	119	596	715
22½. Monuments and Antiquities ...	213	7,376	7,589
23. High Court Buildings ...	501	1,188	1,689
24. Small Cause Court Buildings ...	1,762	445	2,207
25. District Court Buildings ...	1,689	10,837	12,526
26. Churches ...	2,280	14,000	16,280
	*3,486	...	*3,486
27. Burial grounds ...	395	2,846	3,241
29. Central Jails ...	5,462	9,178	14,640
30. District Jails ...	309	54,935	55,244
31. Jails—Other Buildings, such as Lock-ups, &c. ...	1,364	2,910	4,274
32. Police Buildings ...	13,602	71,318	82,920
	*400	*239	*639
34. Government Colleges ...	13,920	15,858	29,778
35. Ditto Schools, higher class ...	516	509	1,025
36 & 37. Government Schools, Middle and Lower ...	946	482	1,428
	...	*3,631	*3,631
38. Normal School Buildings ...	...	801	801
40. Schools of Art ...	...	129	129
40½. Office of Director of Public Instruction ...	684	505	1,189
41. Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	1,220	2,149	3,369
	*3	...	*3
42. Lock Hospitals ...	...	178	178
43. Medical Colleges and Schools ...	...	2,970	2,970
44. Lunatic Asylums ...	381	1,277	1,658
48. Miscellaneous or General (including cattle pounds) ...	1,594	6,285	7,879
	*200	...	*200
49. Public Works Buildings ...	502	3,951	4,453
TOTAL ...	1,57,161	2,77,191	4,34,352
	*4,089	*3,870	*7,959

No. 50.—Statement showing Expenditure incurred on Public Works in Punjab (exclusive of Canals and Railways) during the Year 1878-79.—(*Concluded.*)

Details.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications.			
1. Metalled and bridged roads ...	34,144 *13,316	5,96,024	6,30,168 *13,316
2. Raised and bridged and unmetalled roads ...	18,847 *2,943	1,63,010	1,81,857 *2,943
5. Boat-bridges and ferries ...	66,894	1,47,147	2,14,041
6. River Improvements ...	200	...	200
8. Accommodation for Travellers (including encamping-grounds) ...	1,220	15,565 *298	16,785 *298
Total ...	1,21,305 *16,259	9,21,746 *298	10,43,051 *16,557
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
1. Town buildings, &c. ...	... *5,508	4,043 *46	4,043 *5,554
3. Paving and Streets ...	100	23,639	23,739
5. Water-supply ...	387 *3,96,060	...	387 *3,96,060
6. Sewage, including drainage ...	23	2,068	2,091
Total ...	510 *4,01,568	29,750 *46	30,260 *4,01,614
Total Provincial Works and Repairs ...	2,78,976 *4,21,916	12,28,687 *4,214	15,07,663 *4,26,130
Grand Total Imperial and Provincial Works and Repairs ...	5,85,182 *4,21,916	14,81,965 *4,214	20,67,147 *4,26,130

Establishment Imperial (including Barrack Department, ...	1,52,891	... 7,17,626
Ditto Provincial ...	5,64,735	*20,005
Tools and Plant, Imperial ...	5,734	... 40,652
Ditto Provincial ...	34,918	*7,701
Profit and Loss, Provincial	...	94
Add net increase in balance of suspense accounts, chargeable to Budget grant, Provincial	...	18,903 *2,66,129
TOTAL	...	28,44,422
Less Credits to Expenditure in England	...	—9
Net outlay in India	...	28,44,413 *7,19,965
Total Expenditure.		
From Imperial Funds	...	7,18,100
" Provincial Funds (including General Local)	...	21,26,313
" Local Loans, *viz.* :—		
Lahore Municipal Works	...	4,83,025
Simla Water Works	...	2,06,870
" Contributions	...	30,070
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	...	35,64,378

NOTE.—The figures marked thus * denote expenditure from Local Loans and Contributions.

No. 51.—Statement showing the progress made in the working from 1st April 1878 to

Name of Railway.	Mileage opened during the year.	Total Mileage open.	Passengers during the Year.				
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate.	3rd Class.	Total.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.							
Punjab and Delhi Section,	...	566	16,102	77,291	18,263¼	2,948,714½	3,060,371
Sind Section ...	...	110	1,777½	6,958½	6,495	115,436	130,667
Indus Steam Flotilla ...	...	...	72½	49	...	3,834	3,955½
Total ...	...	676	17,952	84,298½	24,758¼	3,067,984½	3,194,993½
Indus Valley State Railway.	501·19*	501·19*	1,529	6,669	*Nil.*	405,922	414,120
Punjab Northern State Railway, Lahore to Jhelum.	...	103·4	3,497	16,778	...	894,651	914,926

* 501·19 miles from Muzaffarabad Junction to Kotri.
† This includes goods, horses, cattle, dogs, luggage and parcels, electric telegraph, sundry
‡ Excluding the amount to be adjusted in supply accounts for March 1879.
§ This minus expenditure due to the transfer of rolling stock, permanent way materials, Upper Section.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS AND THE STATE OF THEIR
31ST MARCH 1879.

Receipts from Passengers.	Receipts from Merchandise and Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net profits.	Number of European and Eurasian Staff.	Number of Native Staff.	Total Capital expended from commencement.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
32,50,991	42,06,122	74,57,113	43,37,185	31,19,928	532	11,644	7,05,34,836
1,60,444	7,35,931	8,96,375	6,70,886	2,25,489	115	968	2,03,24,764
42,478	6,97,967	7,40,445	8,35,765	Loss 95,320	129	1,147	49,43,844
34,53,913	56,40,020	90,93,933	58,43,836	32,50,007	776	13,759	9,58,03,444
3,57,268	8,59,527†	12,16,795	13,48,236	*Nil.*	257	2,360	76,98,413‡
Passenger earnings...3,51,589 Other coaching ... 94,225	6,78,531	12,24,338	8,58,410	2,65,928	60	959	−13,58,087§

earnings.

to the Lala Musa and Chak Nizam Line, together with the transfer of other stores from the Lower to the

No. 52.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON

		In		
		Ordinary.		
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal	...	12,974	1,33,916	1,46,890
Bári Doab Canal	...	10,466	2,19,308	2,29,774
Sirhind Canal	...	...	...	...
Swát River Canal	...	...	...	...
Najafgarh Jhil Drainage	...	...	182	182
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	...	1,593	10,499	12,092
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	...	483	51,663	52,146
Indus Inundation Canals	...	21,323	1,71,130	1,92,453
Shahpur Canals	...	2,800	7,300	10,100
Mádhopur Workshops	...	...	82	82
Muzaffargarh Embankment	...	1,114	...	1,114
Establishment	...	...	...	7,45,851
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	25,725
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	311
Refund of Revenue	...	...	...	5,077
Suspense Balances	...	...	...	2,450
TOTAL	...	...	...	14,24,247
Deduct Receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	10,568
Net expenditure of the year	...	...	...	14,13,679

Irrigation Works in the Punjab during the Year 1878-79.

PERIAL.

Extraordinary.			Total.		
Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7,08,591	...	7,08,591	7,21,565	1,33,916	8,55,481
1,25,614	...	1,25,614	1,36,080	2,19,308	3,55,388
9,72,786	...	9,72,786	9,72,786	...	9,72,786
3,39,193	...	3,39,193	3,39,193	...	3,39,193
...	...	...	...	182	182
...	...	...	1,593	10,499	12,092
...	...	...	483	51,663	52,146
...	...	...	21,323	1,71,130	1,92,453
...	...	...	2,800	7,300	10,100
...	...	...	...	82	82
...	...	...	1,114	...	1,114
...	...	4,99,100	...	...	12,44,951
...	...	1,59,744	...	...	1,85,469
...	...	...	...	...	311
...	...	...	...	...	6,077
...	...	−1,05,428	...	...	−1,02,978
...	...	26,99,600	...	...	41,23,847
...	...	10,052	...	...	20,620
...	...	26,89,548	...	...	41,03,227

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and

Revenue and Receipts.	1877-78.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue ...	1,98,82,795	48,940	22,276	1,99,54,011
II. Tributes ...	2,79,898	...	...	2,79,898
III. Forests ...	6,83,710	...	...	6,83,710
IV. Excise ...	...	10,43,765	...	10,43,765
V. Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	...	...
VI. Provincial Rates ...	...	...	19,60,234	19,60,234
X. Stamps ...	...	27,41,623	...	27,41,623
XII. Post Office ...	13,26,724	...	22,176	13,48,900
XIV. Minor Departments ...	...	36,316	...	36,316
XV. Law and Justice ...	...	9,07,497	...	9,07,497
XVI. Police ...	...	10,076	1,26,156	1,36,232
XVII. Marine ...	...	...	*	...
XVIII. Education ...	...	83,091	11,209	94,300
XIX. Medical ...	...	19,348	238	19,586
XX. Stationery and Printing,	...	92,823	...	92,823
XXI. Interest ...	20,441	...	27,097	47,538
XXII. Pensions ...	25,281	...	...	25,281
XXIII. Miscellaneous ...	4,832	63,154	86,079	1,54,065
XXIV. Public Works Ordinary,	...	92,641	5,59,969	6,52,610
XXIX. Provincial and Local Deficits ...	...	...	...	...
XXXI. Gain by Exchange ...	7,749	...	...	7,749
Total Revenue ...	2,22,34,430	51,39,274	28,15,434	3,01,86,138
Allotments ...	...	64,62,970	...	64,62,970
Contributions ...	...	6,12,948	...	6,12,948
Debt Accounts ...	8,81,39,871	...	...	8,81,39,871
Remittance Accounts ...	6,53,70,630	...	...	6,53,70,630
Cantonment Fund ...	...	...	2,22,281	2,22,281
Total ...	17,57,41,931	1,22,15,192	30,37,715	19,09,94,838
Opening Balance on 1st April ...	91,13,939	...	...	91,13,939
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,48,55,870	1,22,15,192	30,37,715	20,01,08,777

CHARGES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1877-78 AND 1878-79.

1878-79.				Difference.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,01,66,392	63,070	...	2,02,29,462	+ 2,75,451
2,85,132	...	...	2,85,132	+5,234
4,76,575	...	...	4,76,575	−2,07,135
...	9,65,459	...	9,65,459	−78,306
7,21,360	6,02,984	....	13,24,344	+ 13,24,344
4,78,639	41,668	19,60,331	24,80,638	+ 5,20,404
...	28,01,540	...	28,01,540	+59,917
...	23,690	...	23,690	−13,25,210 A
...	32,502	...	32,502	−3,814
...	9,14,083	...	9,14,083	+6,586
...	1,41,332	...	1,41,332	+5,100
...	...	...	...	...
...	97,552	...	97,552	+3,252
...	20,111	...	20,111	+ 525
...	56,179	...	56,179	−36,644
28,469	30,854	...	59,323	+11,785
27,347	...	...	27,347	+20,666
6,329	92,914	79,846	1,79,107	25,042
...	6,38,604	44	6,38,648	−13,962
...	...	...	...	...
72,955	...	...	72,955	+65,206
2,22,63,198	65,22,542	20,40,239	3,08,25,979	+ 6,39,841
...	66,87,966	...	66,87,966	+ 2,24,996
...	2,85,060	...	2,85,060	−3,27,888
9,25,89,163	...	...	9,25,89,163	+ 44,49,292
8,27,95,101	...	...	8,27,95,101	+ 1,74,24,471
2,49,982	...	...	2,49,982	+ 27,701
19,78,97,444	1,34,95,568	20,40,239	21,34,33,251	+ 2,24,38,413
97,33,585	...	...	97,33,585	+ 6,19,646
20,76,31,029	1,34,95,568	20,40,239	22,31,66,836	+ 2,30,58,059

No. 53.—Comparative Statement of Receipts and

Expenditure.	1877-78.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Interest ...	11,775	...	...	11,775
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	56,742	63,339	6,444	1,26,525
4. Land Revenue ...	8,52,658	16,45,556	64,188	25,62,482
5. Forests ...	5,17,166	2,690	...	5,19,856
6. Excise ...	...	57,627	...	57,627
7. Assessed Taxes ...	...	...	...	...
8. Provincial Rates ...	...	...	1,28,113	1,28,113
12. Stamps ...	...	74,285	...	74,285
14. Post Office ...	13,68,428	45,199	84,592	14,98,219
16. Administration ...	1,52,309	10,14,800	25,434	11,92,543
17. Minor Departments ...	1,12,981	39,340	71,234	2,23,555
18. Law and Justice ...	...	32,05,140	...	32,05,140
19. Police ...	...	25,89,212	54,713	26,43,925
20. Marine ...	8,748	...	...	8,748
21. Education ...	..	6,70,634	3,92,449	10,63,083
22. Ecclesiastical ...	2,13,619	3,513	...	2,17,132
23. Medical ...	2,25,031	3,23,650	1,17,644	6,66,325
24. Stationery and Printing ...	...	2,54,033	1,133	2,55,166
25. Political ...	5,66,874	...	...	5,66,874
26. Allowances ...	7,68,565	...	...	7,68,565
28. Superannuation ...	44,000	3,54,646	233	3,98,879
29. Miscellaneous ...	54,452	64,182	61,665	1,80,299
30. Famine Relief ...	...	...	...	...
31. Public Works Ordinary ...	...	19,39,236	8,76,981	28,16,217
36. Provincial and Local Surpluses ...	...	...	...	...
38. Loss by Exchange ...	88	...	...	88
Total ...	49,53,436	1,23,47,082	18,84,823	1,91,85,341
Cantonment Fund ...	2,39,546	...	...	2,39,546
Contributions ...	A 64,62,970	...	6,12,948	70,75,918
Debt Accounts ...	8,73,75,889	...	...	8,73,75,889
Remittance Accounts ...	7,64,98,498	...	...	7,64,98,498
Closing Balance ...	97,33,585	...	...	97,33,585
GRAND TOTAL ...	18,52,63,924	1,23,47,082	24,97,771	20,01,08,777

A. Rs. 64,62,970
A. Rs. 66,87,966

CHARGES IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1877-78 AND 1878-79.—(*Concluded.*)

1878-79.				Difference.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
750	...	...	750	—11,025
61,314	1,04,807	772	1,66,893	+40,368
8,63,028	16,60,827	61,664	25,85,519	+23,117
5,23,052	...	...	5,23,052	+3,196
...	59,845	...	59,845	+2,218
...	4,111	...	4,111	+ 4,111
...	47,323	1,05,795	1,53,118	+25,005
...	74,334	...	74,334	+49
...	37,913	92,729	1,30,642	—13,67,577
1,49,711	10,44,310	...	11,94,021	+1,478
12,158	69,069	40,905	1,22,132	—1,01,423
...	33,64,472	...	33,64,472	+1,59,332
...	26,88,253	...	26,88,253	+44,328
1,773	...	...	1,773	—6,975
...	6,42,681	4,27,515	10,70,196	+7,113
2,10,452	3,010	...	2,13,462	—3,670
2,35,855	2,56,830	1,82,222	6,74,907	+8,582
...	2,71,355	247	2,71,602	+16,436
4,16,453	...	...	4,16,453	—1,50,421
7,51,080	...	...	7,51,080	—17,485
...	3,75,885	...	3,75,885	—22,994
77,908	1,28,941	31,776	2,38,625	+58,326
...	4,435	...	4,435	+4,435
...	21,81,115	7,51,139	29,32,254	+1,16,037
...	...	...	...	...
423	...	...	423	+335
33,03,957	1,30,19,516	16,94,764	1,80,18,327	—11,67,104
2,36,500	...	...	2,36,500	—3,046
A 66,87,966	...	2,85,060	69,73,026	—1,02,892
9,32,71,803	...	...	9,32,71,803	+58,95,914
9,40,31,947	...	...	9,40,31,947	+1,75,33,449
1,06,35,323	...	...	1,06,35,323	+9,01,738
20,81,67,496	1,30,19,516	19,79,824	22,31,66,836	+2,30,58,059

on account of allotment.
ditto.

No. 54.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure

	Outlay in Construction to end of 1877-78.		
	On works in operation.	On works under construction.	Total Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Western Jumna Canal ...	25,78,214	31,80,999	57,59,213
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works ...	1,83,410	...	1,83,410
Najafgarh Jhil Drainage ...	...	...	...
Bári Doab Canals ...	1,27,13,152	21,23,344	1,48,36,496
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals ...	1,08,082	...	1,08,082
Indus Inundation Canal ...	5,77,475	...	5,77,475
Shahpur and Sáhíwál Canals ...	37,576	...	37,576
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals ...	5,68,127	...	5,68,127
Sirhind Canal ...	...	1,59,86,279	1,59,86,279
Swát River Canal ...	...	3,11,746	3,11,746
Special Survey Deraját Canal ...	...	3,06,952	3,06,952
Special Survey Lower Bári Doab Canal ...	...	4,37,996	4,37,996
Abdul Rahman Khan's Canal ...	...	35,095	35,095
Mádhopur Workshops ...	5,43,411	...	5,43,411
Total ...	1,73,09,447	2,23,82,411	3,96,91,858

ON REPRODUCTIVE WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

INCOME REALIZED DURING 1878-79.			DEDUCT CHARGES AGAINST INCOME OF 1878-79.			Net Surplus or Deficit.
Direct.	Indirect.	Total Income.	Cost of maintenance including establishment.	Interest on Capital of works in operation.	Total Charges.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
11,80,564	1,09,371	12,89,935	4,15,435	1,16,020	5,31,455	+7,58,480
3,252	...	3,252	...	8,253	8,253	—5,001
123	...	123	634	...	634	—511
8,05,833	1,77,380	9,83,213	5,14,358	5,72,092	10,86,450	—1,03,237
1,40,645	2,16,340	3,56,985	2,05,468	4,864	2,10,332	+1,46,653
52,491	1,39,055	1,91,546	3,00,991	25,986	3,26,977	—1,35,431
15,542	...	15,542	8,391	1,691	10,082	+5,460
16,353	1,35,791	1,52,144	1,03,630	25,566	1,29,196	+22,948
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
225	...	225	16,412	24,453	40,865	—40,640
22,15,028	7,77,937	29,92,965	15,65,319	7,78,925	23,44,244	+6,48,721

No. 55.—Comparative Statement of Births and Deaths

DURING THE

Name of Districts.	Name of Towns.	Population according to Census of 1875-76.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Delhi	Delhi	62,040	53,952	115,992
	Do. Suburbs	24,531	20,030	44,561
	Sonepat	7,040	6,597	13,637
Gurgaon	Farakhnagar	5,309	5,285	10,594
	Riwári	12,687	12,503	25,190
	Firozpur	5,497	5,033	10,530
	Palwal	6,892	6,661	13,553
Karnál	Karnál	12,695	11,320	24,015
	Kaithal	8,048	7,751	15,799
	Pánipat	12,469	12,031	24,500
Hissar	Hissar	7,521	6,641	14,162
	Hansi	6,359	5,851	12,210
	Bhiwáni	17,563	15,657	33,220
Rohtak	Rohtak	7,694	7,300	14,994
	Jhajjar	6,152	6,304	12,456
Sirsa	Sirsa	7,211	5,596	12,807
Umballa	Umballa	14,483	11,775	26,258
	Jagádhri	6,817	5,705	12,522
	Shahábad	6,344	5,316	11,660
	Sádhaura	5,811	5,356	11,167
	Rúpar	5,883	4,378	10,261
Ludhiána	Ludhiána	22,322	18,063	40,385
	Jagraon	8,500	7,821	16,321
Jullundur	Jullundur	19,226	15,996	35,222
	Do. Suburbs	8,233	7,469	15,702
	Kartárpur	5,883	5,170	11,053
	Rahon	6,846	6,068	12,914
Hoshiárpur	Hoshiárpur	7,055	6,083	13,138
	Do. Suburbs	4,452	3,726	8,178
	Umar Tanda	7,447	6,524	13,971
Amritsar	Amritsar	78,033	58,133	136,166
Gurdáspur	Batála	14,108	12,821	26,929
Siálkot	Siálkot	17,853	15,136	32,989
Lahore	Lahore	51,258	40,777	92,035
	Do. Suburbs	23,621	12,785	36,406
	Kasur	8,650	8,143	16,793
Gujránwála	Gujránwála	11,141	9,221	20,362
	Wazirabad	8,764	6,582	15,346
Ferozepore	Firozpur	8,705	6,463	15,168
Ráwalpindi	Ráwalpindi	12,787	8,015	20,802
Jhelum	Pind Dadan Khan	8,215	7,182	15,397
Gujrát	Gujrát	9,246	8,155	17,401
	Jalálpur	7,581	6,433	14,014
Shahpur	Bhera	7,601	7,109	14,710
Mooltan	Mooltan	15,694	13,754	29,448
	Do. Suburbs	12,036	9,394	21,430
Jhang	Maghiána	7,719	5,899	13,618
	Jhang	4,634	3,975	8,609
	Chiniot	6,259	5,740	11,999
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	10,705	9,249	19,954
Dera Gházi Khan	Dera Gházi Khan	10,858	8,275	19,133
Peshávar	Peshávar	32,553	25,877	58,430
Kohát	Kohát	6,013	5,030	11,043

REGISTERED IN THE UNDERMENTIONED TOWNS OF THE PUNJAB YEAR 1878.

Number of Births Registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Number of Deaths Registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
2,867	2,835	5,702	25	24	40	5,615	5,692	11,307	90	105	97	...	57
979	948	1,927	22	21	43	1,553	1,372	2,925	63	68	66	...	23
244	178	422	18	13	31	182	160	342	26	24	25	6	...
203	188	391	19	18	37	362	295	657	68	56	62	...	25
450	409	859	18	16	34	851	883	1,734	67	71	69	...	35
156	170	326	15	16	31	577	597	1,174	105	119	111	...	80
261	268	529	19	20	39	1,126	1,168	2,294	163	175	169	...	130
464	394	858	19	16	36	825	779	1,604	65	69	67	...	31
200	148	348	13	9	22	400	403	803	50	52	51	...	29
500	445	945	20	18	38	486	430	916	39	36	37	1	...
233	156	389	16	11	27	619	525	1,144	82	79	81	...	54
139	136	275	11	11	22	374	372	746	59	63	61	...	39
631	528	1,159	19	16	35	804	681	1,485	46	43	45	...	10
245	179	424	16	12	28	424	421	845	55	58	56	...	28
157	143	300	13	11	24	216	216	432	35	34	35	...	11
219	182	401	17	14	31	507	467	974	70	83	76	...	45
463	455	918	18	17	35	869	651	1,520	60	55	58	...	23
167	163	330	13	13	26	219	185	404	32	32	32	...	6
120	121	241	10	10	20	193	175	368	30	33	31	...	11
172	151	323	15	13	29	198	195	393	34	36	35	...	6
146	120	266	14	12	26	159	89	248	27	20	24	2	...
905	814	1,719	22	20	42	2,244	2,262	4,506	100	125	111	...	69
360	270	630	22	17	39	567	543	1,110	67	69	68	...	29
906	873	1,779	26	25	50	1,679	1,621	3,300	87	101	94	...	44
373	360	733	24	23	47	817	868	1,685	99	116	107	...	60
168	138	306	15	12	28	208	209	417	35	40	38	...	10
262	260	522	20	20	40	304	268	572	44	44	44	...	4
282	268	550	21	20	42	396	368	764	56	60	58	...	16
182	184	366	22	22	45	225	228	453	50	61	55	...	10
233	195	428	17	14	31	302	295	597	40	45	43	...	12
2,869	2,829	5,698	21	21	42	5,360	4,399	9,759	69	76	72	...	30
467	389	856	17	14	32	337	306	643	24	24	24	8	...
529	456	985	16	14	30	476	457	933	27	30	28	2	...
1,900	1,664	3,564	21	18	39	2,676	2,625	5,301	52	64	57	...	18
267	223	490	7	6	13	987	428	1,415	42	33	39	...	26
208	226	434	12	13	26	256	305	561	30	37	33	...	7
401	411	812	20	20	40	480	466	946	43	50	46	...	6
280	248	528	18	16	34	182	133	315	21	20	20	14	...
411	352	763	27	23	50	673	663	1,336	77	102	88	...	38
429	371	800	21	18	38	1,182	758	1,940	92	94	93	...	55
300	313	613	19	20	40	459	512	971	56	71	63	...	23
373	364	737	21	21	42	338	300	638	36	37	39	5	...
284	219	503	20	16	36	404	353	757	53	55	54	...	18
402	364	766	27	25	52	395	392	787	52	55	53	...	1
730	693	1,423	25	23	48	628	616	1,244	40	45	42	6	...
505	438	943	23	20	44	628	475	1,103	52	50	51	...	7
211	205	416	15	15	30	275	237	512	36	40	37	...	7
124	106	230	14	12	27	97	90	187	21	23	22	5	...
227	229	456	19	19	38	168	182	350	27	32	29	9	...
297	264	561	15	13	28	548	585	1,133	51	63	57	...	29
392	295	687	20	15	36	534	526	1,060	49	63	55	...	19
1,239	1,166	2,405	21	20	41	3,004	2,617	5,621	92	101	96	...	55
59	51	110	5	5	10	127	84	211	22	11	20	...	10

No. 56.—Deaths registered from different

Number.	Districts.	Population according to Census of 1868 (under registration). Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera. Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi ...	326,306	282,544	608,850	32	12	44
2	Gurgaon ...	370,251	326,395	696,646	95	68	163
3	Karnál ...	330,763	280,164	610,927	...	...	...
4	Hissar ...	266,847	217,834	484,681	...	...	...
5	Rohtak ...	292,389	244,570	536,959	...	...	...
6	Sirsa ...	117,052	93,743	210,795	...	...	...
7	Umballa ...	550,577	458,283	1,008,860	1	...	1
8	Ludhiána ...	319,342	263,903	583,245	...	...	...
9	Simla ...	22,119	11,475	33,594	...	...	...
10	Jullundur ...	429,187	353,833	783,020	...	...	...
11	Hoshiárpur ...	504,393	434,497	938,890	...	...	...
12	Kángra ...	393,460	350,298	743,758	1	...	1
13	Amritsar ...	465,074	367,676	832,750	...	...	...
14	Gurdáspur ...	501,247	404,879	906,126	1	...	1
15	Siálkot ...	538,705	455,753	994,458	2	...	2
16	Lahore ...	428,286	347,265	775,551	...	1	1
17	Gujránwála ...	306,296	244,280	550,576	2	...	2
18	Ferozepore ...	293,595	239,821	533,416	...	...	...
19	Ráwalpindi ...	376,665	322,982	699,647	...	...	...
20	Jhelum ...	264,690	236,298	500,988	...	...	...
21	Gujrát ...	331,919	284,428	616,347	...	...	...
22	Shahpur ...	195,823	172,973	368,796	...	...	...
23	Mooltan ...	252,734	207,031	459,765	...	...	...
24	Jhang ...	193,624	154,403	348,027	...	...	...
25	Montgomery ...	200,016	159,421	359,437	...	...	...
26	Muzaffargarh ...	162,122	133,425	295,547	...	...	...
27	Dera Ismail Khan ...	212,734	182,130	394,864	...	...	...
28	Dera Ghází Khan ...	171,273	138,705	309,978	...	...	...
29	Bannu ...	154,061	133,486	287,547	...	...	...
30	Peshâwar ...	267,606	232,837	500,443	...	...	...
31	Hazára ...	191,423	175,795	367,218	...	...	...
32	Kohát ...	79,323	66,096	145,419	...	...	...
	Total ...	9,509,902	7,977,223	17,487,125	134	81	215

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.

Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
457	388	845	11,707	11,022	22,729	1,212	867	2,079
3,985	2,934	6,919	17,450	14,326	31,776	2,252	1,576	3,828
2,312	1,694	4,006	8,987	7,505	16,492	955	554	1,509
413	266	679	4,875	4,017	8,892	469	267	736
568	349	917	8,338	7,002	15,340	718	500	1,218
182	130	312	1,940	1,897	3,837	251	116	367
1,160	882	2,042	10,170	8,632	18,802	1,836	936	2,772
380	316	696	9,864	8,682	18,546	879	646	1,525
2	...	2	185	85	270	68	55	123
79	68	147	25,274	23,437	48,711	514	340	854
182	200	382	13,103	12,472	25,575	1,622	1,317	2,939
130	97	227	5,536	4,654	10,190	794	613	1,407
1,568	1,389	2,957	13,165	10,891	24,056	1,258	597	1,855
483	417	900	10,242	8,370	18,612	773	563	1,336
369	320	689	9,258	7,003	16,261	681	388	1,069
1,887	1,547	3,434	12,518	10,990	23,508	615	258	873
756	802	1,558	7,000	6,128	13,128	382	158	540
315	267	582	10,831	8,262	19,093	330	170	500
650	643	1,293	9,916	8,879	18,795	659	255	914
91	90	181	5,248	5,136	10,384	447	328	775
1,107	1,012	2,119	6,124	5,278	11,402	496	281	777
352	321	673	3,455	3,270	6,725	374	236	610
881	758	1,639	4,595	3,570	8,165	295	183	478
194	173	367	1,342	1,058	2,400	119	80	199
1,620	1,466	3,086	3,103	2,707	5,810	101	60	161
519	488	1,007	4,008	3,210	7,218	50	28	78
181	133	314	4,474	3,828	8,302	201	165	366
357	254	611	2,223	1,757	3,980	138	106	244
177	141	318	2,386	2,150	4,536	220	140	360
443	307	750	4,862	4,043	8,905	549	229	778
309	290	599	4,053	2,713	6,766	495	254	749
11	9	20	741	545	1,286	40	12	52
22,120	18,151	40,271	236,973	203,519	440,492	19,793	12,278	32,071

No. 56.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT

Number.	DISTRICTS.		INJU					
			Suicide.			*Wounding.*		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi	...	7	6	13	5	2	7
2	Gurgaon	...	16	20	36	9	...	9
3	Karnál	...	4	9	13	4	3	7
4	Hissar	...	1	2	3	2	1	3
5	Rohtak	...	4	1	5	4	1	5
6	Sirsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Umballa	...	2	5	7	5	1	6
8	Ludhiána	...	2	4	6	3	4	7
9	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Jullundur	...	7	8	15	2	1	3
11	Hoshiárpur	...	9	16	25	4	3	7
12	Kángra	...	10	28	38	4	...	4
13	Amritsar	...	14	9	23	9	7	16
14	Gurdáspur	...	7	8	15	6	1	7
15	Siálkot	...	6	5	11	4	1	5
16	Lahore	...	7	6	13	9	4	13
17	Gujránwála	...	5	4	9	2	1	3
18	Ferozepore	...	6	4	10	4	2	6
19	Ráwalpindi	...	2	1	3	26	4	30
20	Jhelum	...	...	2	2	15	7	22
21	Gujrát	...	3	2	5	3	1	4
22	Shahpur	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
23	Mooltan	...	2	1	3	8	3	11
24	Jhang	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
25	Montgomery	...	2	...	2	4	1	5
26	Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
27	Dera Ismail Khan	...	1	4	5	7	1	8
28	Dera Ghází Khan	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
29	Bannu	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
30	Pesháwar	...	1	...	1	9	5	14
31	Hazára	...	2	...	2	8	1	9
32	Kohát	...	1	...	1	20	9	29
	TOTAL	...	121	147	268	185	72	257

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

RIES.								
Accident.			*Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.*			ALL OTHER CAUSES.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
95	99	194	16	4	20	4,335	3,474	7,809
139	219	358	5	5	10	2,397	1,810	4,207
84	74	158	28	12	40	2,737	1,967	4,704
46	53	99	10	6	16	940	714	1,654
86	87	173	11	6	17	1,461	1,042	2,503
17	23	40	15	1	16	622	475	1,097
107	60	167	18	7	25	3,331	2,493	5,824
41	41	82	7	2	9	2,906	2,405	5,311
11	5	16	2	1	3	182	109	291
90	51	141	3	3	6	3,376	3,087	6,463
161	113	274	18	15	33	3,730	3,064	6,794
183	114	297	30	24	54	2,417	2,019	4,436
147	75	222	14	6	20	4,447	3,796	8,243
133	65	198	13	9	22	2,916	2,235	5,151
99	42	141	13	3	16	2,836	2,091	4,927
96	69	165	70	18	88	4,178	3,360	7,538
78	46	124	54	17	71	1,752	1,479	3,231
62	32	94	22	3	25	1,400	1,114	2,514
181	79	260	33	11	44	2,659	2,037	4,696
87	32	119	24	12	36	1,777	1,525	3,302
90	55	145	19	5	24	1,846	1,386	3,232
51	29	80	30	12	42	1,843	1,304	3,147
95	39	134	26	12	38	1,305	1,010	2,315
43	22	65	29	5	34	669	562	1,231
56	36	92	31	11	42	969	817	1,786
64	39	103	33	10	43	423	352	775
55	22	77	25	8	33	926	699	1,625
24	13	37	13	4	17	402	330	732
38	16	54	7	2	9	574	345	919
63	20	83	4	3	7	1,179	1,098	2,277
146	49	195	2	...	2	683	348	1,031
2	3	5	3	1	4	113	61	174
2,670	1,722	4,392	628	238	866	61,331	48,608	109,939

No. 56.—Deaths registered from different

Number.	Districts.		Total Deaths from all Causes.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Delhi	...	17,866	15,874	33,740
2	Gurgaon	...	26,348	20,958	47,306
3	Karnál	...	15,111	11,818	26,929
4	Hissar	...	6,756	5,326	12,082
5	Rohtak	...	11,190	8,988	20,178
6	Sirsa	...	3,027	2,642	5,669
7	Umballa	...	16,630	13,016	29,646
8	Ludhiána	...	14,082	12,100	26,182
9	Simla	...	450	255	705
10	Jullundur	...	29,345	26,995	56,340
11	Hoshiárpur	...	18,829	17,200	36,029
12	Kángra	...	9,105	7,549	16,654
13	Amritsar	...	20,622	16,770	37,392
14	Gurdáspur	...	14,574	11,668	26,242
15	Siálkot	...	13,268	9,853	23,121
16	Lahore	...	19,380	16,253	35,633
17	Gujránwála	...	10,031	8,635	18,666
18	Ferozepore	...	12,970	9,854	22,824
19	Ráwalpindi	...	14,126	11,909	26,035
20	Jhelum	...	7,689	7,132	14,821
21	Gujrát	...	9,688	8,020	17,708
22	Shahpur	...	6,108	5,173	11,281
23	Mooltan	...	7,207	5,576	12,783
24	Jhang	...	2,398	1,902	4,300
25	Montgomery	...	5,886	5,098	10,984
26	Muzaffargarh	...	5,098	4,128	9,226
27	Dera Ismail Khan	...	5,870	4,860	10,730
28	Dera Gházi Khan	...	3,157	2,468	5,625
29	Bannu	...	3,405	2,796	6,201
30	Pesháwar	...	7,110	5,705	12,815
31	Hazára	...	5,698	3,655	9,353
32	Kohát	...	931	640	1,571
	Total	...	343,955	284,816	628,771

CAUSES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
					From all other Causes.		
Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0·07	1·39	37·33	3·41	0·38	55	56	55
0·23	9·93	45·61	5·49	0·59	71	64	68
...	6·59	26·99	2·47	0·36	46	42	44
...	1·40	18·35	1·52	0·25	25	24	25
...	1·71	28·57	2·27	0·37	38	37	37
...	1·48	18·20	1·79	0·26	26	28	27
0·001	2·02	18·64	2·75	0·20	30	28	29
...	1·19	31·80	2·61	0·18	44	46	45
...	0·06	8·04	3·66	0·56	20	22	21
...	0·19	62·18	1·09	0·21	68	76	72
...	0·41	27·24	3·13	0·36	37	39	38
0·001	0·30	13·71	1·89	0·53	23	21	22
...	3·51	28·89	2·23	0·34	44	46	45
0·001	0·99	20·54	1·47	0·26	29	29	29
0·002	0·69	16·35	1·07	0·17	25	22	23
0·001	4·43	30·31	1·12	0·36	45	47	46
0·003	2·83	23·84	0·98	0·37	33	35	34
...	1·09	35·79	0·94	0·25	44	41	43
...	1·85	26·83	1·31	0·48	37	37	37
...	0·36	20·73	1·55	0·36	29	30	29
...	3·44	18·50	1·26	0·29	29	28	29
...	1·82	18·23	1·65	0·34	31	30	30
...	3·56	17·76	1·04	0·41	28	27	28
...	1·05	6·90	0·57	0·28	12	12	12
...	8·58	16·16	0·45	0·39	29	32	30
...	3·41	24·43	0·26	0·50	31	31	31
...	0·79	21·02	0·93	0·30	27	27	27
...	1·97	12·84	0·79	0·19	18	18	18
...	1·10	15·77	1·25	0·24	23	21	21
...	1·50	17·79	1·55	0·21	26	24	26
...	1·63	18·42	2·04	0·57	30	21	25
...	0·14	8·84	0·36	0·27	12	10	11
0·01	2·30	25·19	1·83	0·33	36	36	36

No. 57.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and

Districts.		Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	In hand on 1st January 1878. Rs. A. P.
Delhi	...	8	10,551 8 2
Gurgaon	...	6	...
Karnál	...	6	1,490 14 7
Hissar	...	4	3,754 2 8
Rohtak	...	4	2,046 14 8
Sirsa	...	3	57 4 1
Umballa	...	5	9,585 15 3
Ludhiána	...	3	909 7 8
Simla	...	3	4,838 5 1
Jullundur	...	7	10,385 13 0
Hoshiárpur	...	6	1,761 3 6
Kángra	...	6	5,030 9 8
Amritsar	...	6	18,555 3 6
Gurdáspur	...	9	2,430 11 4
Siálkot	...	5	4,717 8 7
Lahore	...	3	12,354 7 0
Gujránwála	...	5	5,166 5 9
Ferozepore	...	1	1,492 4 4
Ráwalpindi	...	9	3,205 13 9
Jhelum	...	4	5,792 12 7
Gujrát	...	12	2 7 8
Shahpur	...	11	2,836 2 5
Mooltan	...	5	2,724 5 8
Jhang	...	6	2,821 14 3
Montgomery	...	5	537 12 9
Muzaffargarh	...	4	4,626 10 1
Dera Ismail Khan	...	7	1,376 7 6
Dera Ghází Khan	...	4	558 8 6
Bannu	...	5	716 2 11
Pesháwar	...	4	1,949 6 7
Hazára	...	2	1,117 5 2
Kohat	...	3	2,828 5 7
Total	...	171	1,26,222 14 3

Dispensaries in the Punjab during the Year 1878.

COME.

Received during the Year.											
From Government.			From Local or other Funds.			From private subscriptions and interest on money invested.			Total.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1,200	0	0	10,438	7	11	1,049	9	10	23,239	9	11
2,001	0	0	9,246	1	8	...			11,247	1	8
1,447	10	9	6,541	7	6	815	0	2	10,295	1	0
2,051	1	6	4,873	3	10	291	12	0	10,970	4	0
1,676	8	0	2,763	13	6	220	7	7	6,707	5	9
2,128	9	0	2,423	10	7	119	0	0	4,728	7	8
377	1	9	12,013	11	1	1,255	8	0	23,234	4	1
207	7	6	8,134	6	5	400	5	6	9,651	11	1
1,674	3	0	172	9	9	3,218	3	0	9,903	4	10
3,275	0	0	8,205	0	0	1,842	7	4	23,708	4	4
2,029	5	4	5,895	15	5	122	0	0	9,798	8	3
819	5	8	6,048	14	4	759	14	0	12,658	11	8
369	14	2	17,782	9	3	927	8	6	37,635	3	5
7,721	8	5	10,841	9	7	727	2	0	21,720	15	4
2,304	0	0	5,543	3	6	82	12	0	12,647	8	1
16,177	12	8	3,928	1	5	3,633	15	11	36,094	5	0
2,478	5	11	3,252	10	0	435	0	0	11,332	5	8
...			3,762	7	6	148	13	10	5,403	9	8
468	14	0	17,448	0	9	1,574	14	0	22,637	10	6
2,520	2	8	5,926	14	8	361	5	0	14,601	2	11
383	5	3	6,632	1	8	136	8	0	7,154	6	7
1,210	0	0	8,493	1	1	173	0	0	12,712	3	6
1,383	8	0	6,931	14	9	556	15	6	11,596	11	11
4,934	3	6	5,699	7	8	268	6	3	13,723	15	8
1,238	14	2	5,349	7	0	475	0	1	7,601	2	0
2,225	12	2	2,789	0	0	164	1	2	9,805	7	5
8,879	12	5	8,842	12	11	1,308	4	0	20,407	4	10
2,743	8	10	6,332	14	1	325	9	5	9,960	8	10
4,075	12	0	2,783	0	0	404	0	2	7,978	15	1
2,485	7	9	9,221	12	2	304	10	7	13,961	5	1
2,458	6	11	2,344	1	0	954	7	6	6,874	4	7
4,198	13	11	346	0	0	309	8	0	7,682	11	6
87,085	7	3	2,11,008	7	0	23,355	11	4	4,47,672	7	10

No. 57.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and

Districts.	Ex *Expended* On Establishment.	On Medicines, Diet, and Contingencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Delhi ...	6,978 7 3	4,417 9 8
Gurgaon ...	5,308 4 5	3,306 13 3
Karnál ...	4,412 9 8	2,718 8 2
Hissar ...	4,490 2 6	3,145 15 5
Rohtak ...	2,482 4 0	1,807 7 9
Sirsa ...	3,302 9 4	1,195 10 3
Umballa ...	6,760 11 5	4,627 11 3
Ludhiána ...	3,804 0 0	3,943 3 11
Simla ...	2,489 0 0	1,836 8 9
Jullundur ...	5,992 2 10	3,235 11 0
Hoshiárpur ...	3,904 5 10	3,015 4 9
Kángra ...	3,998 3 3	3,465 4 0
Amritsar ...	7,174 6 10	8,339 14 0
Gurdáspur ...	9,885 11 9	5,440 6 11
Siálkot ...	4,875 0 0	2,502 9 1
Lahore ...	9,007 14 11	11,559 9 6
Gujránwála ...	3,691 10 8	1,792 9 1
Ferozepore ...	2,100 0 0	1,555 14 0
Ráwalpindi ...	8,800 4 1	8,873 12 10
Jhelum ...	5,586 13 10	3,388 5 6
Gujrát ...	4,219 5 3	2,311 4 2
Shahpur ...	5,738 5 1	2,682 12 9
Mooltan ...	5,482 0 0	3,444 5 1
Jhang ...	6,527 0 8	2,558 14 10
Montgomery ...	3,669 8 9	2,820 15 1
Muzaffargarh ...	3,795 3 10	1,915 4 6
Dera Ismail Khan ...	13,077 0 1	5,205 5 6
Dera Gházi Khan ...	5,070 2 3	3,398 5 9
Bannú ...	5,499 2 1	2,420 13 11
Peshávar ...	4,952 13 3	3,838 6 10
Hazára ...	3,156 0 0	2,265 7 2
Kohát ...	2,629 10 7	2,011 2 4
Total ...	1,68,860 14 5	1,15,940 14 0

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Continued.*)

PENDITURE. during the Year.			
On Buildings.	Invested from surplus income.	Total.	Remaining in hand on 31st December 1878.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
323 8 0	5,000 0 0	16,719 8 11	11,520 1 0
2,632 0 0	...	11,247 1 8	...
83 6 0	1,000 0 0	8,214 7 10	3,080 9 2
74 2 0	...	7,710 3 11	3,260 0 1
234 11 9	500 0 0	5,024 7 6	2,182 14 3
142 8 0	...	4,640 11 7	87 12 1
1,114 7 10	1,000 0 0	13,502 14 6	10,729 5 7
783 0 0	...	8,530 3 11	1,121 7 2
229 7 0	...	4,554 15 9	5,348 5 1
3,039 10 0	1,500 0 0	13,767 7 10	11,440 12 6
1,215 3 6	...	8,134 14 1	1,663 10 2
65 4 0	...	7,528 11 3	513 0 5
3,352 7 9	...	18,866 12 7	18,768 6 10
3,882 6 7	557 0 0	19,765 9 3	2,512 6 1
213 15 9	...	7,590 8 10	5,056 15 3
4,097 4 1	...	24,664 12 6	11,429 8 6
77 0 0	...	5,561 3 9	5,771 1 11
327 5 9	...	3,983 3 9	1,420 5 11
580 8 0	...	18,254 8 11	4,383 1 7
136 0 0	...	9,111 3 4	5,489 15 7
576 14 10	...	7,107 8 3	46 14 4
1,470 6 6	509 0 0	10,200 8 4	2,820 11 2
...	...	8,926 5 1	2,670 6 10
68 12 0	...	9,154 11 6	4,569 4 2
295 1 9	...	6,785 9 7	815 8 5
237 0 0	...	5,947 8 4	3,857 15 1
937 5 5	...	19,219 11 0	1,187 9 10
563 14 3	...	9,032 6 3	928 2 7
...	...	7,920 0 0	58 15 1
1,461 13 10	...	10,253 1 11	3,708 3 2
385 14 3	...	5,807 5 5	1,066 15 2
148 14 2	...	4,789 11 1	2,893 0 5
28,750 5 0	9,866 0 0	3,22,518 1 5	1,35,020 6 5

No. 57.—Statement showing the working of Hospitals and

Districts.	Number of Patients treated during the Year.		
	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.
Delhi ...	1,220	43,587	44,807
Gurgaon ...	1,286	33,438	34,724
Karnál ...	1,921	34,725	36,646
Hissar ...	1,165	23,964	25,129
Rohtak ...	911	15,277	16,188
Sirsa ...	547	9,600	10,147
Umballa ...	2,012	67,054	69,066
Ludhiána ...	830	44,262	45,092
Simla ...	402	11,110	11,512
Jullundur ...	1,225	97,286	98,511
Hoshiárpur ...	762	39,672	40,434
Kángra ...	479	29,492	22,971
Amritsar ...	3,955	78,223	82,178
Gurdáspur ...	919	88,594	89,513
Siálkot ...	784	37,550	38,334
Lahore ...	2,665	44,261	46,926
Gujránwála ...	472	30,549	31,021
Ferozepore ...	533	14,878	15,411
Ráwalpindi ...	3,889	77,465	81,354
Jhelum ...	1,769	39,697	41,466
Gujrát ...	623	57,257	57,880
Shahpur ...	865	64,460	65,325
Mooltan ...	1,215	26,908	28,123
Jhang ...	915	60,757	61,672
Montgomery ...	1,071	21,087	22,158
Muzaffargarh ...	598	24,455	25,053
Dera Ismail Khan ...	2,151	72,759	74,910
Dera Ghází Khan ...	1,179	54,619	55,798
Bannu ...	1,929	58,322	60,251
Peshâwar ...	3,129	50,116	53,245
Hazára ...	749	18,227	18,976
Kohát ...	1,020	31,115	32,135
Total ...	43,190	1,393,766	1,436,956

Note.—Column "Total income" includes the total balance on
Column "Remaining in hand on 31st December" includes

DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1878.—(*Concluded.*)

SEXES OF THE IN AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR.

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
26,626	8,634	9,547	44,807
20,040	7,123	7,561	34,724
24,486	6,941	5,219	36,646
17,011	3,810	4,308	25,129
11,997	2,080	2,111	16,188
5,744	2,507	1,896	10,147
47,605	11,731	9,730	69,066
26,554	12,184	6,354	45,092
9,685	1,195	632	11,512
56,698	25,777	16,036	98,511
26,092	9,468	4,874	40,434
15,855	4,492	2,624	22,971
48,361	19,568	14,249	82,178
62,054	16,663	10,796	89,513
25,047	7,324	5,963	38,334
29,402	9,527	7,997	46,926
17,382	8,022	5,617	31,021
12,846	1,277	1,288	15,411
50,728	14,647	15,979	81,354
25,775	6,481	9,210	41,466
37,421	12,093	8,366	57,880
39,160	13,903	12,262	65,325
17,709	5,644	4,770	28,123
34,074	14,854	12,744	61,672
13,573	4,658	3,927	22,158
14,940	5,046	5,067	25,053
43,338	14,709	16,863	74,910
32,263	11,558	11,977	55,798
37,125	11,020	12,106	60,251
42,683	6,201	4,361	53,245
11,375	2,472	5,129	18,976
22,615	3,856	5,664	32,135
906,264	285,465	245,227	1,436,956

1st January 1878.
the invested capital of Dispensaries.

No. 58.—Statement showing the total of all Vaccine Operations in the Province of the Punjab during the Year 1878-79.

	Population and area of Punjab.		Number of Vaccinators, including Native Superintendents.	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the Total.		Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.	Cost of each successful case.	Total deaths from small-pox.
				Primary vaccinations.	Secondary vaccinations.	Primary vaccinations.	Secondary vaccinations.		Rs. A. P.	
Punjab Vaccine Establishment ...	17,604,505	104,975 square miles.	168	380,118	11,411	98·08	50·04	2,330·51	0-2-6·74	51,210
Dispensary Establishment ...			35	33,134	1,677	93·44	84·18	994·6	0-1-11·34	
Municipal and other Vaccinators ...			68	52,167	3,415	92·32	78·96	817·38	0-1-4·89	
Total ...			271	465,419	16,503	97·11	60·00	1,778·31	0-2-4·71	

No. 59.—Results of the Examinations of the Calcutta University and of the Punjab University College, for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1878 and ending 31st March 1879.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending up Candidates.			Number of Candidates sent up.				Number of Candidates passed.				Religious or National Classification of passed Candidates.					
												Natives of India.					
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Europeans.
Calcutta University.																	
Entrance or Matriculation ...	5	11	16	42	46	(a) 9	97	27	24	(a) 4	55	3	33	7	4	...	8
Arts — First Arts ...	1	1	2	21	1	...	22	10	1	...	11	...	10	...	...	...	1
Arts — Bachelor of Arts ...	1	...	1	6	...	...	6	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Arts — Master of Arts ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Punjab University College.																	
Entrance or Matriculation ...	8	17	25	109	94	50	253	92	71	41	204	2	127	57	18	...	...
Arts — Proficiency in Arts ...	1	1	2	39	8	1	48	24	2	1	27	...	20	3	4	...	...
Arts — High Proficiency in Arts...	1	...	1	15	2	...	17	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
Arts — Honors in Arts ...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Medicine — First L. M. S. ...	1	...	1	10	...	...	10	7	...	...	7	...	5	2	...	...	...
Medicine — L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	11	...	...	11	...	10	1	...	...	...

(*a*) Includes one teacher.

No. 60.—Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars

and ending

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Government				
Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1879.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through — English.	Vernacular only.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.					
Arts ...	1	88	84	88	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School) ...	1	53	55	53	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.					
Madrassahs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	...	101	105	...	101
Normal Schools.					
For Masters ...	3	273	185	...	273
For Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...
School of Art, and other Technical Schools.					
School of Industrial Art ...	1	58	40	...	...
Schools for Boys.					
Higher Schools (English) (*a*) ...	9	341	315	341	...
Middle Schools, teaching through — English ...	27	3,634	2,599	3,634	...
Middle Schools, teaching through — Vernacular only,	147	18,639	15,386	1,286	17,353
Lower and Primary Schools ...	1,217	54,551	43,529	90	54,461
Schools for Girls.					
For Natives of India ...	105	2,681	2,245	...	2,681
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls).					
For Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,511	80,419	64,543	5,492	74,869

(*a*). Includes High Vernacular

ATTENDING THEM, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR BEGINNING 1ST APRIL 1878 31ST MARCH 1879.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
INSTITUTIONS.						AIDED INSTITUTIONS.				
Religious or National classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1879.						Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1879.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Scholars on 31st March learning through*	
Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.				English.	Vernacular only.
3	64	14	7	...	88	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	40	5	4	1	53	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	36	47	14	...	101	...	...	...	...	...
...	101	156	16	...	273	1	32	28	8	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	245	186	11	234
2	10	19	26	1	58	...	...	...	...	...
3	235	75	26	2	341	10	2,799	2,122	1,947	852
6	2,284	1,105	235	4	3,634	35	3,987	3,187	2,372	1,615
1	11,487	5,636	1,506	9	18,639	1	216	141	...	216
3	27,151	22,143	5,086	168	54,551	175	10,601	8,819	1,345	9,256
...	628	1,954	99	...	2,681	233	6,868	5,147	137	6,731
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	317	263	317	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	239	192	239	...
25	42,036	31,154	7,019	185	80,419	469	25,304	20,085	6,376	18,928

School at Ludhiána.

No. 60.—RETURN OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, AND THE SCHOLARS AND ENDING

1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	AIDED INSTITUTIONS.						UNAIDED		
	Religious or National classification of Scholars as on 31st March 1879.								
CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1879.	Average daily attendance.
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.									
Arts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine (Lahore Medical School)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.									
Madrassahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.									
For Masters ...	4	11	13	4	...	32	...	...	...
For Mistresses ...	3	88	134	20	...	245	...	...	...
School of Art and other Technical Schools.									
School of Industrial Art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.									
Higher Schools (English) (a) ...	181	1,528	780	277	33	2,799	...	...	...
Middle Schools teaching through English ...	140	2,300	1,309	220	18	3,987	...	...	...
Middle Schools teaching through Vernacular only	94	107	15	...	...	216	...	...	...
Lower and Primary Schools ...	142	6,672	2,707	531	549	10,601	...	...	...
Schools for Girls.									
For Natives of India ...	157	2,592	2,289	1,755	75	6,868	...	...	...
For Europeans and others ...	317	...	...	...	...	317	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls).									
For Europeans ...	239	...	...	...	...	239	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,277	13,298	7,247	2,807	675	25,304	...	...	...

ATTENDING THEM, FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR BEGINNING 1ST APRIL 1878 31ST MARCH 1879.—(*Concluded.*)

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
INSTITUTIONS UNDER INSPECTION.								Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March 1879.	GRAND TOTAL.					
Number of Scholars on 31st March, learning through		*Religious or National classification of Scholars on 31st March 1879.*													
English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	88	3	64	14	7	...	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	40	5	4	1	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	36	47	14	...	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	305	4	112	169	20	...	305
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	245	3	88	134	20	...	245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	58	2	10	19	26	1	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3,140	184	1,763	855	303	35	3,140
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	7,621	146	4,584	2,414	455	22	7,621
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	18,855	95	11,594	5,651	1,506	9	18,855
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,419	66,881	146	34,203	26,061	5,682	789	66,881
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338	9,549	157	3,220	4,243	1,854	75	9,549
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	317	317	...	...	...	...	317
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	239	239	...	...	...	...	239
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,006	1,07,298	1,303	55,714	39,612	9,891	932	1,07,452

No. 61.—Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the Punjab for the Official Year beginning 1st April 1878 and ending 31st March 1879.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Received.									Expended.
Nature of Establishment.	Grants from Provincial Revenue.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenue of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	(a) 21,000	...	...	7,022	...	...	10,622	9,131	(b)47,775	(b)51,474
Direction ...	41,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,811	41,811
Inspection ...	1,28,736	3,365	...	...	...	...	...	250	1,32,351	1,32,351
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.										
Arts ... Government ...	47,782	...	...	...	...	...	1,459	...	47,782	47,782
Arts ... Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	50,454	...	...	...	1,562	180	...	...	52,196	50,669
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.										
Madrassahs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools (Vernacular) ...	14,742	...	...	...	6,687	482	...	...	21,911	19,130
Normal Schools.										
For Masters ... Government ...	15,990	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	15,990	15,990
For Masters ... Aided ...	3,000	72	...	...	...	...	...	6,369	9,441	9,441
For Mistresses ... Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses ... Aided ...	12,915	...	...	616	1,700	...	...	3,350	18,581	18,102

Schools of Art and other Technical Schools.										
Schools of Art ... Government ...	8,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,461	8,918
Schools of Art ... Aided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.										
Higher Class, English Government ...	62,446	704	...	...	782	...	4,013	...	63,932	63,932
Higher Class, English Aided ...	32,924	1,197	...	10,480	3,210	...	22.306	20,030	90,148	92,717
Middle Class, English Government ...	97,620	1,548	...	16	1,698	...	17,811	...	1,01,846	1,01,846
Middle Class, English Aided ...	27,255	1,079	1,506	2,528	4,321	...	13,812	20,524	71,025	69,924
Middle Class, Vernacular ... Government ...	23,029	73,894	...	1,653	31,649	537	10,355	...	1,31,349	1,31,463
Middle Class, Vernacular ... Aided ...	805	289	...	...	806	...	59	...	1,959	1,900
Lower Class and Primary ... Government ...	8,275	2,14,711	...	633	9,124	1,124	10,980	111	2,34,887	2,34,887
Lower Class and Primary ... Aided ...	23,437	1,188	935	4,146	19,094	...	14,430	7,760	70,990	69,284
Schools for Girls.										
For Natives of India Government ...	1,319	8,242	...	11	4,025	...	3	...	13,597	13,597
For Natives of India Aided ...	20,449	1,911	695	8,430	6,923	...	694	27,939	67,041	65,507
For Europeans and others (c) Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others (c) Aided ...	11,959	...	...	1,047	...	...	10,525	6,136	29,667	30,440
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) (d) Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls) (d) Aided ...	22,200	...	6,524	9,728	...	...	4,258	13,402	56,120	41,228
Scholarships.										
In Colleges ... Government ...	6,550	70	368	446	366	...	...	5,021	12,821	(e)12,821
In Colleges ... Endowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
In Schools ... Government ...	(f)17,838	36,768	130	27	3,714	...	2	...	58,479	58,479
In Schools ... Endowed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings and endowments. Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings and endowments. Aided ...	5,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,280	5,280
Miscellaneous ...	49,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,972	49,972
TOTAL ...	7,56,249	3,45,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,38,945

(*a*). The Government grant is taken for the financial year 1878-79, and the other items are taken from the Report of the Punjab University College for 1878, which shows the income and expenditure for the year 1878.

(*b*). Exclusive of Rs. 5,021 on account of scholarships given in the Lahore College, for which there is a separate head in this return.

(*c*). Includes the following Schools :—(1) Auckland House School, Simla; (2) Roman Catholic Female Orphanage, Simla; (3) Girls' School, Delhi; (4) Anárkali Girls' School, Lahore; (5) Nowlakha and Donald Town Girls' School, Lahore.

(*d*). Includes the following Schools :—(1) Mayo Industrial School, Simla; (2) Saint James' School, Lahore; (3) Murree Asylum.

(*e*). Inclusive of Rs. 5,021 on account of scholarships received from the Funds of the Punjab University College.

(*f*). Inclusive of Rs. 1,469 on account of scholarships received from the Nawáb Fund, which used to be credited to the General Local Fund, which last has merged into the Provincial Services.

NOTE.—The collection of fees of Government institutions, entered in column 8, are not included in the total of receipts in column 10, as the fees are not expended directly except in a few Schools.

No. 62.—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and ment, in the several Districts under the Government of supervision, for

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in Square Miles.
Delhi ...	Urdú and Hindi ...	1,277
Gurgaon ...	Ditto ...	1,980
Karnál ...	Ditto ...	2,352
Hissar ...	Urdú, Punjábi, Jatú and Bágri.	3,540
Rohtak ...	Urdú and Hindi ...	1,811
Sirsa ...	Urdú, Punjábi, Bágri and Bhatti	3,121
Umballa ...	Urdú, Hindi and Punjábi ...	2,621
Ludhiána ...	Urdú and Punjábi ...	1,368
Simla ...	Urdú and Pahári ...	18
Jullundur ...	Punjábi and Urdú ...	1,326
Hoshiárpur ...	Ditto ...	2,086
Kángra ...	Pahári, Urdú and Lahauli ...	8,988
Amritsar ...	Punjábi and Urdú ...	1,562
Gurdáspur ...	Ditto ...	1,818
Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	1,955
Láhore ...	Ditto ...	3,659
Gujránwála ...	Ditto ...	2,563
Ferozepore ...	Ditto ...	2,739
Ráwalpindi ...	Ditto ...	6,218
Jhelum ...	Ditto ...	3,910
Gujrát ...	Ditto ...	2,029
Shahpur ...	Ditto ...	4,700
Mooltan ...	Urdú, Multáni and Punjábi ..	5,927
Jhang ...	Punjábi and Urdú ...	5,702
Montgomery ...	Urdú and Punjábi ...	5,573
Muzaffargarh ...	Multáni, Urdú and Punjábi ...	2,954
Dera Ismail Khan ...	Punjábi, Pashtu and Urdú ...	7,096
Dera Ghází Khan ...	Punjábi, Biluchi and Urdú ...	4,740
Bannu ...	Punjábi, Pashtu and Urdú ...	3,121
Pesháwar ...	Urdú and Pashtu ...	2,497
Hazára ...	Pashtu, Punjábi and Urdú ...	2,835
Kohát ...	Pashtu, Urdú and Punjábi ...	2,839
Total ...		104,975

OF ALL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AIDED AND INSPECTED BY GOVERN-
THE PUNJAB, AND IN THE STATES SUBJECT TO ADMINISTRATIVE
THE YEAR 1878-79.

Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1879.	Average number of Square Miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.
608,850	113	6,009	11·30	·98
689,653	70	3,808	28·28	·58
610,927	47	2,651	50·04	·43
484,681	26	1,348	136·15	·27
536,959	48	2,525	37·72	·47
210,795	22	691	141·86	·32
1,035,488	89	5,626	29·45	·54
583,245	79	3,961	17·31	·67
33,995	22	854	0·81	2·51
794,764	151	6,811	8·78	·85
938,890	95	4,530	21·95	·48
743,832	69	3,382	130·26	·45
832,750	133	7,056	11·74	·80
906,126	126	5,840	14·42	·64
1,005,004	106	5,064	18·44	·50
789,666	131	6,834	27·93	·86
550,576	87	4,729	29·45	·85
549,253	52	2,217	52·67	·40
711,256	85	5,662	73·15	·79
500,988	55	3,948	71·09	·78
616,347	46	4,193	44·10	·68
368,796	37	2,210	127·02	·59
471,563	57	2,866	103·98	·60
384,027	41	2,232	139·07	·58
359,437	27	1,343	206·40	·37
295,547	23	1,219	128·43	·41
394,864	25	1,934	283·84	·49
308,840	32	1,880	241·12	·60
287,547	24	1,016	130·04	·35
523,152	39	1,966	63·56	·37
367,218	18	884	157·50	·24
145,419	4	280	700·75	·19
17,604,505	1,979	105,569	53·04	·59

No. 63.—Statement of Presses in the Punjab for the Year 1878-79.

Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			News-papers.	Peri-odicals.
Delhi ...	Muhammadi ...	Muhammad Mirza Khan...	1	
	Mujtabai ...	Mumtaz Ali ...	1	1
	Akmal-ul-Mataba ...	Fakhr-ud-din ...	2	
	Chashmai Faiz ...	Maha Narain ...	2	
	Muir ...	Bulaki Dass ...	2	
	Razvi ...	Mir Hassan ...	2	
	Murari Lal ...	Murari Lal ...	2	
	Nasrat-ul-Mataba ...	Nasrat Ali ...	1	
	Delhi Advertizer ...	Mr. S. Nation ...	...	1
	Sardar-ul-Mataba ...	Sardar Mirza ...	1	
	Badr-ud-duja ...	Budr-ud-din Khan ...	1	
Ludhiana...	Giyan ...	Kanhya Lal ...	...	3
	Dharm Sahaik ...	Jamna Parshad ...	...	13
	Muhammadi ...	Abdul Karim ...	...	3
	Gul Muhammadi ...	Nur Muhammad ...	...	3
	Rahimi ...	Rehmatullah ...	...	3
Simla ...	Courier Press ...	Cotton and Morris ...	1	
	Station Press and Civil and Military Gazette.	Major Fenwick and Colonel Cory.	2	
	Benmore Advertizer ...	Mr. Goldstein ...	1	
	Simla Advertizer ...	Mrs. Hearn ...	1	
Hoshiarpur...	Ataliq Zamindaran ...	Munshi Narain Dass ...	...	1
Amritsar...	Chashmai Nur ...	Nar Singh Dass ...	1	18
	Vakil Hindustan ...	Ishan Chandar Singhi ...	1	13
	Giyan Updesh ...	Kirpal Singh ...	...	2
	Safir Hindustan ...	Reverend Rajab Ali ...	1	3
Sialkot ...	Rafa-i-Am ...	Diwan Chand ...	1	
Lahore ...	Civil and Military Gazette and Indian Public Opinion.	Colonel A. Cory and others,	1	1
	Punjab Printing Company.	Mr. W. E. Ball ...	...	1
	Anjuman Kasur ...	Anjuman Kasur ...	...	1
	Saifi ...	Nadar Shah ...	1	
	Kanun-i-Hind ...	Pandit Suraj Bhan ...	...	1
	Azadi ...	Habibulla ...	...	1
	Aftab Punjab ...	Diwan Buta Singh ...	1	1
	Punjabi ...	Muhammad Azim ...	1	
	Khurshaid Alam ...	Jagan Nath ...	1	
	Anjuman Punjab ...	Anjuman Punjab ...	2	
	Mitter Bilas ...	Mokand Ram ...	1	
	Koh-i-Nur ...	Hursukh Rai ...	1	3
Gujranwâla...	Giyan ...	Diwan Chând ...	1	
Rawalpindi ...	Frontier Advertizer ...	Mr. T. W. Bull ...	1	